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† Surname not known.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Ahmedábád High School.
Ah M.	Ahmedábád Irish Presbyterian Mission High School.
Ah.	Ahmednagar High School.
Ak.	Akolá High School
Alf.	Alfred High School, Kutch.
Alf B.	Alfred High School, Bombay.
Am.	Amráoti High School.
B K	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
B. S.	Barodá High School
B M.	Belgaum London Mission School.
B	Belgaum Sirdárs' High School.
Bh.	Bhávnagar High School.
Bis.	Bishop's High School, Poona.
B P	Bombay Private English School.
B Pro.	Bombay Proprietary School.
Br.	Broach High School.
B.T.	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Tháná.
Ch.	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay.
C.Sc.	College of Science, Poona.
D.	Deccan College.
Dh.	Dhárvád High School.
Dhu.	Dhuliá High School.
E.	Elphinstone College.
E S.	Elphinstone High School.
F.	Fort High School.
F G A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
G A.	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
L.	Government Law School.
G	Grant Medical College.
G.C.	Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.
H.	Haidarábád High School.
H M.	Haidarábád Mission School.
I.	Indore English School.
K.G.	Kaládgi First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School.
K.M.	Karáchi Mission School.
K.	Kurwár High School.
Kat	Káthiáwár High School.
N J.	Naráyan Jagonnáth High School, Karáchi.
N	Nariád High School.

ABBREVIATIONS.

N S.	Násik High School.
Nav.	Navánagar High School.
N.E.	New English School, Poona.
P.E.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
P.M.	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P.	Poona High School.
P N.	Poona Native Institution.
P T.	Private Tuition.
R.	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
Rat.	Ratnágiri High School.
R M.	Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
S	Sátárá High School
Sav.	Sávantvadi English School.
Sc.	Scottish High School, Byculla.
Sh.	Shikárpur High School.
Sho.	Sholápur High School.
Sir C.	Sir Cowasjee Jehánghier Navsári Madresá.
Sir J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Pársi Benevolent Institution.
St.M	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
St X.	St. Xavier's College.
Su.	Surat High School.
Su.M.	Surat Mission High School.

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I.

Bombay University Almanac.

APRIL 1, 1881, TO MARCH 31, 1882.

B 692—1 BU

APRIL, 1891.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Accounts at 4½ P.M.
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	First Term in Arts & Civil Engineering ends.
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24		
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	

MAY, 1881.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon	Second Term in Arts and Civ. Eng. begins.
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	Second Term in Medicine begins.
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun	
20	Mon.	Queen Victoria's accession, 1837.
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs.	
24	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5¼ P.M.
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize, and notifying new subject.
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs.	

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	[illegible]	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	[illegible]	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	[illegible]	
18	Mon.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Tues.	*Last day for Application for* F.M. Examination
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	[illegible]	
25	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Karsandas Mulji Prize, the Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize, and the Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize; and for notifying new subjects.
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs.	
29	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
30	Sat.	
31		

B 692—1 BU *

AUGUST, 1881.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for M.A. Examination.
23	Tues.	Last day of awarding the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize.
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs.	
26	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	

SEPTEMBER, 1881.

1	Thurs.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	Question Papers for F.M. Examination due *from Examiners.*
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857.
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	*Last day of Applications* for Previous, First B.A.,
8	Thurs.	First B.Sc., F.C.E., and L.C.E. Examinations.
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for B.Sc. Examination.
15	Thurs.	Second Term in Medicine ends.
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
20	Tues.	ends. **Examination for F. M. begins.**
21	Wed.	*Last day of Applications* for Matriculation,
22	Thurs.	LL.B. and LL.B. Honours Examinations, and
23	Fri.	for the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Manockjee Limjee Gold
27	Tues.	Medal; and for notifying new subject. Karsandas Mulji,
28	Wed.	Dossabhoy Hormusjee, and Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prizes awarded.
29	Thurs.	*Last day of Application* for B.A., L.M. & S.,
		and M.C.E. Examinations.
30	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.

OCTOBER, 1881

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	F. M. Results declared.
4	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
5	Wed.	*Last day of Application for* M.D. Examination.
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun	
24	Mon.	Question Papers for Previous, First B.A., First B.Sc., F.C.E. and L.C.E. due *from Examiners.*
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs.	
28	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
29	Sat.	
30	Sun	
31	Mon.	

NOVEMBER, 1881.

1	Tues.	**First Term in Medicine begins.** Question Papers
2	Wed.	for Second B.Sc. due *from Examiners.*
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun	
7	Mon.	**Examinations for Previous, First B.A., First B.Sc., F.C.E., and L.C.E. begin;**
8	Tues.	Question Papers for M.A., LL.B., LL.B. Hon-
9	Wed.	ours, and Matriculation Examinations due *from*
10	Thurs.	*Examiners.*
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	**B. Sc. Examination begins.**
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	Question Papers for B.A., M.C.E., and L.M. & S.
18	Fri.	due *from Examiners.*
19	Sat.	
20	Sun	
21	Mon.	**First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering**
22	Tues.	**begins. Examinations for M.A., LL.B.,**
23	Wed.	**LL.B. Honours. and Matriculation begin;** Previous, First B.A. and First B.Sc. Results declared.
24	Thurs.	Question Papers for M.D due *from Examiners.* F.C.E. and L.C.E. Results declared.
25	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	**Examinations for B.A., M.C.E., and L.M. & S. begin;** B. Sc. Results declared; Manockjee
29	Tues.	Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
30	Wed.	

DECEMBER, 1881

1	Thurs.	
2	Fri.	LL.B. Honours Results declared.
3	Sat.	M.A. Results declared.
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	**M.D. Examination begins.** LL.B. Results declared. *Last day of announcing* the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships, when vacant.
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun	
12	Mon.	L.M. & S. and M.C.E. Results declared.
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs.	B.A. Results declared.
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	Matriculation and M.D. Results declared.
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	**Annual Meeting of the Senate.**
25		**Christmas Day**
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs.	
30	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
31	Sat.	*Last day of Application* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships.

JANUARY, 1882.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	*Last day of Application* for Degrees.
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	Admission to Degrees
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED, 1857.
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
28	Sat.	Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships adjudged.
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

FEBRUARY, 1882.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs.	
24	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	

MARCH, 1882.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun	
20	Mon	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs.	
31	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.

II.

Schedule of Examinations for 1881-82.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due.	Examiners' Question Papers due.	Examinations begin on	List of Marks due.	Results published on
F.M.	19th July .	3rd Sept. .	19th Sept...	30th Sept. .	3rd Oct.
Previous Examination	7th Sept. .	24th Oct....	7th Nov...	18th Nov...	21st Nov.
First B.A.	7th „ ...	24th „ ...	7th „ ...	18th „ ...	21st „
First B.Sc.	7th „ ...	24th „ ...	7th „ ...	18th „ ...	21st „
F.C.E.	7th „ ...	24th „ ...	7th „ ...	21st „ ...	24th „
L.C.E.	7th „ ...	24th „ ...	7th „ ...	21st „ ...	24th „
M.A.	22nd Aug. .	7th Nov...	21st „ ...	1st Dec ...	3rd Dec.
LL.B. Honours,	21st Sept...	7th „ ...	21st „ ...	1st „ ...	2nd „
LL.B.	21st „ ...	7th „ ...	21st „ ...	3rd „ ..	5th „
Matriculation	21st „ ...	7th „ ...	21st „ ...	14th „ ...	19th „
B.Sc.	14th „ ...	1st „ ...	14th „ ...	29th „ ...	1st „
B.A.	28th „ ...	17th „ ...	28th „ ...	12th „ ...	15th „
M.C.E.	28th „ ...	17th „ ...	28th „ ...	9th „ ...	12th „
L.M. & S.	28th „ ...	17th „ ...	28th „ ...	9th „ ...	12th „
M.D.	5th Oct....	24th „ ...	5th Dec...	16th „ ...	19th „

III.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR 1881 AND 1882.

I.—ENGLISH.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. Austen—Mansfield Park.
2. Byron—Giaour, and Pride of Abydos.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. Shakespeare—Antony and Cleopatra.
2. Milton—Paradise Lost, Books I. and II.
3. The Fourth Book of the Golden Treasury.
4. Burke—The First and Second Volumes of the Clarendon Press Series of his Select Works.

Group A. (Language and Literature.)

1. Cowper's Memoir by Southey, and his Correspondence. (The first four volumes of Bohn's Edition.)
2. Pope's Poetical Works. (Globe Edition.)

FIRST B.A.

1881.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Antony and Cleopatra.
2. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books I. and II.
3. The Fourth Book of the Golden Treasury.
4. BURKE—The First and Second Volumes of the Clarendon Press Series of his Select Works.

1882.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Othello.
2. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV.
3. The Fourth Book of the Golden Treasury.
4. BURKE—The First and Second Volumes of the Clarendon Press Series of his Select Works.

SECOND B.A.

1882.

BACON—Advancement of Learning.

1883.

BACON—Advancement of Learning.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Richard III. : The Tempest ; Lear.
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. COLERIDGE—Biographia Literaria, I.—XIII.
5. HOOKER—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.

1882.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar ; The Tempest ; Hamlet.
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. CARLYLE—French Revolution.
5. SIR THOMAS BROWNE—Religio Medici.

II.—SANSKRIT.

N.B.—The Sanskrit renderings of the Prâkrit passages may be set, but not the Prâkrit itself.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. S'akuntalâ, V.—VII.
2. Panchatantra, I.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. Mâlati Mâdhava.
2. Kâdambarî, pp. 1—92 of the Bombay Edition.
3. Rigveda.

Mandala I.—	Hymns	19, 25, 38, 125, 166.
II.	„	12, 28, 33.
III.	„	9, 32, 34, 42, 61.
IV.	„	46, 54.
V.	„	1, 2, 25, 26, 30.
VI.	„	53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62.
VII.	„	67, 68, 69, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92.
VIII.	„	103.
X.	„	10, 14, 18, 81, 90, 121, 129, 168.

4. Kâvya Prakâs'a, I., II., X.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. Kâvya Prakâs'a.
2. Mrichchakatikâ, and Râjas'ekhara's Bâla Râmâyana.

FIRST B.A.

1881.

1. Mâlatî Mâdhava.
2. Kâdambarî, pp. 1—124 of the Bombay Edition.

3. Rigveda.
   Mandala I.—Hymns 19, 25, 38, 125, 166.
   II. „ 12, 28, 33.
   III. „ 9, 32, 34, 42, 61.
   IV. „ 46, 54.
   V. „ 1, 2, 25, 26, 30.
   VI. „ 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62.
   VII. „ 67, 68, 69, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92.
   VIII. „ 103.
   X. „ 10, 14, 18, 81, 90, 121, 129, 168.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1882.

1. Uttararâmacharita.
2. Kâdambarî, pp. 124—237 of the Bombay Edition.
3. Rigveda, as for 1881.
4. Tarkasangraha.

SECOND B.A.

1882.

1. Kâvya Prakâs'a, I., II., X.

1883.

1. Kâvya Prakâs'a, I., II., X.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1881, 1882.

I. (*a*)—Rigveda. The Seventh Mandala with the Commentary of Sâyana.
(*b*).—Yâska's Nirukta, I.—VII.

II.—One of the following four:—

1. Nyâyas'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Tarkasangraha with Dîpikâ.
   (*b.*)—Muktâvalî.
   (*c.*)—Gautamasutra with Vâtsyâyana's Bhâshya
2. Dharma-s'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Mitâksharâ.
   (*b.*)—Vyavahâra-Mayûkha.
   (*c.*)—Vîramitrodaya: Vyavahârakânda.

3. Vyâkarana-s'âstra.
   viz. : (*a.*)—Siddhânta Kaumâdî. Mahâbhâshya, Chap. I. Pâda. I., Ahnikas I.—V.
   (*b.*)—Paribhâshendus'ekhara.
4. Vedântas'âstra.
   viz. : (*a.*)—Vedântasâra.
   (*b.*)—Vedântaparibhâshâ.
   (*c.*)—S'ankarâchârya's S'ârirabhâshya.

GREEK.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1881.

XENOPHON—Anabasis, II.
HOMER—Iliad, II.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1881.

HERODOTUS—I.—II.
DEMOSTHENES—DeCorona.
SOPHOCLES—Œdipus Tyrannus.

III.—LATIN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. Pro Milone.
2. Æneid, I.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
2. LIVY—XXI.
3. VIRGIL—Eclogues.
4. HORACE—Odes, I.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. CICERO—Select Letters (Watson's Edition in the Clarendon Press Series).
2. HORACE.

FIRST B.A.

1881.

1. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
2. LIVY—XXI.
3. VIRGIL—Eclogues.

1882.

1. CICERO—De Officiis.
2. LIVY—XXII.
3. VIRGIL—Georgics, I. and II.

SECOND B.A.

1882.

1. HORACE—Odes, I. and II.

1883.

1. HORACE—Odes, III., IV.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. TACITUS—Historiæ.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, I.—III.
3. PLAUTUS—Captivi.
4. JUVENAL—Satires, I., III., IV., V., VII.

1882.

1. TACITUS—Annales, I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, IV.—VI.
3. TERENCE—Heautontimorumenos.
4. LUCRETIUS, I.—III.

IV.—HEBREW.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. GENESIS—XI.—XX.
2. PSALMS—XXXI.—LX.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. GENESIS.
2. RUTH.
3. ISAIAH—I.—XXXIX.
4. EZRA, with the Chaldee Passages.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. GENESIS, EXODUS, LEVITICUS.
2. PSALMS, I.—LXXII.

FIRST B.A.

1881.

1. GENESIS.
2. RUTH.
3. ISAIAH—I.—XXXIX.

1882.

1. EXODUS.
2. NEHEMIAH.
3. JEREMIAH—I.—XXV.

SECOND B.A.

1882.

1. EZRA, with the Chaldee Passages.

1883.

1. HOSEA AND JOEL.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. PROVERBS.
2. DANIEL—excluding the Chaldee passages.
3. ISAIAH—XL.—LXVI.
4. SONG OF SOLOMON.

1882.

1. ECCLESIASTES.
2. I. KINGS.
3. NAHUM AND HABAKKUK.
4. EZEKIEL—XXV.—XLVIII.

V.—ARABIC.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights XI.—XX.
2. NAFHAT-UL-YAMIN—Bab II.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. MAKAMAT HARIRI—Sessions I.—X.
2. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—XXX.—L.
3. SHAHRISTANI—Pages 1-50 (London Edition—Cureton)
4. MOALLAKAT—Lebid.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. Fotoohat-ush-sham, by Wakedi.
2. Divan-el-Motenebi.

FIRST B.A.

1881.

1. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights XXX.—L.
2. SHAHRISTANI—Pages 1—50.
3. MOALLAKAT—Lebid.

1882.

1. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—LI.—LXX.
2. SHAHRISTANI—Pages 51—100.
3. MOALLAKAT—Antara.

SECOND B.A.

1882.

1. MAKAMAT—Sessions I.—XX.

1883.

1. MAKAMAT—Sessions XXI.—XL.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. KORAN—Surah I.—V.
2. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights C.—CC.
3. HAMASAH—Pages 1—151 (Freytag's Edition).
4. MOALLAKAT—Amrulkais and Tarafa.

1882.

1. KORAN—Surah VI.—XII.
2. ALF LAILAH-WA-LAILAT—Nights CCI.—CCC.
3. HAMASAH—Pages 150—301 (Freytag's Edition).
4. MOALLAKAT—Zohair and Lobaid.

VI.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. DIVAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes XXXI.—LX.
2. ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—Chapters III. and IV.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah, from Sikandar's ascent of the Throne till his death.
2. ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—VII. and VIII.
3. DIVAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes XCI.—CXX.
4. FERISHTA—Baber.

GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

1. Rauzat-us-Safa of Mirkhond, Vol. V.
2. Atashkhadah of Lutfaly, or Anthology of Persian Poetry: the section containing the ancient Poets: pp. 22-346 in the Bombay Edition.

FIRST B.A.

1881.

1. DEVAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes C.—CL.
2. FERISHTA—Baber.

1882.

1. DEVAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes CLI.—CC.
2. FERISHTA—Humayun.

SECOND B.A.

1882.

1. RAUZAT-US-SAFA—From the commencement of Creation to the life of Ayoob.

1883.

1. RAUZAT-US-SAFA—From the life of Ayoob to the reign of Kyumarth.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1881.

1. FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah; from the visit of Behram to Shankal the Padshah of Hind, till the birth of Nushzad, son of Nashirwan.
2. BANI ABBAS (3rd portion of the Second Volume of Haheeb-os-Sear, Bombay Edition).
3. RAUZAT-US-SAFA—Sassanian Dynasty of last part of Vol. I.
4. MESNAVI OF JELLAL-UDDIN-RUMI—Daftar I.

1882.

1. FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah; from the birth of Nushzad, son of Nushirwan, till the sending of Berzuyah the Physician to India.
2. BANI OMAYA (2nd portion of the Second Volume of Haheeb-os-Sear, Bombay Edition).
3. RAUZAT-US-SAFA—Chengiz Khan (beginning of 5th vol.)
4. MESNAVI OF JELLAL-UDDIN-RUMI—Daftar II.

PERIODS OF HISTORY FOR 1881.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1881.

ROMAN HISTORY—From the defeat of Pyrrhus to the fall of the Republic.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1881.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the Peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

1882.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the Meeting of the States General at Versailles in 1789 to the Fall of the Second Empire.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I.—FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS

1. Markby's Elements of Law.
2. Justinian (Sandar's edition recommended).
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Kent's International Law.
5. Succession Act (Stokes' edition recommended).
6. Pársi Succession Act.
7. Hindu Wills Act.
8. Indian Majority Act.
9. Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law.
10. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
11. Mayne's Hindu Law.
12. Contract Act (Cunningham and Shepherd's edition recommended).
13. Registration Act.
14. Pollock's Law of Contracts.
15. Smith's Mercantile Law.

16. Specific Relief Act.
17. Snell's Equity.
18. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity :—

    Cuddee *vs.* Rutter.
    Ellison *vs.* Ellison.
    Fox *vs.* Mackreth.
    Glenorchy *vs.* Bosville.
    Keech *vs.* Sandford.
    Pusey *vs.* Pusey.
    Russell *vs.* Russell.
    Bassett *vs.* Nossworthy.
    Brice *vs.* Stokes.
    Howard *vs.* Harris.
    Huguenin *vs.* Baseley.
    Robinson *vs* Pett.
    Seton *vs.* Slade.
    Woollam *vs.* Hearn.

19. Penal Code (Mayne's edition recommended).
20. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, Books III. and IV.
21. Evidence Act (Cunningham's edition recommended).
22. Civil Procedure Code.
23. Limitation Act.
24. Criminal Procedure Code.

II.—ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

1. Austin's Jurisprudence.
2. Gaius (Poste's edition recommended).
3. Wheaton's International Law.
4. Domat's Civil Law.
5. Story's Conflict of Laws.
6. Tagore Lectures on Mahomedan Law, and parts of Mitâkshará and Mayukha relating to Succession and Partition.
7. Pollock's Law of Partnership.
8. The following selection from Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile Law :—

    Birkley *vs.* Preograve.
    Chase *vs.* Westmore.
    Clayton's Case.
    Don *vs.* Lippmann.

Dixon *vs.* Sadler.
Forbes *vs.* Aspinall.
Gratitudine, The.
Hanson *vs.* Meyer.
Harman *vs.* Fisher.
Johnson *vs.* Sheddon.
Croft *vs.* Day.
Joy *vs.* Campbell.
Market Overt Case.
Roux *vs.* Salvador.
Rowlandson *Ex-parte.*
Tyrie *vs.* Fletcher.
Whitehead *vs.* Anderson.
Woolridge *vs.* Boydell.
Worseley *vs.* DeMattos.

9. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity:—

Aleyn *vs.* Belchier.
Elliot *vs.* Merryman.
Dyer *vs.* Dyer.
Lake *vs.* Cradock.
Mackreth *vs.* Symmons.
Tollet *vs.* Tollet.
Casborne *vs.* Scarfe.
Harding *vs.* Glynn.
Le Neve *vs.* Le Neve.
Peachy *vs.* Duke of Somerset.
Rees *vs.* Berrington.
Ryall *vs.* Rowles.
Stapilton *vs.* Stapilton.
Townley *vs.* Sherborne.
Penn *vs.* Lord Baltimore.

10. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
11. Addison on Torts.
12. Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legislation.
13. Best on Evidence.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume is worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

Academic Costume to be worn by the Senate and Graduates of the University of Bombay.

Chancellor.

Gown.—Black damask silk with gold lace and tufts.
Cap.—Black velvet Academic Cap with gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor.

Gown.—The same, but with silver lace and tufts.
Cap.—The same, but with silver tassel.

Registrar.

Gown.—The same, but with black silk lace and tufts.
Cap.—Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

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* *Ex. g.* Judges Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

B 692—3 EU*

Fellows.

Gown.—Bishop's purple silk with full sleeves.
Scarf.—Of the same colour with gold fringed ends.

Graduates.

B.A.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, shape as Oxford B.A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with garter blue silk, one inch wide.

M.A.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as Oxford M.A.
Hood.—Garter blue silk, lined the same.

LL.B.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Hood.—Black silk with scarlet cloth band inside, two inches wide, shape as Cambridge M.A.

L. M. & S.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as B.A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with crimson silk, one inch wide.

M.D.

Gown.—*Undress*, black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Full dress, crimson silk, garter blue facings shape as M.A.
Hood.—Crimson silk, lined garter blue.

L.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, shape as B.A.
HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with brown silk, one inch wide.

M.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
HOOD.—Brown silk, lined garter blue.

CAP.—For all European Fellows or Graduates—
Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

IV.

Acts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the Assent of the Governor General on the 18th July 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University

should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

1. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governor of Bombay,

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major-General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF-MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who

may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint: and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the 1st day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governor of Bombay

in Council shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by

Bye-laws.

them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts,

Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate

whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT FOR CONFERRING ADDITIONAL DEGREES.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

AN ACT *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

V.

Bye-laws.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fifth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from the Presidency, by the Syndicate.

2. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Fourteen days before the day fixed for a meeting of the Senate, the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Senate a statement of the motions to be brought forward. Notice of proposed amendments must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar four clear days before the day of meeting. The Registrar shall, three clear days before the day of meeting, forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all the motions and amendments; and no motion or amendment other than a motion for adjournment or for directing the Syndicate to review their decision, or an amendment which shall be accepted by the Chairman as merely formal, of which such notice has not been given, shall be put to the Meeting.

N.B.—Six Members of the Senate constitute a quorum; and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present, the Chairman, when the numbers are equal, having a second or casting vote (Act XXII. of 1857, Section IX).

THE FACULTIES.

4. There shall be four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

5. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

6. Each Faculty shall elect its own Dean. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its Dean, or, in his absence, by the Senior* Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

* The *ex-officio* Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows, mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, is accord-

A meeting of any Faculty shall also be convened by the Dean on the requisition of any three of its Members.

7. Whenever the office of Dean in any one of the Faculties may have remained vacant for one calendar month, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a Dean from the Members of such Faculty.

8. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

9. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and nine of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions:—

Four by the Faculty of Arts, one of whom shall be elected separately to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences.
Two by the Faculty of Law.
Two " " Medicine.
One " " Civil Engineering.

10. It will be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations and declare the results as they bear on Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; and the Syndicate will, from time to time, frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

11. The elections of Syndics shall take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons so elected shall be declared at that Meeting.

12. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

13. On the temporary absence of a Syndic, the Faculty which he represents may elect one of its Members to officiate during such absence.

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ing to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

14. By a temporary absence shall be understood an absence of not more than three months from the Town of Bombay. Any Syndic who is absent from Bombay for a period of more than three months, or who leaves the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three months, shall be held to have permanently vacated his office.

15. On a permanent vacancy in the Syndicate, the Faculty represented by the late Syndic shall proceed to elect another for the remainder of the current year.

16. In the event of any Faculty omitting to elect a Syndic under the preceding Bye-law within one calendar month from the date of the vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

17. Four Syndics shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

18. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

19. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties.

20. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

21. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any bye-law or regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

22. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

23. No question shall be decided by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

24. The Registrar shall be appointed by the election of the Senate. The election shall be by means of ballot, and shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The

Registrar's term of office shall commence on the First day of January next following after such Annual Meeting of the Senate, and shall continue for two years only; but the Registrar may be re elected. If a vacancy should occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar until the next First day of January.

25. The Registrar shall be the Custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

26. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

27. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding three months. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate; but if the Registrar shall be absent for a period of more than three months, his appointment shall become vacant.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

28. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University not being Members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

29. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

30. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowments and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations where necessary to the Syndicate.

31. Members of the Board shall hold office for one year from the 1st of January next after the Annual Meeting at which they were appointed. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Meetings of the Senate shall be temporarily filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

ELECTIONS.

32. No Candidate shall be put in nomination at any Faculty or Senate meeting for the office of Dean of a Faculty, Member of the Syndicate, Member of the Board of Accounts, or University Registrar, unless a proposition for his nomination in writing, signed by the intending proposer and seconder, shall have been handed in to the University office, in the case of the University Registrar at least ten days, and in all other cases at least four days previously. And the University Registrar shall, on the day subsequent to the expiry of the period during which notice can be given, forward to every Member of the Senate or Faculty, as the case may be, a list of the proposed nominations.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

33. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the Second Term shall commence on the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

34. Terms can only be kept by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

35. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping terms:—For the First Term eighty days; and for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering sixty days, and for the Second Term in that of Medicine seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his matriculation, attend sixty days during that same term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that term.

36. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept term.

37. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their terms.

38. To keep term at a College or Recognized Institution it is implied that an Undergraduate shall go through the full course of study at that College or Institution, and shall not at the same time be holding any appointment which, in the judgment of the Syndicate, interferes with his position as a *bonâ fide* student. By this is not meant that a student may not also be employed for a short time in teaching in a Recognized Institution.

ENDOWMENTS.

39. An account of all endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION

1 The Examination will be held once a year at Bombay and at such other places as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate,* commencing on the Third Monday in November

2 Candidates for Matriculation must have completed their sixteenth year

3. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*Vide* Form A)

4 Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*Vide* Form B)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid

6. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I.—LANGUAGES.—Two papers

1. English.
2 One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	French	Hindustani
Greek.	Portuguese.	Persian
Latin. †	Marathi	Sindhi
Hebrew.	Gujarathi	
Arabic.	Canarese.	

* The following places have been appointed by the Syndicate — *Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad,* and *Karachi*

† The attention of students intending to study Medicine is drawn to the fact that the Examining Bodies of the United Kingdom, which recognize the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, require a certificate that the Candidate passed in Latin.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing (1) one or more passages for paraphrase, with, as an alternative, one or more passages in the candidate's vernacular for translation into English, (2) questions in grammar, and (3) an exercise or exercises in composition.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from and into English, and questions in grammar.

Oral examination in the English language.

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore* a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read.

II.—MATHEMATICS.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles, and not merely by rules. Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

2*nd.*—First four books of Euclid, with deductions.

III.—GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Elementary History of England and India, and Elementary Geography.

2*nd.*—Elementary knowledge of—

(*a.*)—The mechanical powers.

(*b.*)—The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

(*c*)—The solar system.

N.B.—Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in English.

8. On the Fourth Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in the order of merit, with the total number of marks obtained by each Candidate, and the name of his school.

9. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

10. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass three subsequent examinations, the first to be called the Previous Examination, the second the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the third the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

11. The Previous Examination will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept two terms at a College or Institution recognized in Arts; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination, provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

13. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

14. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

15. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.
V. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Two papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper and a *viva voce* Examination. The paper in English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The paper in the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.
2. Euclid, Books I—IV and VI, with deductions, and Definitions of Book V.

III.—LOGIC—One paper.

Logic.—The subjects treated of in Fowler's Deductive Logic. The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV.—HISTORY—One paper.

Ancient History.

A definite period will be notified by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.—One paper.

Elementary Physics (except Light and Electricity), viz., Laws of Motion—Forces of Nature considered generally—Energy considered generally—Visible Energy—Heat.

Text book recommended in Elementary Physics ; *Balfour Stewart* : Lessons in Elementary Physics.

16. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in languages.

17. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

18. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

19. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

N.B.—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an Examination in Arts corresponding in the judgment of the Syndicate to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University, or partly at one and partly at the other, as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid Examinations.

20. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

21. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

22. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

23. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics.

I.—LANGUAGES—Four papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *viva voce* Examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.

2. Statics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

24. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in Languages.

25. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

26. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

27. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

28. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form I.

29. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form I).

30. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form J).

31. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

32. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. One of the following groups to be selected by the Candidate :—

A. Language and Literature.
B. History and Political Economy.
C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
D. Mathematics.
E. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Two papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books in each language to be prescribed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper. The paper on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—GROUPS—Four papers.

A.—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(*a.*) *English*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(*b.*) *Second Language*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

B.—HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(*a.*) *Political Economy*—One paper; *Smith*: Wealth of Nations; *Fawcett*: Manual of Political Economy.

(*b.*) *History of India* in the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries down to the overthrow of the Peshwa. One paper: *Elphinstone*: History of India; *Mill*: History of British India.

(*c.*)—One of the following:—

(1.) *History of Rome*, from the earliest times to the close of the Republic. Two papers: one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Religion.

(2.) *History of Greece*, from the Persian invasion to the taking of Corinth. Two papers, as above.

(3.) *History of England*, from the Restoration to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. Two papers: one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Science.

C.—LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

(*a.*) *Logic*—Two papers: *Fowler*: Deductive and Inductive Logic; *Mill*: Books I, II, and III.

(*b.*) *Moral Philosophy*.—Two papers: *Sidgwick*: Method of Ethics; *Butler*: First part of the Analogy, and Sermons.

D.—Mathematics.

(a) *Pure Mathematics.*

a.) *Conic Sections treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abridged notation.* One paper.

(*b.*) *Differential Calculus:* One paper—Differentiation of Functions of one variable; Successive Differentiation; Taylor's Theorem; Evaluation of Indeterminate Functions; Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. *Integral Calculus.*—Integration of Functions of one variable.

(*b*) *Applied Mathematics.*

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Dynamics:* One paper: Laws of motion; Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion; Falling Bodies; Projectiles; Collision; the Pendulum.

(2)—*Hydrostatics:* One paper: Pressure of non-elastic and elastic Fluids; Specific gravity; Floating Bodies; Rotating Liquid; Tension of vessels containing Fluids; Construction and use of the more simple Instruments and Machines.

(3)—*Optics:* One paper: Reflection and Refraction of Rays at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, not including Aberrations; Refraction through Prisms, Plates and Lenses; the Eye; Telescopes.

(4)—*Astronomy:* One paper: The more elementary parts, so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

E.—Natural Science.

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Elementary Physics:* Two papers: Laws of motion; Forces of Nature considered generally; Energy considered generally; Visible energy; Heat, Light and Electricity; Oral examination on the use of apparatus.

(2)—*Inorganic Chemistry:* Two papers: The Chemistry of the non-metallic elements and their more important compounds; the Chemistry of the principal metallic elements and their more important compounds; general principles of Chemical Philosophy; the practical recognition of simple Salts.

(3)—*Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, and Systematic Botany:* Two papers: *Flowering Plants*; their Parts; the Leaf; Stem; Buds and branches; the various forms and the duration of Plants; the Root and underground stem; Inflorescence; the Flower; Calyx; Corolla; Stamens and Pistil: Structure of the Ovule; the Fruit and Seed; Fertilization; Germination; Cells and their contents; Chemical constituents of Plants; the structure and vital processes of the Stem, Root, and Leaf; Surface covering and appendages of Plants; Food of Plants; Principles of Classification; a general knowledge of the characters, distribution, properties and uses of the following natural order:—*Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ Ampelideæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticeæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchideæ, Amaryllideæ, Palmæ, Aroideæ and Gramineæ.*

A general knowledge of the two Cryptogamic orders *Filices* and *Fungi.*

Practical Examination.—Description and recognition of species and of microscopic preparations. The collection and drying of Botanical Specimens.

(4)—*Comparative Anatomy and Physiology:* Two papers: Structure of a Mammalian animal, with the minute structure and chemical constituents of the more important tissues; its elementary Physiology; the Blood; Vascular System and Circulation; Respiration; Digestion; the sources of loss and gain to the Blood; Motion and Locomotion; Voice and Speech; Nervous System; Innervation; Sensation; Organs of sight, sound, smell, taste and touch; Reproduction; Life and Death; Elementary Anatomy and Physiology of a Bird, Lizard, Frog, Fish, Oyster, Insect, Lobster, Earthworm, Starfish, Jellyfish, and Sponge; Principles of Zoological Classification; Distribution of Species; Animal Embryology; Recognition and Description of Preparations.

33. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in Languages.

34. On the Fourth Thursday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

35. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*vide* Form K).

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

36. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science must have passed the Previous Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and the other the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

N.B. (1)—Masters of Arts who shall have taken that Degree prior to the end of 1881, and who in the Examination for B.A. have passed in Group C., D. or E., or the subjects in the opinion of the Syndicate equivalent thereto when the examination was passed, and who in the examination for the Degree of M.A. have passed in Branch 3 or 4 of that Examination, may obtain the Degree of B.Sc. on passing an examination in such of the subjects prescribed for that Degree as in the opinion of the Syndicate shall be properly complementary to those in which the candidates have already passed, regard being had to the rules prescribed for the Final Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. But Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed or be eligible for prizes.

N.B. (2)—A Bachelor of Arts who has taken up Group C., D., or E. in the B.A. Examination may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science on passing the final examination only for that Degree.

I.—FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

37. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

38. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay ,and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form L.

N.B.—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an examination in Arts corresponding in the judgment of the Syndicate to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University or partly at one and partly at the other as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid examinations.

39. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form L).

40. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form M).

41. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

42. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. MATHEMATICS—TWO PAPERS.

Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles, with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.

Statics—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

2. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Differences between Mechanical Mixture, Solution, and Chemical Combination. Outlines of Crystallography. Formation of Crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the Melting-point and the Boiling-point of a substance depend. Difference between Elementary and Compound Substances. Laws of Chemical Combination. Equivalent Weights of the Elements. Multiple Proportions. The Atomic Theory. Atomic Value (Quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular Weights. Relation between the Density of a Gas and its Molecular Weight. Abnormal Densities. Avogadro's Hypothesis. Combination of Gases by Volume. Compound Radicals. Atomic and Molecular combination.

Meaning of Chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition. Double-decomposition. Nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Capacity of Saturation of Acids and Bases. Nomenclature.

Relation between Atomic Weight and Specific Heat. Faraday's Electrolytic Law. Principles of Spectrum-Analysis. Diffusion of Gases.

Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. The combinations of the last four elements with Hydrogen.

Oxygen. Ozone. Water and Peroxide of Hydrogen. The oxides and oxyacids of Chlorine. Chlorates and Hypochlorates.

Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Sulphur. Sulphuric Acid and the Sulphates. Sulphurous Acid and the Sulphites. Chlorosulphuric Acid.

Nitrogen. The Atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable Life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its Salts. The oxides of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid and Nitrates. Nitrous Acid and Nitrites.

Phosphorus. Phosphoretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid and the Phosphates. Chloride and Oxychloride of Phosphorus.

Arsenic and its oxides. Arseniuretted Hydrogen. Arsenious Acid and its Salts. Arsenic. Acid and its Salts. The Sulphides of Arsenic. Detection of Arsenic.

Antimony, its oxides and sulphides. Antimoniuretted Hydrogen. Chlorides of Antimony. Compounds of Antimonic Oxide. Detection of Antimony.

Boron. Boracic acid and the Borates.

Carbon. Carbonic oxide and Carbonic acid. The Carbonates. Carbon Oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic Acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of Flame. Coal-gas. Davy Lamp. Principles of Illumination.

Silicon. Siliciuretted Hydrogen. Silicon Chloride. Silicon Chloroform. Silica and the Silicates.

Potassium. Sodium. Silver.

Calcium. Strontium. Barium.

Aluminium.
Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.
The chief Compounds of these Metals with the more important Acid radicals. The detection of these Metals, and their Compounds, in powder, or in solution.

3. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—TWO PAPERS.

[*Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the Methods and Apparatus by which the leading principles of Physics, as enumerated below, can be illustrated and applied.*]

Units of Measurement.
The Laws of Motion considered experimentally.
The chief Forces of Nature.
The general properties of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.
The nature, intensity, and transmission of Fluid Pressure in general.
The Pressure of Liquids in Equilibrium under the action of Gravity.
The Equilibrium of Solids floating or entirely immersed in gravitating Fluids. The Specific Gravities of substances, with the ordinary modes of determining them.
Measurement of the Pressure of the Atmosphere and of the Elastic Force of Gases.
Diffusion of Liquids and Gases.
Definition of Work and Energy; Conservation and Transmutation of Energy.

ACOUSTICS.

Production and mode of Propagation of Sound.
Intensity, Pitch, and Quality.
Velocity of Sound in Air.
Influence of Temperature and Density.
Velocity of Sound in other Media.
Laws of Reflection and Refraction.
Nature of Musical Sounds.
Longitudinal Vibrations of Rods and of Columns of Air.
Transverse Vibrations of Strings. Variation in their Rate of Vibration by changes in their tension, length, thickness, and substance.

HEAT.

Definitions of *Heat* and *Temperature*.
Construction of Instruments for the Measurement of Temperature.
Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases under Heat
Change of State; Tension of Vapours; Latent Heat.
Radiant Heat, its reflection, refraction and absorption.
Conduction; definition of Thermal Conductivity.
Convection.
Specific Heat. Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.

MAGNETISM.

Properties of Magnets. Induction. Magnetic relations of Iron and Steel.
Terrestrial Magnetism.

ELECTRICITY.

Two Electrical States and their mutual relations.
Conduction and Insulation.
Induction.
Electric Attraction and Repulsion.
Distribution and Accumulation of Electricity on Conductors.
Electric Discharge.
Voltaic Electricity; the various Batteries.
Electromotive Force, Strength of currents, Resistance; Ohm's Law.
Heating and Chemical effects of Electric Currents.
Action between Currents and Magnets; Electro-Magnetism.
Induced Currents; Magneto-Electricity.
Thermo-Electricity.

OPTICS.

Laws of Propagation of Light. Measurement of Velocity of Light. Photometry.
Laws of Reflection and Refraction of Light.
Reflection at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.
Refraction at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.
Refraction through Lenses, including the formation of Images.
Chromatic Dispersion.

4. GENERAL BIOLOGY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Structure, functions, and life-history of simple Unicellular Plants, such as *Protococcus* and *Saccharomyces* (Yeast) as types of Vegetable life.

Structure, functions, and life-history of *Penicillium*, *Mucor*, or some other simple Fungus.

Structure, functions, and life-history of *Chara* or *Nitella*.

Morphology, histology, and history of the reproduction of a Fern.

Morphology and histology of a Flowering plant; structure of a flower; homologies of leaves and floral organs; histology of ordinary vegetable tissues, such as epidermis, parenchyma, fibrovascular tissue, and their arrangement in the stem and leaves.

Growth of a Flowering plant; formation of wood and bark; nature of cambium.

Reproduction of a Flowering plant; structure of ovule; methods of fertilization; development of ovule into seed.

General principles of Vegetable Nutrition; food of plants; action of green parts of plants; nature and flow of sap.

Structure, functions, and life-history of the following Animals, as types of some of the chief divisions of the Animal Kingdom:—*Amœba*, *Vorticella*, *Hydra*, Earthworm, Mussel, Snail, Lobster or Crayfish, Frog.

General histology of chief animal tissues:—blood; pavement, columnar, ciliated, and glandular epithelium; connective tissue; cartilage; bone; muscle; nerve-fibres and nerve-cells.

General physiology of Circulation, Respiration and Digestion in the Frog, together with the fundamental properties of muscle, nerve, and the spinal cord.

Reproduction of Frog, and chief phases in life of Tadpole.

43. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

44. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*vide* Form N).

II.—SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

45. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

46. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form O.

47. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form O).

48. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form P).

49. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

50. Candidates will be examined in three of the following nine subjects, one at least of which must be chosen from among Nos. III—VIII:—

I. PURE MATHEMATICS—THREE PAPERS.

(1)—*Algebra*: Binomial and Multinomial Theorems. Scales of Notation. Exponential and Logarithmic Series. Convergency and Divergency of Series. Inequalities.

Plane Trigonometry.—Properties of Triangles. Associated Circles of a Triangle. Summation of Series which do not involve exponential functions.

Spherical Trigonometry.—As far as Solution of Tri-

(2)—*Conic Sections*: Treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abriged notation.

(3)—*Differential Calculus*: Differentiation of Functions of one variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's Theorem. Evaluation of indeterminate Functions. Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. Tangents and Normals of Plane Curves.

Integral Calculus: Integration of Functions of one variable. Rectification and Quadrature of Plane Curves.

II. APPLIED MATHEMATICS—THREE PAPERS.

(1)—*Analytical Statics.*—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers. *Elementary Hydrostatics.*

(2)—*Elementary Dynamics.*

Dynamics of a Particle.—Rectilinear, Parabolic and Elliptic Motion. Central Forces.

(3)—*Elementary Geometrical Optics.*

Astronomy.—The more elementary parts, so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

III. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—THREE PAPERS.

The subjects prescribed for the FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION with the addition of the following; the whole being treated Mathematically, as well as Experimentally, so far as the Mathematics of the FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION are applicable:—

Friction.
Elasticity of Solids, Liquids, and Gases; methods of measurement.
Capillarity.
Connexion between Energy and Velocity. The various Energies and their Transmutations.
Conservation and Dissipation of Energy.

ACOUSTICS.

Indirect methods of measuring Velocity of Sound.
Transverse Vibrations of Rods.
Tuning-forks.
Vibrations of Plates and Membranes.
Musical Intervals.
Composition of Vibrations. Beats.
Interference.
Resonance.

Harmonics.
Quality of Musical Sounds.
Methods of analysing Complex Sounds.

HEAT.

Methods of measuring Specific Heat, Coefficients of Expansion, Tension of Vapours, and Latent Heat; with the chief results that have been obtained.
Relation between Emission and Absorption of Radiant Heat. Theory of Exchanges. Laws of Cooling Variation with Temperature of Quality and Quantity of Radiation.
Measurement of Coefficients of Conductivity and their variation with Temperature.
Laws of Thermodynamics and their principal Applications.

OPTICS.

Optical description of the Eye, and Theory of unaided Vision.
Vision through Lenses, Microscopes, and Telescopes.
Spectrum-Analysis.
Conditions of Achromatism in thin Compound Prisms and Lenses.
The Wave-Theory; its explanation of Reflexion and Refraction.
Interference, Double Refraction, and Polarization.
Nicol's Prism.
Interference of Polarized Light; Rotatory Polarization.

MAGNETISM.

Magnetic Moments, and methods of comparing them.
The methods of determining the Dip, Total Intensity and Magnetic Declination, at any place.
Secular and Diurnal Variations.
Disturbances and their Laws.
Connexion between Magnetic Disturbances and other phenomena.
Diamagnetism.

ELECTRICITY.

Measurement of Electrical Density, Capacity, Quantity, and Potential.
Centimetre-gramme-second system of Units.

Theory of Voltaic Battery.
Measurement of Electromotive Force, Current, and Resistance.
Action of Currents on Currents.

IV. CHEMISTRY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, treated more fully than at the FIRST B.SC. EXAMINATION.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Detection and estimation of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and Sulphur in Organic Compounds. Calculation of empirical formulæ from percentage composition. Determination of molecular weight of organic bodies. Compound Radicals. Mode in which the atoms are supposed to be united in the molecule. Types. The Valency of Compound Radicals in Relation to the Valency of the Constituent Atoms. Saturated and Nonsaturated Compounds.

Isomerism. Metamerism. Polymerism. Homologous series. Classification of the Carbon Compounds.

The general action of Chlorine, Nitric acid, Sulphuric acid, Chromic acid, Nascent Hydrogen, Potash, and the Chlorides of Phosphorus, on the principal groups of Carbon Compounds.

Fermentation. Decay.

Synthesis of the following:—Urea. Ethyl Alcohol. Tartaric acid. Alizarine.

Derivatives of the series $C_n H_{n+2}$.

Marsh-gas. Ethyl hydride. A special knowledge of Methyl and Ethyl Alcohols and their chief derivatives, particularly Ethers, Acetic Aldehyde, Formic and Acetic acids, with Acetone and Isopropyl-alcohol, will be required: also a general acquaintance with the higher Alcohols and their chief derivatives.

The Ethylamines. Tetraethylammonium. Cacodyl. Zinc methyl. Silicon ethyl.

Ethylene and its chief derivatives. Glycol. Glycolic acid. Lactic acid. Glyoxal. Oxalic acid. Succinic acid. Malic acid. Tartaric acid. Citric acid.

Cyanogen and its compounds. Prussic acid. Cyanides and double Cyanides. Cyanic and Cyanuric acids Sulphocyanides. Ureas.

Uric acid. Guanidine. Glycocyamine. Glycocyanidine. Sarkine. Creatine. Creatinine. Theobromine. Caffeine.

Glycerine and Allyl Alcohol, their chief derivatives. Constitution of Fats and Oils. Erythrite. Mannite. Glucose and Levulose. Cane-sugar. Milk-sugar. Cellulose. Starch. Glycogen. Dextrine.

Aromatic compounds. Benzene. Toluene. Phenol. Cressol. Hydroquinone. Resorcin. Pyrocatechin. Pyrogallic acid. Oil of Bitter Almonds. Benzyl-alcohol. Benzoic acid. Benzophenone. Hippuric acid. Salicylic acid and Isomeric acids. Oxysalicylic acid. Gallic acid. Phtalic acid and Isomeric acids. Styrol (Cinnamic alcohol). Nitrobenzene. Aniline. Toluidine. Rosaniline. Diazobenzene and its compounds. Naphthalene. Anthracene. Oxanthraquinene. Alizarine. Indigo and Indol. Cymene. Camphor and Terpenes.

Glucosides. Amygdaline. Salicine. Tannine.

Alkaloids. Conine. Nicotine. Morphine. Strychnine. Quinine. Cinchonine.

Taurine. Lecithin. Choline. Albumen. Fibrin. Caseini.

Practical Examination.

Qualitative Analysis.—Substances will be given for analysis containing not more than two Acids and two Bases, Organic or Inorganic, but not more than one organic acid and one organic base. The Inorganic acids and bases to be those embraced in the FIRST B. Sc. Practical Examination; the Organic acids and bases to be selected from the following list:—

Oxalates, Acetates, Benzoates, Succinates, Tartrates, Urates, Gallates, Tannates, Cyanides, Double Cyanides, Alcohol, Starch, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphia, Quinine, Strychnine.

V. BOTANY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

HISTOLOGY.

The structure of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of Protaplasm. The nature and mode of origin of the contents of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of the Cell-wall, and the mode in which it is added to. The Formation and Growth of Plant tissues by Cell-division. The Development of the Epidermal, Fibro-vascular, and Fundamental tissues from Primitive tissue.

MORPHOLOGY.

The distinguishing structural characters, geographical distribution, and the properties and uses of the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ Apocyneæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticeæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchideæ, Amaryllideæ, Palmæ, Aroideæ, Gramineæ, Coniferæ, Cycadeæ, Solanaceæ.

Filices, Marsiliaceæ, Lycopodiaceæ, Musci, Hymenomycetes, Gasteromycetes, Physomycetes, Fucaceæ, Saccharomycetes, Schizomycetes.

The principles and practice of Classification.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The ultimate constituents of Plants. Composition of the Plant in successive stages of growth. The Materials of Plant-food; their general nature; the organs by which they are absorbed. Rotation of crops. Ascent of the Crude Sap. Respiration. Transpiration. The Descending Sap. Assimilation or general nature of the changes by which the Food Materials are converted into the various vegetable Tissues. Influence of Light and Temperature upon Plants. Increase of the Plant. Movements and special directions in Plants and their different parts. Vegetable irritability and Movements of Climbing Plants. General Phenomena of Sexual Reproduction; various modes in which flowers are fertilized. The intercrossing of Plants and its effects. Dimorphism and Trimorphism; Dichogamy. Germination. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine and dissect (microscopically when necessary) Plants or parts of Plants placed before him, selected with reference to their typical character as representing their respective natural orders; and to write descriptions of them.

VI. ZOOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The principal facts of Structure and Development in the following Genera and Orders :—

Genera.

Homo.	*Blatta.*
Erinaceus.	*Scorpio.*
Sus.	*Tegenaria* (or any spider).
Ovis.	*Oniscus.*
Columba.	*Cyclops.*
Gadus.	*Daphnia.*
Lepus.	*Lumbricus.*
Canis.	*Carcinus.*
Raia.	*Hirudo.*
Buccinum.	*Uraster.*
Limax.	*Echinus.*

Orders.

Primates.	*Brachiopoda.*
Cheiroptera.	*Polyzoa.*
Cetacea.	*Tunicata.*
Perissodactyla.	*Coleoptera.*
Proboscidea.	*Hemiptera.*
Sirenia.	*Hymenoptera.*
Edentata.	*Lepidoptera.*
Marsupialia.	*Diptera.*
Monotremata.	*Myriapoda.*
Struthionidæ.	*Cirripedia.*
Saururæ (Archæopteryx).	*Annelida polychæta.*
Lacertilia.	*Trematoda.*
Ophidia.	*Pteropoda.*
Chelonia.	*Cestodea.*
Crocodilia.	*Nematoidea.*
Pterosauria.	*Rotifera.*
Ichthyosauria.	*Turbellaria.*
Urodela.	*Crinoidea.*
Ganoidei.	*Cœlenterata.*
Dipnoi.	*Porifera.*
Elasmobranchii.	*Infusoria.*
Marsipobranchii.	*Radiolaria.*
Pharyngobranchii.	*Gregarinida.*
Cephalopoda.	*Foraminifera.*

The Affinities of these Groups, and their place in Classification. Meaning of the terms Species, Variety, and Race. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine, dissect, and describe such animals or such parts of animals as may be placed before him, selected from the previous list of Genera; and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the Orders above enumerated, and to write descriptions of them.

VII. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Chemical Composition of food. The quantities and kinds of food required to balance the losses of the economy.

The several processes to which the Food is subjected in Digestion.

Absorption in general; chyliferous and lymphatic Absorption.

The Blood, its organic and chemical constitution; phenomena and mechanism of Circulation.

Respiration, its mechanical and chemical actions; effects of its suppression.

Temperature of the Body; production and regulation of Animal Heat.

Secretion and Excretion; construction and operation of Secreting Apparatus. Chemical composition and amount of the Urinary, Cutaneous and Pulmonary excretions.

Muscular and other Contractile substance; phenomena presented by acting Contractile substance.

Nutrition, Growth, and Reparation.

The Mechanism of Locomotion, Voice and Speech.

Constitution and Functions of Nervous System. Distinction of Motor and Sensory Nerves or Nerve-fibres. Phenomena presented by Nerves in action. Influence on Contractile Tissue.

Functions of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglia. Sensation, Voluntary Motion, Reflex Action. Inhibitory Action. Influence of Nervous System on Heart and Blood-vessels, and on Secreting Organs.

Organs of the Senses and their functions.

Reproductive Organs and their functions.

Changes produced in the Ovum by impregnation. Outline of the Development of the Embryo and its

Envelopes. Nutrition of the Fœtus. Changes which occur at Birth in the Fœtus and in the Parent. Lactation.

Changes which take place with Age in the Proportions of the Body; in the Skeleton; in the Dentition; and in the Reproductive Apparatus.

Differences between Man and Woman other than in the Reproductive Organs.

Senile Decay.

Somatic and Molecular death.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared (1) to examine and describe Microscopical specimens of Animal tissues and organs; (2) to make Microscopical preparations of Animal tissues and organs; (3) to prove his practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood urine, and glycogen. Also to show his practical acquaintance with the most important Apparatus used in studying the Physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems, and the organs of sense.

VIII. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—TWO PAPERS AND A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

The General Distribution of Land and Water on the Surface of the Globe.

The composition of Sea-Water.

The boundaries, communications, depth, and general form of the floor of the Arctic, Pacific, and Atlantic Basins.

The Chief Ocean Currents.

Marine Denudation. The formation of Cliffs and Beaches; of Shingle, Sand, and Mud; Transport and Deposit of the Products of Denudation by the Sea.

The formation of Mineral Deposits by marine organisms.

Inland Seas, the Peculiarities of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Dead Sea.

Ice-floes and Shore-ice.

The commoner materials of which the Crust of the Earth is made up: Clay; Quartz; Sandstone; Limestone; Slate; Gneiss; Granite; Trap.

Stratified and Unstratified Rocks; Faults; Dykes; Metamorphism; Cleavage.

Average height of Continents; direction and general character of the principal Mountain-chains. Watersheds. River and Lake Basins. Special characteristics of particular River-basins. Area and general character of the North-American Lake-system.

The great Plains; Steppes; Tundras; Pampas; Sahara; Peatbogs.

Rainfall; Denudation and Transport of Materials effected by Rain and Rivers; River-valleys; Cañons; Deltas; Bars; Lacustrine Deposits. The share taken by fresh-water organisms in the formation of Lacustrine Deposits.

Snow and Ice; Glaciers and Icebergs as agents of denudation and transport.

The Atmosphere and its Currents. Trade-winds and Monsoons. The Air as an agent of transport of organic and inorganic matters.

The structure and mode of formation of Volcanoes. Volcanic products. Earthquakes. Elevation of land. Raised beaches.

The conditions of Climate; causes of differences between the climate of localities equidistant from the Equator.

Distribution of Terrestrial Plants and Animals. Botanical and Zoological Provinces. Distinctive characters of Floræ and Faunæ of different regions.

General distributions of Marine Plants and Animals. Fauna and Flora of the Deep Sea.

The nature of the processes by which the remains of Animals and Plants are preserved and fossilised.

The general features of the Quaternary epoch; River Gravels; Drift; Boulder-Clay. Characteristic Fossils.

The general features of the Tertiary epoch: the relations of the Miocene Fauna and Flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The nummulitic formation: its extent, and the probable physical conditions under which it was produced.

The Cretaceous epoch. Extent of the Chalk formation; the physical conditions under which it was produced.

The relations of the Cretaceous Fauna and Flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The Wealden and Purbeck formations; the conditions under which they were deposited, and their most characteristic organic remains.

General nature of the Oolitic and Liassic formations. Age of Reptiles. Distinctive features of Mammalian remains of Stonesfield slates. Invertebrata characteristic of Mesozoic epoch.

Rhætic and Triassic formations; conditions of deposition, Distinctive Organic remains. Salt-beds.

Permian formation. Its extent and relations. Palæozoic character of its Invertebrate Fauna. Characteristic Vertebrata.

Carboniferous formation; conditions of depositions; formation of Coal; characteristic Fauna and Flora.

Devonian formation and the Old Red Sandstone; conditions of deposition; characteristic Fishes.

General characters of the Silurian, Cambrian, and Laurentian formations.

The earliest known Forms of life and the Invertebrata characteristic of the Palæozoic epoch.

Mineral veins. The ordinary modes of occurrence of Lead, Tin, Iron, Copper, Silver, and Gold.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be expected to identify and describe specimens of the principal Rocks, and of the Fossils characteristic of the Formations above enumerated.

IX. LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Names, Notions, and Propositions.
Syllogism.
Induction and subsidiary operations.
The Senses.
The Intellect.
The Emotions.
The Will.
The Theories of Ethics.

51. On the Fourth Monday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

52. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form Q.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

53. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

54. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts; and should he pass the Examination in any one of the above branches, he will be admitted to the degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

55. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

56. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form S.)

57. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

58. The Examination will comprise the following branches :—

I.—Languages.

II.—History and Philosophy.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—Natural Sciences.

I.—Languages.—Six papers.

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following :—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set :—

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidates, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3*rd* and 4*th*. Similar questions on the Latin and Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, or Persian books taken up by the Candidates.

5th. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6th. Original English Composition in Prose or Verse.

II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.—Six papers.

1st and *2nd.* Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Etymology.

3rd. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4th. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5th. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6th. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a.*) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.

(*b.*) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III.—MATHEMATICS.—Six papers.

1st. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2nd. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3rd. Newton's Principia, Book I., §§ I.—III., and Astronomy.

4th. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5th. Statics and Dynamics.

6th. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.—Six papers.

(*a.*) { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology.

(*b.*) { Chemical Physics.
Inorganic Chemistry.
Meteorology and Physical Geography.

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences therein enumerated.

59. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

60. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form T.)

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended, for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognized by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

4. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form V.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

There will be six papers, namely :—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

8. On the *morning* of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange and publish in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

9. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form W.)

HONOURS.

10. The Examination for Honours in Law will commence on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

11. The Examination will be open to any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in one of the three years next preceding such Honours Examination.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Y.)

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in each of the following subjects :—

(*a.*) Roman Civil Law.

(*b.*) General Jurisprudence, including International Law.

(*c.*) The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India.

Three papers will be set, one in each subject (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) : each paper may be divided into two parts, three hours being allowed to each part.

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

16. The Examiners will publish, on the Friday in the ensuing week, lists of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

3. The First Examination in Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*b.*) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two University years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following Courses:—

In Descriptive Anatomy,	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
In Physiology and General Anatomy,	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
In Chemistry	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
In Botany	2 Courses, each of at least 30 lectures,
In Materia Medica	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures.
In Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs,	2 Courses of instruction, each of three months.

In Practical Pharmacy. { 1 Course of instruction of at least four months; producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*d*). Of having been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AA.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given (*Vide* Form AB.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination in Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
2. Physiology and Histology.
3. Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the adulteration of Drugs.
4. Botany,* Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B. Sc. in Chemistry and in Botany shall be exempted from the examination in these subjects at the First Examination in Medicine.

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* In Systematic Botany the Candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders (excepting those printed in italics, in which only a general knowledge will be expected):—

Anonaceæ, Menispermeæ, Nymphæaceæ, *Nelumbiaceæ*, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, *Capparideæ*, Malvaceæ, *Sterculiaceæ*, Aurantiaceæ, Guttiferæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadiaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, *Atropaceæ*, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, *Urticiceæ*, Artocarpaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, *Cannaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, Liliaceæ, *Melanthaceæ*, Palmaceæ, *Araceæ*, Gramineæ; and with the structure of the Cryptogamic orders.

9. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination of Candidates will be left to the discretion of Examiners.

10. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two Divisions, in alphabetical order.

11. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AC.)

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

12. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Fourth Monday in November.

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of his passing the First Examination.

14. Each Candidate must, subsequently to passing the First Examination, have attended the following courses :—

In Medicine	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Surgery	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
On Diseases of the Eye	2 Courses, each of at least 20 lectures.
On Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures.
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.	2 Courses, of at least 60 lectures in the aggregate.
In Pathology	1 Course, of at least 30 lectures.
In Hygiene	1 Course, of at least 20 lectures.

and have dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject, during two terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in Hospital for nine months, and have conducted Midwifery cases, and have attended Hospital practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, *viz.*:—

(*a.*) Eighteen months at the Medical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk) with lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

(*b.*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser), with lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance ; and

(*c.*) Six months at the Practice of an Eye Infirmary.

15. Each Candidate will be required to produce reports of six Medical and of six Surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, respectively, the said reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery ; and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the Head of the College in which he has studied.

16. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AD.)

17. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AE.)

18. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

19. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence, including practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

20. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

21. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording and treating cases of disease, investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

22. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of surgical operations on the dead body.

23. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order.

24. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AF.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

25. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

26. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it; and must produce a certificate of his having attended a course of 30 Lectures in Comparative Anatomy.

27. Each Candidate must produce testimonials, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

28. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AG.)

29. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AH.)

30. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.
4. Comparative Anatomy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B. Sc. in zoology, shall be exempted from the examination in Comparative Anatomy for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

31. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

32. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AI.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and the other the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—If an Undergraduate has kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and has passed an Examination in the subjects of the first year of a School or College of Civil Engineering in a manner satisfactory to the Head of such School or College, this will be considered an equivalent for having kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AJ.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AK.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Four papers.

1*st.* (*a.*) *Arithmetic*, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

(*b.*) *Algebra*—to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2*nd.* (*a.*) *Euclid.*—The first four and the sixth Books with the Definitions of the fifth Book, and the eleventh Book to Proposition XXI.

(*b.*) *Trigonometry.*—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the area.

3*rd.* *Statics.*—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

4*th.* (*a.*) *Dynamics.*—Laws of Motion. Falling Bodies. Circular Motion. Projectiles. Impact.

(*b.*) *Hydrostatics.*—Fluid Pressures. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. Hydrostatic Balance. Barometer. Pumps. Hydraulic Ram. Syphon. Bramah's Press. Steam Engine.

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
Two papers.

1*st.* (*a.*) *Heat.*—Measurement of Temperature. Thermometers and Pyrometers. Effects of Heat. Dilatation. Apparent and Real Expansion. Expansion of Gases. Boyle and Mariotte's Law. Maximum Density of Water. Compensating Pendulum and Balance. Barometric Corrections. Change of State. Specific and Latent Heat. Regelation. Vaporization. Ebullition. Elastic Force of Vapour. Formation of Dew. Hygrometers. Spheroidal Condition.

(*b.*) *Frictional Electricity.*

2*nd.* *Inorganic Chemistry.*—Metric System of Weights and Measures. Physical Properties of Matter. Simple and Compound Bodies. Conditions necessary

for Combination. Molecules. Molecular Attraction. Affinity. Mechanical and Chemical Solution. Laws of Combination. Atomic Theory. Equivalents. Law of Atomic Heat. Nomenclature. Symbolic Notation and Formulæ. Classification of Compound Bodies. Law of Gaseous Volumes. Vapour Densities. Methods adopted in the Determination of Atomic Weights. Calculation of Volume Weights. Diffusion of Gases. Quantivalence of Atoms. Phenomena of Crystallization. Isomorphism. Isomerism.

Occurrence, Preparation, and Properties of the Non-Metallic Elements and of their more important Compounds.

III.—Engineering.

Four papers, Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1*st*. *Engineering Field Work.*—Surveying with the Chain only. Surveying with the Compass and Chain. The Theodolite and its adjustment. Levelling with the Dumpy and Y Level, and the adjustment of the same.

N.B.—A plotted Survey and Section, with the Survey and Level Books (certified as the work of the student by the Head of an Institution recognized in Civil Engineering), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd*. *Materials used in Construction.*—Stone. Quarrying and Blasting. Manufacture and mode of testing the quality of Bricks and Tiles, Limes, Mortar, Cements, Concrete, Plaster. Timber. Methods of seasoning Timber. Preservation of Timber. Wrought and Cast Iron. Preservation of Iron. Steel. Bessemer Process. Paints and Varnishes.

3*rd*. *Masonry.*—Stone Masonry. Brickwork. Precaution against Settlement. Plain Arching. Different Forms of Arches and modes of describing them. Foundations. Pile and Iron Tubular Foundations. Well Foundations.

4*th*. (*a*). *Roads.*—Earth, Moorum, and Metalled Roads. Gradient and Cross Section. Traction. Survey.

Lining out and Construction. Laying out Curves without an angular instrument. Tracing and Survey of Hill Roads. Maintenance and Repair.

(*b.*) *Earthwork.* Mensuration and setting out. Tools and Execution. Cuttings. Embanking and Puddling.

5*th.* *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* drawings, executed by him during his course of study at an affiliated Institution.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of_____ *by_____ and completed on the_____

(Signed) _____

Principal of the

_____

Date_____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object to show proficiency in free hand-sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT-BOOK IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Such portions of the Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering as treat of the subjects above specified.

9. The Examination will be written and oral.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AL.)

14. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30 for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AM.)

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering; on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
II. Experimental and Natural Science.
III. Civil Engineering.
IV. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate :—
  A. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
  B. Optics and Astronomy.
  C. Mining and Metallurgy.
  D. Architecture.
  E. Mechanical Engineering.
  F. Chemical Analysis, Meteorology, and Terrestrial Magnetism.

I.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Four papers.

1*st.* *Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.*
2*nd.* (*a.*) *Geometric Conic Sections.*
(*b.*) *Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions.*—Analytical Geometry of the right line and circle by Rectangular, Oblique, and Polar Co-ordinates.
3*rd.* *Statics and Dynamics.*
4*th.* *Hydrostatics.*

II.—Experimental and Natural Science.
Three papers—Oral and Practical.

1*st.* *Inorganic Chemistry.*—The Chemistry of the principal Metals and their Salts. Qualitative Analysis of simple Salts.

2*nd.* (*a*). *Heat*—Propagation of Heat by Conduction, Radiation, and Convection. Absorption, Reflec-

tion, and Refraction of Heat. Diathermacy. Theory of Exchanges. Mechanical Theories of Heat, Mechanical and Chemical Equivalents. Different forms of Energy. Sources of Heat.

(*b.*) *Voltaic Electricity and Magnetism.*

3*rd.* *Geology.*—Definitions of Geological terms. The principal Rocks and their Component Minerals. Translation and Consolidation of Materials. Fossilization. Central Heat. Volcanoes. Earthquakes and other movements of the Earth's crust. Succession of Strata. Formation of Coal. Metamorphism of Rocks. Igneous Rocks. Geographical Distribution of the Stratified and Igneous Rocks in India. Mode of constructing Geological Maps and Sections.

4*th.* *Practical.*—(1) Qualitative Analysis, and (2) Recognition of the more important Rocks and Minerals.

5*th.* *Oral.*

TEXT BOOKS IN GEOLOGY.

Page's Introductory Text Book of Geology.

Elementary Manual of Geology (published by the Educational Department).

III.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Six Papers—Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1*st.*—*Engineering Field and Office Work.*

(*a.*) Triangulation and Traversing. Azimuth, Latitude and Longitude. Contouring. The adjustment and use of Surveying Instruments.

(*b.*) *Geometrical Drawing.*

N.B.—A plotted Triangulation, Traverse and Contour, together with the Field books of the same (certified by the Head of a recognized Institution as the actual work of the Student), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd.* *Strength of Materials.*—Pressure. Tension. Torsion. Transverse strain. Factor of Safety. Deflection. Stability of Retaining-walls. Roofs,

3rd. *Bridges*—Masonry Bridges. Centering.
Wooden Bridges.—Trussed and Girder Bridges. Scarfs, Joints, and Straps. Built Beams.
Iron Bridges.—Girder and Suspension.

4th. (*a.*) *Irrigation.*—Canals for Irrigation and Navigation. Sources of Supply. Quantity of Water required. Slope of bed and section of channel. Alignment of Canal. Falls, Rapids, and Locks. Drainage. Aqueducts. Inlets. Dams. Superpassages. Head Works, Regulators, Irrigational Tanks. Motion of Water through Pipes, in open Canals, and over Weirs.

(*b.*) *Harbours.*—Groins. Breakwaters. Quays. Basins. Docks and Jetties.

5th. *Specification and Estimating.*—A Specification and Estimate of a simple structure to be drawn up from data.

N.B.—Multiplication of dimensions will not be required.

6th. *Railways.*—Location. Gauges. Curves. Gradients. Formation. Tunnels. Level Crossings. Ballasting. Fencing. Permanent Way. Stations. Signals. Turn-tables and Triangles. Engine Sheds. Locomotive Engines. Traction.

7th. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* Drawings, executed by him in an affiliated Institution subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Each Drawing to bear the following certificate:—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ *by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____
Principal of the
Date _____ _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object to show proficiency in free hand-sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Roorkee Treatise of Civil Engineering.
The Roorkee Manual of Surveying.

Rankine's Civil Engineering (omitting Part II., Chap. I., and Section I. of Chap. II.)

IV. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE :—

A.—ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Two Papers.

1*st*. *Analytical Geometry.*—Equation to the Parabola. Polar Equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar Equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar Equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

2*nd*. (*a*.) *Differential and Integral Calculus.*—Differentiation of functions of one variable. Successive differentiation. Evaluation of indeterminate functions. Taylor's Theorem. Maxima and Minima.

(*b*.) *Integral Calculus.*—Elementary Examples in Integration.

B.—OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Two Papers.

1*st*. Reflection and Refraction at Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescope, the Eye.

2*nd*. Apparent motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolomaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, Mean, and Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

C.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

Two Papers.

1*st*. Physical Characters of Metals. Alloys. Crystalline Systems. Cleavage. Goniometers. Mineral Veins. Lodes and Beds. Mining Excavations.

Ventilation of Mines. Lighting of Workings. Driving of Levels, Drifts, and Windroads. Means of Security to be adopted in Shafts. Pillar and Stall and Long wall systems of extracting Coal. Varieties of Coal. Comparative value of Fuels.

2nd. Mode of dressing Ores. Furnace Materials. Plays. Crucibles. The more important ores of the following metals, viz.:—Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, and Mercury. Iron smelting. Manufacture of Steel. Copper smelting. Refining and toughening crude Copper. Zinc smelting. Treatment of Mercurial ores. English and German methods of extracting Lead from its ores. Extraction of Silver from Lead ores. Pattinson's process.

TEXT BOOK.

Bloxam's Metals; their Properties and Treatment.

D.—ARCHITECTURE.

Two Papers.

1st. The Classic Orders. Gothic Architecture.

2nd. Characteristics of the Saracenic and Hindu Architecture.

TEXT BOOKS.

Parker's Introduction to the study of Gothic Architecture.
Fergusson's History of Architecture, Part III., Books I. to V. inclusive.

E.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

One Paper and Practical.

1st. *Machinery.* The Steam Engine, including Land, Marine, and Locomotive Engines. Workshop machinery.

2nd. *Practical.* Candidates will be examined *practically* in one of the following, to be selected by the Candidate:—

1. Fitting.
2. Smith's Work.
3. Carpentry.

TEXT BOOKS.

Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.

Campin's Principles and Practice of Machinery.

F.—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

One Paper and Practical.

Chemical Analysis.—Qualitative and Quantitative.

G.—BOTANY AND METEOROLOGY.

Two Papers.

1.—*Botany, Structural and Systematic.*

In Systemtic Botany the characteristics, properties, uses and distribution of the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Capparidaceæ, Malvaceæ, Aurantiaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Lythraceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cactaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Cordiaceæ, Boraginaceæ, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Santalaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, Coniferæ, Cycadaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Palmæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ.

Recognition of Specimens.

2.—*Meteorology—Meteorological Instruments.*

Barometer, Thermometer, Hygrometer, Rain-gauge and Anemometer, General Distribution of Atmospheric Pressure, Temperature, Wind and Rain over the surface of the Globe, and the Special Meteorology of India.

17. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

18. The practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidate's practical ability in Subject II. and in E of Subject IV. of Regulation 17.

19. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AN.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree at least of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

23. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AO.)

24. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AP.)

25. In the Examination, each Candidate will be required to submit, with due authentication, the working-drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AQ.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put, at any University Examination, calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

1. Degrees will be conferred on the Third Tuesday in January, and on such other Graduation days as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

2. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates, to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next Graduation day.

3. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty, respectively, pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Dean of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

4. As he presents each Candidate, the Dean of Faculty will address the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the following words:—

Mr. Chancellor (or Mr. Vice-Chancellor, or my Lord, if he be a nobleman), I present to you (name and College), who has been examined and found qualified for the Degree of_____ to which I pray he may be admitted:

and the Chancellor will answer:—

By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (name) to the Degree of_____ and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same.

The Chancellor will at the same time present each Graduate, successively, with the Certificate of the Degree conferred on him.

5. Nothing in the foregoing Bye-laws is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M.D. or M.A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

6. In special cases and at the discretion of the Syndicate Candidates who have passed the Examinations may be permitted to take their Degrees *in absentia*.

VII.

Forms.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To

THE REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and the_____ languages.

I wish to be examined at*_____

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Name, with surname, in the English and Vernacular characters) _____

Birth-place ..... { Village. Táluka. Zillah.

Birth-day ..... { According to Christian or Native Chronology.

Father's ..... { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion)_____

(Where educated) _____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Date)_____

*Please insert one of the following centres of Examination :—

1. Bombay. | 2. Poona. | 3. Ahmedabad. | 4. Belgaum. | 5. Karáchi.

I certify that _____ has been (in my School) *or* (under my tuition) from _____ to _____ and that I assent to the above application.

Signature of Applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher. _____

Date { (*Enter Post Office address.*) _____
(*Enter day and year.*) _____

N.B.—If the period of School attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months, the applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates signed by his last previous Instructor or Instructors, so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months.

When a student has been attending both a Public School and a Private Teacher at the same time, the certificate of the Master of the former will be required.

(1). *Certificate of Moral Character*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known _____ for _____ years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signature) _____

Enter Post Office address) _____

(Date) _____

(2.) *Certificate of Age*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above _____ for _____ years, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Date) _____

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of _____ 188

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

FORM D.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Previous Examination. I wish to be examined in the English and _____ languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) _____

(Race and Religion) _____

(College) _____

(Date of Matriculation) _____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Date) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

No. of days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 _____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Previous Examination at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Previous Examination.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

FORM F.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and_____languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .. . .
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) ... .
(Date of Previous Examination) .....
(Enter Post Office address) .....
(Date) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the Previous Examination the number of days under specified, at the_____of which I am_____

No. of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of _____ 188 ; and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

FORM I.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subject, I offer to be examined in the_____language, and in*_____

I am, &c.

(Name) ....._____
(Race and Religion) ....._____
(College) ....._____
(Date of Previous Examination)..._____
(Enter Post Office address) ....._____
(Date)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended, since his passing the Previous Examination, the number of days under specified, at the_____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	

* Insert one of the following groups, with particulars as to the sub-divisions taken up.

A. Language and Literature.—B. History and Political Economy.—C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—D. Mathematics.—E. Natural Science.

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

FORM J.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of _____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM L.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I am, &c.

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Previous Examination) .....
(Enter Post office address) .....
(Date) .....

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the Previous Examination, the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

FORM M.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of_____ and was placed in the_____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM O.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I offer to be examined in_____ and in *_____

I am, &c.

---

*Insert one of the following subjects with particulars as to the sub-divisions taken up:—

Experimental Physics; Chemistry; Botany; Zoology; Animal Physiology; Physical Geography and Geology.

(Name) .... _____
(Race and Religion) ...._____
(College) ... ._____
(Date of First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.) ..... _____
(Enter Post Office address)..... ..... _____
(Date)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.			Remarks.
188	-8	First Term	
188	-8	Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

FORM P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____
Registrar.

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____
Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM R.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in* _____

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree)_____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Graduation) _____
(Enter Post Office address.)_____
(Date)_____

---

* Insert one or more of the following :—

1. The English and _____ languages.
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics.
4. Natural Sciences.

FORM S.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM T.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned ____ _____ satisfied the Examiners in* _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature)_____

Date)_____ Registrar.

---

* Specify the branch or branches of Examination.

II. LAW.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

FORM U.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation in Arts) .....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has studied in the _____ of which I am _____ as under specified:—

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a Graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation,

and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM V.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____
(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW.
FORM X.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

I am, &c.,

(Name, with surname)_____
(Date of Graduation in Law)_____
(Enter Post Office address)_____
(Date) _____

FORM Y.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE, FORM AA.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine in the University of Bombay.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion).....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be).....

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Date)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year.

(Signature of some person of known respectability) .....

(Date)_____

---

(2) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

---

(3) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Medical Study in the School of Medicine_____for two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) _____

(Date)_____

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Descriptive Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(5) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of_____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(6) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Chemistry, each of_____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(7) I certify that_____ _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Botany, each of_____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(8) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Materia Medica, each of _____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses in Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs, each of _____.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

(10) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of _____ months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(11) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

FORM AB.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Registrar.

FORM AC.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination in Medicine, held

in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Division.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

FORM AD.

To

The Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) _____

(Race and Religion) _____

(College) _____

(Date of passing the First Examination) _____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Date) _____

Certificates.

(1) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) _____

(Date) _____

---

(2) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(3) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of_____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(4) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, each of _____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

---

(6) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of _____ Lectures in the aggregate.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(7) I certify that_____has attended one Course in Pathology, of_____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(8) I certify that_____has attended one Course in Hygiene, of_____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

(9) I certify that _____ has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(10) I certify that _____ has attended a Lying-in Hospital for nine months, and has conducted _____ Midwifery cases.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended at the Medical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and that during that time he has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(12) I certify that _____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and that during that time he had attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(13) I certify that _____ has attended the Practice at _____ Ophthalmic Hospital for six months.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

FORM AE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM AF.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery held in the month of_____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM AG.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors _____ and _____and_____ of my having obtained the Degree of_____ in the University of _____, and the Degree of _____in Medicine in the University of_____

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Date) _____

I certify that _____has attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of_____Hospital during the years _____ and_____

(Signature)_____

(Enter Post Office address)..... _____

(Date)_____

FORM AH.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AI.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AJ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Matriculation).....

(Enter Post office address) .....

(Date)____ __ ____

(Signature)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified at the _____, of which I am_____

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 -8 First Term ._____ Second Term	
188 -8 First Term ._____ Second Term	
188 -8 First Term _____ Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1) I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified at the _____, of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 -8 First Term ._____ Second Term	
188 -8 First Term ._____ Second Term	
188 -8 First Term ._____ Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM AK.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AL.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering).. ..... .
(Signature)
(Enter Post Office address) .....
(Date)

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that _____ has attended, subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
188 -8	First Term	
	Second Term	
188 -8	First Term	
	Second Term	
188 -8	First Term	
	Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

FORM AM.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signature)

Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM AN.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licen-

tiate of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AO.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation in Arts) .....
(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering) ...
(Enter Post Office address).....
(Date)_____

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that_____ has passed a period extending from _____ to _____ in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of)_____
(Enter Post Office address) .....
(Date)_____

2. I certify that _____ has passed a period extending from _____ to _____ in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer)_____
(Enter Post Office address) .....
(Date)_____

FORM AP.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AQ.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AR.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as a Candidate for the Mungul-dass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) _____

(Race) _____

(College) _____

(Date of Graduation) _____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Date) _____

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AS.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) .....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date) _____

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AT.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in the village of _____ in the Province of Káthiáwár, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Káthiáwár).

I am, &c.,

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Date)

(Signature)_____

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AU.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in *Soreth*, in Káthiáwár, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Káthiáwár).

I am, &c.,

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date)———

(Signature)———

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AV.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for one of the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.

I enclose a Certificate signed by
that I (or my father, as the case may be,) was born in Cutch.

I am, &c.,

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date)———

(Signature)———

THE KAHANDASS MANCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AW.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Kahandass Mancharam Scholarship.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)...

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date)———

VIII.

Endowments.

I.

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 26th March 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship :—

1. "THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP" shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Law, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the dates of the Candidates receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AR. one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without Examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend the whole of the three years subsequent to the date of his leaving India for Europe, out of India, and six months at least out of each year in Great Britain or Ireland; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

YEAR.	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1867 March	Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv, L.M	Grant.
1868 Sept.	Thákur, Shripád Bálaji, B.A. ...	Elphinstone.
1871 Nov.	Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál, L.M., M.D	Grant.
1874 April.	Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan, L.C.E.	Poona Civil Engineering.
1877 April.	Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A., LL.B.	Elph. & Govt. Law School.
1881 June.	Prabhákar, Govindráo Bháu, L. M. & S.	Grant.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities for the purpose of founding an annual Gold Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 3rd

September 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal :—

1 "THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL" shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Science, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English Language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years : (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful Candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision. The Medallist shall on the same occasion read aloud selected portions of his Essay.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be credit-

able to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE
1865...	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	No Essay received.	...
1866...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	Medal not awarded.	...
1867 ..	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthás.*	Ditto.	...
1868...	*The Comparison of different Styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A.	Elphinstone.
1869 ..	*The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*	Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A.	Deccan.
1870 .	*The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.*	Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1871...	*The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces.*	Mánikji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1872...	*The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India.*	No Essay received.	·
1873...	*The Demonology of Western India*	Medal not awarded.	...
1874 ..	*The Electric Telegraph as it affects India in its Social, Commercial, and Political Aspects.*	No Essay received.	...

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1875...	*Gleanings of the History of Indian Medicine from its Ancient Literature.*	Medal not awarded.	...
1876...	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.*	Ditto.	...
1877...	*A short Abstract of the Political History of Gujaráth and Mahárashtra from the first Century of the Christian Era to the Inroads of the Mahomedans as arrived at from an examination of Coins and Inscriptions.*	Dhondu Hari Agáse, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1878...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.*	Medal not awarded.	...
1879 ..	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthas.*	No Essay received.	..
1880 ..	*Meteorology in India in its Relations to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts.*	Krishnáji Mádhavráo Joglekar, M.A.	Elphinstone.
1881...	*The Vernaculars peculiar to the Konkan from the Southern confines of the Goanese Territory to the Northern limits of the Thánd Zilla and Khándesh, investigated and established by means of Comparative Philology applied in aid of original Researches.*		

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 24th Sep-

tember 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the M. A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit, provided that the Scholarship shall not be awarded except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded, shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE
1866 Mar.	Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra .	Poona (now Deccan).
1867 ,,	Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna	Do.
1868 ,,	Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu .	Do.
1869 ,,	Telang, Kashinath Trimbak .	Elphinstone.
1870 ,,	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	Do.
1870 Dec.	Athalé, Yashvant Vasudev ...	Do.
1871 ,,	Tulu, Raoji Vasudev . .	Do.
1872 ,,	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant	Deccan.
1873 ,,	Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám ...	Do.
1874 ,,	Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu .	Elphinstone.
1875 ,,	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ...	Do.
1876 ,,	Agase, Ganesh Janárdan	Deccan.
1877 ,,	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Elphinstone.
1878 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	.....
1879 ,,	Apte, Váman Shivrám	Deccan.
1880 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded* ...	.....

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows :—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University Student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 21st December 1863, and Regulations passed for the awarding of the Prize, which was subsequently (22nd November 1879), at the instance of the donor, amended as follows :—

1. "THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE," consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some literary or historical subject or every alternate year some scientific subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in June. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his Post Office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in August.

6. On the occasion when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
	POEMS.	
1864...	*The Himálaya Mountains* ..	Vikáji Frámji Rastamji.
1865 ..	*The Indian Seasons*	*Prize not awarded.*
1866...	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867...	*The Solar System*	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.
1868...	*India Three Thousand Years Ago*	*Prize not awarded.*
1869...	*The Indus*	Kohiyár, Jehángiershéh Erachshéh.
1870..	*Vasco de Gama*	Kohiyár, Jehángiershéh Erachshéh
1871...	*Suttee*	Aitken, Edward H.
1872...	*The Suez Canal*	*Prize not awarded.*
1873...	*Akbar*	*Ditto.*
1874...	*Shivdji*	*Ditto.*
1875...	*Athens*	*Ditto.*
1876...	*The Visit of H. R.H. the Prince of Wales to India*	*Ditto.*
1877...	*The Malabar Coast*	*Ditto.*
1878 ..	*An Indian Pilgrimage*	*Ditto.*
1879...	*The Ganges Valley*	*Ditto.*
	ESSAYS.	
1881...	*The Characteristics of English Literature of the Times of Queens Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria, Stated and Compared.*	

V

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last

42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered, in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R.S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships. three of Rs. 25* each and three of Rs. 20* each per mensem; one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rs. 20 and one of Rs. 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. The Scholarships will be tenable for two years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of the College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Sanskrit.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

3. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the two years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

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* In consequence of the transfer of the securities from 5½ to 4½ per cent. Government stock, the value of these scholarships is reduced to Rs. 20 and 15 respectively.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1866...	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ..	Ratnágiri High School.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat ...	Dhuliá High School.
1867...	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	Poona High School, *formerly* Elphinstone High School.
	Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna.	ElphinstoneHighSchool
1868...	Chintámanipetkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	Poona High School.
	Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1869...	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan ...	Poona High School.
	Rájavade, Gopál Vishnu ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1870...	Limaye, Hari Váman... ...	Ditto.
	Oka, Váman Dáji	Ditto.
1871...	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ...	Surat High School.
	Oka, Krishnáji Govind ...	Poona High School.
1872...	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Ratnágiri High School.
	Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan. .	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1873...	Apte, Váman Shivrám ...	Rájárám High School, Kolháp ur.
	Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1874...	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar ...	Surat High School.
	Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra..	Rájárám High School, Kolháp ur.
1875...	Bhándárkar, S'ridhar Rámkrishna.	ElphinstoneHighSchool.
	Kulkarni, Báláji Hari ...	Rájárám High School, Kolháp ur.
1876...	Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar.	Ratnágiri High School.
	Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji ...	Poona High School.
1877...	Godbole, Sadáshiv Mahádev .	Ratnágiri High School.
	Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra ...	Rájárám High School, Kolháp ur.
1878...	Dámle, Shridhar Keshav ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Páte, Báláji Sadáshiv ...	Poona High School.
1879...	Vaidya, Lakshman Rámchandra	Ratnágiri High School.
	Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo ...	Poona High School.
1880...	Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra ...	New English School, Poona.
	Kirke, Krishnáji Hari... ...	Elphinstone High School.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar, being desirous of encouraging English education in Káthiáwár, offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rs. 4,500 for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Káthiáwár for two years in an institution recognized by the University. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved :—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar be accepted with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Káthiáwár while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Káthiáwár who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates, under Form AT, must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate will thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship, during any year or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipend payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1867...	Vohorá, Kalliánrái Lakshumi-shankar.	Surat High School.
1868...	Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ...	Elphinstone High School
1871...	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi ...	Ditto.
1873.	Sett, Motichand Udhavji ...	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1875...	Ghogáválá, Adarji Rastamji...	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay.
1877...	Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
1879..	Mehtá, Anantrái Náthji ...	Bhávnagar High School.
1881...	Chaván, Odhavji Devji ...	Elphinstone High School

VII.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered, on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper, for the founding of a Latin Scholarship, to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March 1868, with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such Examination, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Latin.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of Matriculated Students.

5. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture, or otherwise, during the course of the year, any saving which may result may be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second Scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL
1868	McDermott, Michael	St. Mary's Institution
1869	DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto.
1870	Bryan, James	Ditto.
1871	DeSa, Luis	Ditto.
	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	Ditto.
1872	Hogan, Daniel	Ditto.
1873	Pereira, Conrad	Ditto.
1874 .	DeSouza, Lazarus Diogo	Ditto.
1875	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank . ..	Ditto
1876 .	Mulligan, William George Tobias	Bishop'sHighSchool,Poona.
1877	Vakil, Rastamji Bamanshah	Elphinstone High School.
1878	Toole, John Harris	Bishop'sHigh School, Poona.
1879 ..	Dias, Erasmo Xavier	St, Mary's Institution.
1880..	DeSilva Manuel.. . ..	Ditto.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University, in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL,"

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

and for Law Books to accompany the Medal, should the fund allow. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment, in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred, with a Prize of Law Books of the value of Rupees fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Roman Civil Law and General Jurisprudence, including International Law, at the Examination for Honours in Law, provided always that in no case shall the Medal be awarded to a Candidate who is not placed by the Examiners in the first class of successful Candidates at such Examination.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal and Prize of Books are awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates at the Examination for Honours in Law.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew Language, offered, in a letter, dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the

Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.,) of Rs. 250 per annum, tenable for two years, in any Institution recognized by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 20th January 1869; and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated "THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall pass the Previous Examination with the highest marks in the same language, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Hebrew.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee, on his producing a bill, countersigned by the Head of some College or Institution, recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate, from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or Previous) Examination, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or [Previous) Examination.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the Undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks in Hebrew in the Previous Examination and is willing to continue at College.

8. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1872..	David, Abraham Jacob.....	Scottish High School Fort.
1878..	Gavánkar, Rájárám Rághobá.....	Fort High School.
1879..	Khot, Krishnáji Venkáji	Ditto.

X.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. R. M. Brereton, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, N.E.D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1869, offered in behalf of himself and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a Prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

"That this handsome endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The medal and books will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled "THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred and fifty, with a Prize of Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees one hundred and fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E., provided that in no case shall the Medal be awarded if such Candidate be not specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Godbole, Káshináth Rámchandra, B.A.....	Poona Civil Engineering.
1873..	Bomanji Sorábji	Ditto.
1874..	Chandnáni, Pritamdás Parsumal	Ditto.
1875..	Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji.....	Ditto.
1876..	*Medal not awarded.*	
1877..	*Ditto.*	
1878..	Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A....	Ditto.
1879..	*Medal not awarded.*	
1880..	*Dttio.*	

XI.
THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, offered, on the 26th August 1869, Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the Scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental Language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved :—

"That this endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate as a token from the Honourable B. H. Ellis of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE ELLIS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2. The prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine :—

1. Maráthi.	5. Sindhi.
2. Gujaráthi.	6. Arabic.
3. Canarese.	7. Persian.
4. Hindustani.	

3. The language for which the prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination.

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	LANGUAGE.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1869..	Maráthi	Kunte, Vishnu Keshav..	His Highness the Maharaja of Indore Madressa.
1870.	Gujaráthi	Káng4, Dinsháh Pestanji	Bombay Proprietary School.
1871..	Canarese	Bevur, Rámchandra Hanumantráo.	Belgáum Sirdars' High School.
1872..	Sindhi	Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg.	Haidarábád High School.
1873..	Persian.....	Contractor, Behrámji Rastamji.	Poona High School.
1874..	Hindustani	DeGama, Samuel	Karáchi High School.
1875..	Arabic *or* Maráthi.	Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Hari (*Maráthi.*)	Private Tuition.
1876..	Gujaráthi	Káji, Chhaganlál Gulábdás.	Surat High School.
1877..	Canarese	Kuknur, Rághavendra Jayáchárya	Dhárwád High School.
1878..	Sindhi	Jugtiáni, Kundanmal Mánikrái.	Haidarábád Mission School
1879..	Maráthi.....	Patvardhan, Bálkrishna Náráyan.	Private Tuition, Poona.
1880..	Persian.	Munshi, Ghulám Ahmad.	Fort High School.
1881..	Hindustani		

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Junágad and Nowánagar, in the Province of Káthiáwár, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 22nd October 1869, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 20* per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867 in fight with a band of outlawed Waghirs. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, from the Chiefs of Junágad and Nowánagar, in Káthiáwár, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees eighteen per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant.

2. The object of the Scholarship is to assist Natives of Soreth, in Káthiáwár, desirous of prosecuting their studies in any one of the recognized Colleges or Institutions of the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Soreth who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. In the event of there being more than one Candidate for the Scholarship on the occasion of a vacancy, who shall fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate to the Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship be eligible for re-election.

* In consequence of the transfer of the Securities from 5 to 4½ per cent Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 18 a month.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AU must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly, on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1871..	Shâh, Tribhuvandâs Motichand	Râjkot High School.
1873..	Âchârya, Devishankar Ravishankar	Kâthiâwâr High School.
1875..	Râná, Rudarji Sundarji	Ditto.
1877..	Buch, Bhupatrâi Dayâlji.....	Ditto.
1879..	Joshipará, Prânlâl Kâbándás	Bâhâdurkhânji High School, Junágad.
1881..	Chhâya Jetâshankar Jivanlâl.....	Private Tuition, Junágad.

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committees of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered, in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., the sum of (Rs. 23,500) twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Govern-

ment five* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions :—

1. That the Lectureship be called "THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied :—

I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
II. Hebrew and the other Semitic languages.
III. Latin and Greek.
IV. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 2nd April 1870, "the endowment in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

Dr. Wilson died on the 1st December 1875, and on the 12th February 1876 the Senate passed the following Regulations for the Lectureship :—

1. Each Series of Lectures shall consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

2. The Lectures shall be delivered in Bombay in the First or cold-weather Term in each year.

3. In the month of January in each year the Syndicate shall publish a Notification in which the subject of the ensuing Series of Lectures shall be announced, and shall take such steps in each year as they may think best for obtaining a Lecturer.

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* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

Year.	Subject.	Lecturer.
1877..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A.
1878..	Latin and Greek	Peter Peterson, M.A.
1879..	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.	E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.
1880..	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	F.G. Selby, B.A.
1881..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	*No Lecturer.*
1882..	Latin and Greek	

XIV.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated 19th April 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, to the most successful Scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B.A. Examination.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this endowment, in honour of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "The Ellis Scholarship," of the value of Rupees twenty-five a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of B.A. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest marks in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1870..	Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Elphinstone.
1871..	Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra.....	Deccan.
1872..	Duncan, Thomas.....	St. Xavier's.
1873..	Kángá, Dinsháh Pestonji	Elphinstone.
1874..	Modi, Jehángior Edalji	Ditto.
1875..	Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna.....	Deccan, *formerly* Free General Assembly's.
1876..	Kángá, Fardunji Mánekji.....	St. Xavier's.
1877..	Shahání, Dayárám Gidumal	Elphinstone.
1878..	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1879..	Kángá, Sorábji Mánekji.....	Ditto.
1880..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	Elphinstone.

XV.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

At a Convocation for Conferring Degrees held on the 12th January 1869, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, founded a Gold Medal, to be called the "CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," with a view to encourage the Graduates of the University of Bombay to aspire after the highest honours the University can bestow. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 23rd March 1871, the following Regulations for awarding the Medal were passed :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," will be awarded annually in connection with the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. The Syndicate will determine and notify each year, in December, the rotation in which the Medal shall be assigned in connection with each branch of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination.

3. The Medal shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First Class, and obtains the highest number of marks in the branch of study notified for that year.

4. Provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Medal in the specified subject of the year, the Syndicate shall be authorized to award it to the Candidate who, on a review of the Examination in the various subjects, passes in the First Class with the highest number of marks.

5. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded, will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

6. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

The Chancellor's Medal has been assigned in connection with the branches of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination in the following rotation:—

In 1880 to History and Philosophy.
„ 1881 to Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
„ 1882 to Natural Sciences.
„ 1883 to Languages.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1874..	Languages	Duncan, Thomas, B.A.	St. Xavier's.
1876..	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1877..	Natural Sciences ..	Contractor, Kávasji Dádábhái, B.A.	Ditto.
1878..	Mathematics ..	Sanjáná, Kávasji Jamshedji, B.A.	Deccan College.
1879..	Languages	*Medal not awarded.*	
1880..	History and Philosophy.	*Ditto.*	

XVI.

THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund, in a letter dated 9th January 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University on behalf of the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, a sum of Rupees 6,000 in Government 5 per cent. Securities for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a Scholarship of Rs. 25* a month to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

At a meeting held on the 23rd March 1871, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and

* In consequence of the transfer from 5 to 4½ per cent. Government stock the value is reduced to Rs. 23 a month.

the following Regulations were passed for awarding the Scholarship:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-two a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on "Succession and Family Rights with special reference to Hindu and Muhammadan Law."

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A	Government Law School.
1873..	Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B.A	Ditto.
1874..	Kothárc, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A. ..	Ditto.
1875..	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A.	Ditto.
1876..	Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A.	Ditto.
1877..	Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhamángad, B.A.	Ditto.
1878..	Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar, B.A.	Ditto.
1879..	Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan, B.A.	Ditto.
1880..	Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh, B. A...	Ditto.

XVII.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country offered to the University, through Government, on the 24th July 1871, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay, the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government Securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the Undergraduate who passes with the highest marks in Honours at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he

continues his studies at one of the recognized Colleges, and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Fellowship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Fellowship, to be called the "DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred per annum and tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year, or whenever vacant, to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in the First Class at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continues his studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within the time of his Fellowship.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Fellowship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Fellow is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Fellow discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Fellowship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Fellowship during any year, or part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's.
1874..	Dastur, Fardanji Mancherji.....	Elphinstone.
1876..	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Ditto.
1878..	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1880..	Vaidya, Chintáman Ganesh	Elphinstone.

XVIII.

THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in a letter dated 10th August 1871, to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University "a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note of Rs. 2,000, that the interest thereof may be devoted to the giving of a Prize or Prizes annually to the successful Student or Students in any branch of learning the Senate may think proper, in the name of Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in "General Knowledge."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Matriculation Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1872..	Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School.
1873..	Pereira, Conrad	St. Mary's Institution.
1874..	Ketkar, Venkatésh Bápuji	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
1875..	Sheik, Yákub Ismáel.....	Haidarábád High School.
1876..	Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhái	Parsi Boarding School, Bandora.
1877..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	Elphinstone High School.
1878..	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth	Amráoti High School.
1879..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Elphinstone High School.
1880..	Sutton, Alexander Arthur	Scottish High School, Byculla.

XIX.

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pragmalji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch, to the city of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000, to which

His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum, Rs. 30,000, in Government 4 per cent. paper, were offered to the University, through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January 1872, to found Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," and to be awarded to Kutchi Students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or, failing such Students, to other Native Students who may be qualified for the same.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 9th March 1872, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees 20 and one of Rupees 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Kutchi* Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. Kutchi Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AV) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

4. The Syndicate shall adjudge the Scholarships soon after the result of the Matriculation Examination shall be declared by the Examiners.

5. In the event of there being no Kutchi Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, the Syndicate shall award them to the two Native Candidates who get the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Scholarships lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which

* By Kutchi is intended youths born in Kutch, or youths whose fathers were born in Kutch.

they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1872	Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji	Elphinstone High School.
	Mullá, Fáizallábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School.
1873	Nánjiáni, Karimálli Rahim	Elphinstone High School.
	Gorátelá, Visanji Hansráj.....	Ditto.
1874	Davé, Vithalji Keshavji.....	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Patel, Hásam Virji	General Assembly's Institution.
1875	Thakar, Hirji Bhagvánji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Parulékar, Dattátraya Vishvanáth..	Ratnágiri High School.
1876	Soman, Dinkar Bháskar, ...	Ditto.
	Ahmadi, Faiz Muhámmad Fathe Ali-	Elphinstone High School.
1877	Rukhá, Visanji Kalliánji	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Budbhati, Keshavji Shámji	Náráyan Jagonnáth High School, Karáchi.
1878	Rukha, Rámdás Ladhá	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Sapat, Lakshmidás Ravji	Ditto.
1879	Anantáni, Pránshankar Jatáshankar.	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Thakar, Kalliánji Ratansi	Ditto.
1880	Karamalli Dost Muhámmad	Fort High School.
	Sankharlá, Dámodar Ishvar	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

XX.

THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji, K.C.S.I., the late Thakur of Bhawnagar, having set apart a sum of money to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, which the Joint Administrators of the Bhawnagar State offered to the University, in July 1873, to found six Scholarships, to be called "THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," two to be awarded every year to the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 11th November 1873, this offer was accepted by the Senate with their best thanks.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees fifteen and one of Rupees

twelve per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School.

2. The Scholarships shall be tenable for three years at any College recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance (except in case of sickness) at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. In the event of a Scholar failing to pass the University Examinations in the course in which he is studying at the earliest opportunity in each case, his Scholarship shall be forfeited. Provided always that it shall be in the option of the Syndicate to continue his Scholarship to such Scholar if they think fit.

6. In the event of there being no Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, or in case of their lapsing during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1874	Desái, Sákarlál Chhotamlál	Bhawnagar High School.
	Oza, Dulérái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
1875	Mehtá, Balvantrái Harjivandás	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Partábrái Govindrái	Ditto.
1876	Oza, Kalliánrái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Sámaldás Chhaganlál	Ditto.
1877	Mehtá, Vámanrám Kapilrám	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Mahipatrám Govindrám	Ditto.
1878	Oza Mánshankar Parmánand	Ditto.
1879	Thakar, Chhaganlál Lakshmidás	Ditto.
	Párekh, Bechardás Chhaganlál	Ditto.
1880	Gandhi, Virchand Raghavji.....	Ditto.
	Joshi, Khushálidás Karsandás.....	Ditto.

XXI.

THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Honorary Secretary to the Karsandas Mulji Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 11th November 1873, to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize, to be called "THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE," of Rs. 100, to be awarded to the best Essay in English on any moral or social subject selected by the Syndicate, by any Graduate or Undergraduate of the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 20th December 1873, this endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. The Karsandas Mulji Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some moral or social subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bond fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in September.

6. The prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1875	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	No Essay received.	
1876	The Effect of Early Marriages on the Educational Progress of the Natives of this Country.	Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavarám, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1877	The Influence of Asceticism on the Social Morality of the Hindus.	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál, B.A.	Ditto.
1878	The Use and Abuse of Religious and Educational Endowments.	Mudholkar, Ranganáth Narsinh, B.A.	Ditto.
1879	The effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Social condition of the Hindus.	*No Essay received.*	
1880	Caste as it prevails in the various Provinces of India. The Influence of such an institution, good or evil, on the progress of a Nation; if evil, in what way may Indian Society be freed from it.	*No Essay received.*	
1881	The effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Mental and Moral condition of the Hindus.		

XXII.

THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

Mr. Kharshedji Rastamji Cama, in a letter dated the 28th November 1874, to the address of the officiating Registrar, offered to the University, on behalf of the heirs of the late Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, the sum of Rupees (5,000) five thousand in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize under certain conditions mentioned therein.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1874, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (200) two hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on a medical subject.

2. Competitors shall be Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay, or Graduates of Grant Medical College.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University or College standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. The prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Causes of the more dangerous forms of Malarial Fevers in the Town and Island of Bombay, with suggestions for their prevention.	Prize not awarded.	
1877	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.	No Essay received.	
1878	The Origin and Spread of Zymotic Diseases in India, and Suggestions for their eradication.	No Essay received.	
1879	The effects of "Famine" upon the Public Health; Remarks to be specially applicable to India.	Mehtá, Kávasji Navroji, G. G. M. C.	Grant Medical College.
1880	On recently recognized Forms of Diseases in India: their Methods of Introduction, and Suggestions for their Limitation or Eradication.	Ditto.	Ditto.
1881	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.		

XXIII.

THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE.

In April 1875, the Honorary Secretary to the Hughlings Testimonial Fund offered to the University, by the direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rs. 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Professor Hughlings.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th September 1875, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN	COLLEGE.
1876 .	Shâhâni, Dayârâm Gidumal	Elphinstone
1877	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1878 .	Gomes, Luis Paul C	Do.
1879 .	Pereira, Frank Charles	Do
1880 (April.)	Kelkar, Vâsudev Bâlkrishna	Elphinstone.
1880 (Dec.)	Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	Do.

XXIV.

THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE.

In December 1875 the Honorary Secretaries to the Taylor Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Mr. James Taylor, for six years Registrar of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1875, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations: —

1. A Prize, to be called "THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE" consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually in connection with the B.A. Examination, on the following conditions :—

2. The Prize shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First or Second Class with the highest marks in Political Economy and History, provided that no Candidate obtains the prize who has not satisfied the Examiners of his due proficiency in these subjects.

3. The name of the Candidate to whom the prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

4. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh.....	Elphinstone.
1877	Sháhání, Dayáram Gidumal	Ditto.
1878	Modi, Jijibhái Edalji	Ditto.
1879	Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái.....	Ditto.
1880	Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Ditto.

XXV.

THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

In March 1876 the Honorary Secretaries to the Bhau Daji Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Dr. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon ,M.R.A.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and for many years Syndic in the Faculty of Arts.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 31st March 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees two hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit: provided that the prize shall not be awarded, except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded, shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Pávgi, Ráoji Bhavánráo	Elphinstone.
1877	Aptè, Váman S'hivrám	Deccan.
1878	Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar, B.A.	Ditto.
1879	Bhándárkar, S'ridhar Rámkrishna	Elphinstone.
1880	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.

XXVI.

THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Honorary Secretary to the Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Memorial Fund, in a letter dated 1st April 1876, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 4,500

in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize of books, of the value of Rs. 180, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred and eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1877 ..	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Elphinstone.
1878 ..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1879 ..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak.....	Ditto.
1880 (April.)	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna.....	Ditto.
1880 (Dec.)	Banhátti, Náráyan Dáso.....	Ditto.

XXVII.

THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, President of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in a letter dated the 14th August 1876 to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the Company, the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," in memory of the late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, to be awarded at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in Mechanical Engineering.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in "Mechanical Engineering."

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1876...	Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji	Poona Civil Engineering.
1877...	Ribeiro, C. Antonio.....	Ditto.
1878...	Mujumdár, Mánekiál Narbherám.....	Ditto.
1879..	Dudley, C. W.	Ditto.
1880...	Bharuchá, Mánikji Sheriárji	Ditto.

XXVIII.

THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

In August 1876 the widow of the late Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 for investment in Government 4 per cent. paper, in accordance with the Will made by him, for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination to the Gujaráthi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall

be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to the Gujaráthi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University of Bombay.

2 Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AW.) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, which bill shall certify, under his signature, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1876...	Thákore, Jádavrái Hakumatrái	Surat High School.
1877...	Desái, Náthábhái Avichaldás	Nariád High School.
1878...	Divechá, Vanmáli Mulji	Bombay High School.
1879...	Shroff, Bháilál Purshottam	Nariád High School.
1880...	Korá, Bálábhái Gulábchand	Ditto.

XXIX.

THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP.

In July 1877, Ati Lakshumibai, widow of the late Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," and to be awarded to a Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks, and who prosecutes his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year to the Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks, and elects to prosecute his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. In case of the Student who is elected, declining to proceed to a School of Law, or failing to satisfy the University Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized School of Law, the Scholarship may be conferred on similar conditions on the Gujaráthi Hindu who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

3. In case of a vacancy occurring between the fixed dates of election, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1878..	Desái, Máneklál Sákarlál	Elphinstone.
1880...	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.

XXX.

THE SINCLAIR PRIZE.

The President of the "Sinclair Memorial Committee" offered to the University the sum of Rs. 1,500 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Prize in memory of the late Robert Sharpe Sinclair, LL.D., the first Director of Public Instruction, Berar, and for several years previously the Registrar of this University, to be awarded to the Candidate who at Matriculation passes the best examination in Sanskrit or Persian, from a High School in Berar.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE SINCLAIR PRIZE," of the value of Rs. 60, shall be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to the Candidate from a High School in Berar who passes with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit or Persian.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	LANGUAGE.	SCHOOL.
1878..	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth.	Sanskrit	Amráoti High School.
1879..	Chaván, Bastisinh Dunásinh.	Ditto	Ditto.
1880..	Abhyánkar, Krishnáji Bháskar.	Ditto	Akolá High School.

XXXI.

THE GIBBS PRIZE.

Mr. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, in a letter, dated the 17th November 1878, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the foundation of a Gibbs

Prize as a memorial of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs' friendship for his father, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE GIBBS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 80, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1879 ..	Sanjáná, Jehángier Barjorji	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1880 (April.)	Vakil, Ochhárám Nánábhái.....	Elphinstone College.
1880 (Dec.)	Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál	Ditto.

XXXII.

THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in a letter dated the 2nd December 1878, to the address of the Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the subscribers to the "Narayan Vasudev Memorial," a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note, for the foundation of an annual Scholarship to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," to be awarded under such rules and in such manner as the Senate may be pleased to decide.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Examiner, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or a part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Dastur, Dhanjishâh Hormasji	Elphinstone.
1880..	Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji	St. Xavier's.

XXXIII.

THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL.

In March 1879, the Cobden Club offered to award a Silver Medal annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination of this University with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer of the Cobden Club was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. This Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Silver Medal, to be called "THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL," will be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Cámá, Rastam Kharshedji	St. Xavier's.
1880..	Pandiá, Chhagaulál Harilál	Elphinstone.

XXXIV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to hand over to the University Government Paper realizing Rs. 120 a year for the foundation of a Scholarship of the value of Rupees 10 a month and tenable for one year, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Sávantvádi, Kutch, Kolhápur and Káthiáwár.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship to be called the "SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 10 a month and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Sávantvádi, Kutch, Kolhápur, or Káthiáwár.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

XXXV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to create in favour of the University a trust of £1,000 Stock and one £100 10 per cent. Debenture Bond in the British India Tea Company, Limited, the proceeds thereof to be expended on an annual Prize for an Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from the British rule.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd of November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize to be called the "SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE," consisting of books, shall be awarded annually for the best Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from British rule.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject shall be selected or notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the Fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post-office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

IX.

Benefactions.

I.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions :—That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private person be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate, held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed :—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Government and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed

on this University by its holding the University Buildings, when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government, referred to, was as follows :—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As, however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government, dated the 8th August 1873.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 4th March 1875, the following Resolution was unanimously passed :—

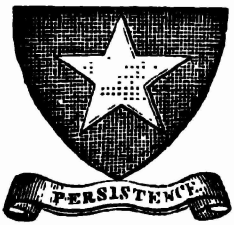
That, in recognition of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney's noble gift of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, the Hall, now handed over by Government to the University, be named "THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY"

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University seal. This donation was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the same day, with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this city, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RA'JA'BA'I TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated 6th October 1864, made the following request:—

"I have the honour to request that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name of my good mother, Rájábái, (2,00,000) two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connection with the University Library."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named 'THE RA'JA'BA'I TOWER' in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.

UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

X.

The University, 1881-82.

SENATE.

Chancellor.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.

Fellows.

Ex-officio.	Faculty.			
1. His Excellency Lieut.-General the Honourable Arthur Edward Hardinge, C.B., *Commander-in-Chief.**	...	...	...	†E
2. The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A., *Chief Justice*, 1860.	A	L	...	...
3. The Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, M.A., D.D., *Bishop of Bombay**	A	...	...	...
4. The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S., C.S.I., 1873. *Members of Council.*	A	...	...	...
5. The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S., C.S.I., 1868. *Members of Council.*	A	...	...	...
6. K. M. Chatfield, M.A., *Director of Public Instruction*, 1866.	A	L	...	...
7. Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Waddington, *Educational Inspector, Central Division*, 1863.	A	...	...	...
8. William Wordsworth, B.A., *Principal, Elphinstone College.**	A	L	...	...
9. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., *Principal, Deccan College*, 1864.	A	...	...	...
10. Henry Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., *Principal, Grant Medical College, Dean in Medicine*, 1872.	A	...	M	...

* Not gazetted. †A stands for Arts, L for Laws, M for Medicine, and E for Civil Engineering.

	Faculty.			
11. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I., *Principal, College of Science.**	A	L	...	E
1858.				
12. The Reverend John Murray Mitchell, M.A., LL.D., *Dean in Arts.*	A	...	...	...
1860.				
The Honourable Sir M'chael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A.	A	L	...	...
13. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.	A	...	...	...
1862.				
14. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.	A	L	...	...
15. William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P. Edin.	...	...	M	...
16. The Honourable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.	A	L	...	E
1863.				
17. Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S.	A	...	...	...
18. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill, C.S.	A	L	...	...
19. James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.	A	L	...	...
The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.	A	L	...	...
20. William Heurtley Newnham, C.S., B.A.	A	L	...	...
21. James Bellot Richey, C.S., C.S.I., B.A.	A	...	...	...
22. Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.	A	L	...	E
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Waddington.	A	...	...	...
23. Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.	...	...	M	...
24. Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.	A	...	...	E

* Not gazetted.

	Faculty.			
25. Manockjee Cursetjee.	...	L	...	...
1864.				
26. Bhugwandass Purshotamdass.	...	...	...	E
27. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.	A	...	...	...
28. The Reverend Dhanjibhoy Nauroji.	A	...	...	...
29. Charles Gonne, C.S.	A	L	...	...
30. Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.	A	...	...	...
31. Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I.	...	...	...	E
32. Joshua King, C.S., M.A.	A	...	...	E
33. George Morison Macpherson, C.S., M.A.	A	...	...	...
Robert George Oxenham, M.A.	A	...	...	...
34. Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee.	...	...	...	E
35. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.	A	...	...	...
36. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.	A	...	...	...
37. Venayakrao Vasudevji.	A	L	...	...
38. William Wedderburn, C.S.	A	L	...	...
39. Major-General Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.	...	...	...	E
40. Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang.	A	L	...	...
1865.				
41. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.	A	...	...	...
42. The Honourable Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S., C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
43. Karsandas Madhavdas.	A	...	...	...
44. Rao Bahadur Keropant Laxuman Chhatre.	A	...	...	E
45. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.	...	...	M	...
46. The Honourable John Marriott, B.A., *Dean in Law.*	A	L	...	...
47. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
48 Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL B.	A	L	...	
49. Premchund Roychund.	...	...	...	E
1866 (February).				
50. William Allan Russell, M.A.	A	...		
1866 (April).				
Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, M.A.	A	L		...
51 John Cruikshank, M D.	...	.	M	..
52. William Dymock, B A.	A	.	M	.
53. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.	. .	L		
54. William Albert East, C.S., B.A.	A			
55. Abraham Nickson Hojel, L.K., and Q.C.P.I	...	...	M	
56. Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshang Jamasp	A	..	.	
57. Major George Adolphus Jacob.	A	...	...	
58. Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D.	A	...	...	...
59. T. B. Kirkham.	A	...		.
60. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.	A	...		...
61. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama	A	...	...	
62. The Honourable Robert Hill Pinhey, C.S.	A	L	..	
63. Dastur Peshutan Byramji.	A	...	...	...
64. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Hon M.R.A S.	A	..	..	...
65. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	A		. .	...
66. Vasudev Pandurang	.	L	...	...
67. The Reverend Trenham King Weatherhead, LL.B.	A	L		...
68. The Reverend Charles Gilder.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
1867.				
69. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., F.R.G.S.	A	L	M	E
70. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.	A	L	...	...
71. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S.	...	...	...	E
72. Clarence Bovill Izon, C.S.	A	...	...	...
73. Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, F.C.S.	A	...	M	E
74. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.	A	L	...	...
75. John George Moore, C.S.	A	...	...	...
76. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.	A	...	...	...
77. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.	A	L	...	...
78. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
79. Major Edward William West.	A	...	...	...
80. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel.	...	L	...	...
81. The Reverend Duncan Macpherson, M.A., D.D.	A	...	...	...
1868 (January).				
82 Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E.	...	...	...	E
83. Major W. M. Ducat, R.E.	...	...	...	E
84. C. E. Fox., M.A.	A	L	...	...
85. Major-General J. A. Fuller, R.E.	...	...		E
86. W. Gray, M.B.	A	...	M	E
87. Colonel H. F. Hancock, R.E.	...	...	...	E
88. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
89. J. Macpherson, B.A.	A	L	...	...
90. The Right Rev. Leo. Meurin, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
91. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.	...	L	...	...

	Faculty.			
The Honourable E.W. Ravenscroft, C.S., C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
92. The Reverend G.C. Reynell, M.A.	A	...	...	...
93. Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
94. Shantaram Narayan.	A	L	...	...
95. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
1868 (December).				
96. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	...
97. Bhikaji Amrit Chobhe, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	..
98. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
99. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.	A	...	...	E
100. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.	A	L	...	...
101. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S., C.S.I.	A	L	...	...
102. Rao Bahadur Daji Nilkant Nagarkar.	...	...	...	E
103. The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A.	A	...	...	...
104. Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.	A	L	...	E
105. H. P. Jacob.	A	...	...	...
106. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.	A	...	...	...
107. John Pinkerton, M.D.	A	...	M	...
108. G. B. Reid, C.S., B.A.	A	L	...	...
109. James Scorgie, F.C.S.	A	...	...	E
110. The Reverend D. A. F. de Rozario deSouza.	A	...	...	...
111. Nowroji Fardunji.	A	L	...	...
1869.				
112. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.	A	...	...	...
1870.				
113. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar., L.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
114. Colin Browning, M.A.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
115. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama.	A	...	...	...
116. The Reverend J. G. Cooper.	A	...	...	...
117. C. F. Farran, B.A.	A	L	...	...
118. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate.	A	...	...	...
119. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
120. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
121. Risley V. Hearn.	...	L	...	...
122. D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.	...	...	M	...
123. W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S.	...	...	M	...
124. E. Tyrrell Leith, LL.M.	A	L	...	...
125. John Lunnsdaine.	...	...	M	...
126. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
127. Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji.	...	L	...	...
128. Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
129. Raghunath Narayan Khote.	A	...	...	...
130. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
131. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
132. Lieut.-Colonel J. H. White, R.E.	A	...	...	E
1871.				
133. The Honourable Charles Gurdon Kemball, C.S.	A	L	...	...
134. G. M. Stewart.	A	...	...	...
135. G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.	...	L	...	...
136. Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst.C.E.	A	...	...	E
137. Homejee Cursetjee Dady.	A	...	...	...
138. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
139. J. Flynn.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
140. J. H. E. Hart, C.E.	...	...	...	E
141. T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E.	...	...	M	..
142. Chester Macnaghten, M.A.	A	...	...	...
143. Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.	...	...	...	E
144. John Nugent, C.S.	A	L	...	...
145. Sidney Smith, M.D.	...	...	M	...
146. MoreshvarAtmaram Tarkhad, F.G.S.	A	...	...	...
1872.				
147. K. T. Bost, M.A.	A	...	...	..
148. Charles Chambers, F.R.S.	A	...	...	E
H. Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.	A	...	M	...
149. J. A. Forbes.	A	...	...	...
150. Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar.	A	L	...	...
151. W. G. Hall.	A	...	...	E
152. John Jardine, C.S.	A	L	...	...
153. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	A	...	...	...
154. Jamsetji Palanji Kapadia.	A	...	...	...
155. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., M.A.	A	L	...	...
156. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.	A	...	...	...
157. Ardesir Framji Moos.	A	...	...	...
158. Captain H. Morland, late I. N., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.	A	...	...	E
159. The Honourable Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.	A	L	...	...
160. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.	A	...	...	...
161. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.	...	...	M	...
162. Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia.	...	...	...	E
1873.				
The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S., C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
163. Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.	A	...	...	...
164. Ananta Chandroba, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...

	Faculty.			
165. F. L. Latham, M.A.	A	L	...	...
166. C. J. Mayhew.	...	L	...	...
167. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	A	...	...	E
168. The Reverend Narayan Sheshadri.	A	...	...	...
169. Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B.A.,LL.B.	A	L	...	...
170. Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M., M.D.	...	...	M	...
171. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.	A	...	...	...
1874.				
172. J. Anderson, K.L.S.	...	...	M	...
173. Andrew Paul de Andrade, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	...
174. J. K. Bythell.	A	...	...	...
175. James Macnabb Campbell, C.S.	A	...	...	...
176. J. Gerson Da Cunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
177. A. W. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
178. J. Temperley Gray, L.R.C.P. Lond., A.K.C.	A	...	M	...
179. W. E. Hart, B.A.	A	L	...	...
180. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	A	...	...	E
181. T. Holmested.	...	...	M	...
182. H. E. M. James, C.S.	A	...	...	...
183. Rao Bahadur Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar.	...	...	...	E
184. F. Mathew, Mem. Inst. C.E., *Dean in Civil Engineering.*	...	...	...	E
185. Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchandra.	...	...	...	E
186. Major G. W. Oldham, R.E.	...	...	...	E
187. J. Q. Pigot, B.A.	...	L	...	...
188. Captain W. F. Prideaux.	A	...	...	...
189. Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M.	...	...	M	...
190. P. Ryan.	...	L	...	...
191. Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
192. Rao Bahadur Janardan Vasudevji.	...	L	...	...
193. Major J. W. Watson.	A	...	...	...
194. Sir F. H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
1874 (June).				
195. E. P. Robertson, C.S.	A	...	...	...
1875.				
196. James Arnott, M.D., C.M.	...	...	M	E
197. Badrudin Tyabji.	A	L	...	...
198. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, B.A., L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
199. Gopal Shivram Vaidya, L.M.	...	...	M	...
200. The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
201. Khan Bahadur Mancharji Kavasji Murzban, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
202. Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.	A	...	...	...
203. Shamrao Vithal.	...	L	...	...
204. J. L. Kipling.	A	...	...	...
1876.				
205. Rao Bahadur Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
206. Raja Sir T. Madhavrao, K.C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
207. Khan Bahadur Bamanji Sorabji, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
208. The Reverend Charles Cooke, S.J., B.A.	A	...	...	...
209. The Reverend H. Depelchin, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
210. James Jardine, M.A.	A	L	...	E
211. G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M.	...	...	M	...
212. Mirza Hairat.	A	...	...	...
213. Narayan Ballal Limaye.	A	...	...	...
214. L. P. de Rozario, L.M.	...	...	M	...
215. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khori, L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.S. Lond., F.R.O.S.	...	...	M	...
216. W. Martin Wood.	A	...	...	E

	Faculty.			
1877.				
217. Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D.	A	...	M	...
218. Lieut. James Brebner, I.N., Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
219. Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana.	A	...	...	...
220. S. Newcome Fox, B.A.	A	L	...	...
221. Edward Giles, B.A.	A	...	...	...
222. The Reverend J. M. Hamilton, S.J.	A	...	...	...
223. H. I. B. Hargrave, B.A., C.E.	A	...	...	E
224. Jamsetji Ardesir Dalal, M.A.,LL.B.	A	L	...	...
225. Jehangier Barjorji Vacha.	A	...	...	E
226. Hormasji Jehangier Bhabha, M.A.	A	...	...	...
227. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
228. Kamrudin Tyabji.	...	L	...	...
229. J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
230. The Reverend D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D.	A	...	...	E
231. Manasukharam Suryaram Tripathi.	A	...	...	...
232. Captain E. C. Marryat, R.E.	...	...	...	E
233. Hamilton Maxwell.	A	..	...	...
234. Peter Peterson, M.A.	A	L	M	E
235. Varjivandas Madhavdas.	A	...	...	...
236. G. C. Whitworth, C.S.	A	...	...	...
237. A. Wingate, C.S., C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
238. Captain C. Wodehouse.	A	...	...	...
1878.				
239. Cowasjee Hormasjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
240. Philip Clement De Souza, L.M.	A	...	M	...
241. The Honourable Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh.	...	L	...	...
242. Jamshedji Navroji Unvala, M.A.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
243. The Reverend C. F. H Johnston, M A	A	..	...	E
244 The Very Reverend N Pagani, S J	A	..		..
245. The Reverend R Rive, S.J.	A			...
246. Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M A, LL B	A	L	...	...
247. George Waters, L.R.C S, L.R C.P E			M	...
1879				
248. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M A, LL B		L	...	
249. E B. Carroll, Mem Inst C E.	A	...		E
250. Cowasji Pestonji, G G M C.			M	...
251. Joseph Ezekiel.	A	. .	...	...
252 The Reverend F. X. Fibus, S.J, S.T.P.	A		...	...
253. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney.				E
254. F G Selby, B A.	A			...
255 The Reverend H. C Squires M A.	A	.		..
256. The Reverend E. de Vos, S.J., S T P	A		.	.
257. H F Whyte, B A.	A	...		E
258. H J. Blanc, B A., B.Sc., M D.		.	M	...
259. Wilson Bell, C.E.	A			E
260. F. Chambers.	A		..	E
261 Major C. Mant, R.E	A	...		E
262. Colonel the Honourable C. J. Merriman, R E, C.S.I	A		.	E
263 Rienzi G Walton, M. Inst. C E, F R G.S				E
264. Grattan Geary	A			.

	Faculty.			
1880.				
265. T. Cody, L.R.C.P.	A	...	M	...
266. J. Griffiths.	A	...	...	...
267. A. H. Hughes, M.D., M.R.C S., Eng. L.R.C.P.E., L.M.E.	A	...	M	...
268. Rao Saheb Jayasatyabodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar.	A	...	...	...
269. D. MacDonald, M.B., B.Sc.	A	...	M	E
270. F. W. Stevens, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
271. T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc.	A	...	...	E
272 Vishram Ramji Ghole.	...	...	M	...
1881.				
273. Arthur Barrett, B. A.	A	...	...	...
274 Surgeon-General T. B. Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.S.	A	...	M	...
275. Cowasjee Nowrojee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
276. Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
277. Thomas Duncan, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
278. Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A.	A	...	...	...
279. T. Hart-Davis, C.S.	A	L	...	...
280. J. D. Inverarity, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
281. Surgeon-Major C. Joynt, M.D., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
282. Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., A.I.C.	A	...	...	...
283. H. C. Kirkpatrick, M.A.	A	L	...	...
284. Michael Macmillan, B.A.	A	...	...	...
285. Mancherji Navroji Banaji.	A	...	...	...
286. J. W. Orr, M.A.	A	L	...	...
287. Pestonji Mancherji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
288. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.	A	...	...	...
289. Matthew Starling, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
290. Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M.A., L.M. & S.	...	...	M	...
291. Surgeon-Major E. H. R. Langley, B.A.	A	...	M	...

DEANS.

The Reverend John Murray Mitchell, M.A., LL.D. *In Arts.*
The Honourable John Marriott, B.A. ... ...*In Law.*
H. Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S. *In Medicine.*
F. Mathew, Mem. Inst. C.E. ... ...*In Civil Engineering.*

SYNDICATE.

The Honourable Raymond West, M.A., C.S., F.R.G.S., Vice-Chancellor, *President.*
W. Wordsworth, B.A. ... ...
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S. ... ... } *Syndics in Arts.*
C. E. Fox, M.A. ... ...
Charles Chambers, F.R.S. ... ...
The Honourable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S. } *Syndics in Law.*
James Jardine, M.A. ... ...
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S. ... ... } *Syndics in Medicine.*
John Pinkerton, M.D. ... ...
Major G. L. C. Merewether, R. E. ... *Syndic in Civil Engineering.*
Peter Peterson, M.A., Registrar ... *Secretary.*

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S., Vice-Chancellor, *Chairman.*
Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.
Captain H. Morland, late I.N., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.
F. Mathew, Mem. Inst. C.E.
Peter Peterson, M.A., Registrar, *Secretary.*

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Peter Peterson, M.A.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR AND LIBRARIAN.

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Morobá Pitalé.

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1867. The Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, M.A., D.C.L., G.C.S.I.
1872. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., C.I.E.
1877. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1880. The Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

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1863. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.,
1865. The Honourable Alexander Kinloch Forbes, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1865. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1868. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1870. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1874. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., F.R.G.S., Member of Council.
1879. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.
1879. Dec., Surgeon-General William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.

1880. March, The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.

DEANS.

I.—Deans in Arts.

1859. Aug., John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862. July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1863. Feb., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1868. Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A.
1869. Jan., Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1873. Jan., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876. Jan., The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.
1876. June, William Wordsworth, B.A.
1879. April, James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.
1880. Jan., William Wordsworth, B.A.
1881. Jan., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.
1881. July, The Rev. John Murray Mitchell, M.A., LL.D.

II.—Deans in Law.

1860. July, Arthur James Lewis.
1861. Jan., William Loudon.
1862. Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866. Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
1868. Jan., The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
1871. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
1872. Jan., The Honourable James Sewell White, B.A.
1873. Jan., The Honourable J. P. Green, LL.B.
1874. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.
1876. Mar., The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.

III.—Deans in Medicine.

1858. Mar., B. P. Rooke, M.D.
1860. Oct., John Peet, M.D.
1865. Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.

1865. Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866. June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867. April, Frank Savignac Stedman.
1868. Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
1869, Jan., T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
1870. Jan., Alexander Wright.
1871. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
1872. Jan., Alexander Wright.
1874. Jan., William Thom.
1877. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1880. Jan., Henry Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S. F.M.S.

IV.—Deans in Civil Engineering.

1858. Feb., The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
1860. Aug., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Jan., Colonel H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Sept., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863. June, Colonel Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865. April, Captain H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865. Oct., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867. Jan., Major-General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868. Jan., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868. April, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., C.S.I.
1869. Jan., The Honourable Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy. R.E., K.C.S.I.
1879. Jan., Major-General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
1879. Feb., Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
1881. Jan., F. Mathew, Mem. Inst. C.E.

REGISTRARS.

1858. Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Nov., Robert Haines, M.B., *Officiating.*
1863. Nov., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1866. July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867. April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A., *Officiating.*
1868. Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.

1868. Sept., James Taylor.
1874. May, Peter Peterson, M.A., Edin.; B.A. Ball. Coll., Oxon., *Officiating.*
1874. Sept., The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
1877. Jan., PETER PETERSON, M.A., Edin.; B.A. Ball. Coll., Oxon.

DECEASED AND RETIRED FELLOWS

Named in the Act of Incorporation.

* The Right Honourable John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., G.C.H.
Sir William Yardley, Knight.
* The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D.
* Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
Charles Morehead, M.D.
John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
* The Reverend James McDougall.
* The Honourable Philip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (first) Bart.
* Metcalfe Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.
* Bomanjee Hormasjee.
* Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.
* Matthew Stovell, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, C.S.
* The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S., C.M.G.
* Major-General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A.
The Right Honourable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D. C. L.

* Deceased.

Lieut. Edward Frederick Tierney Fergusson, I.N.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, M.I.C.E., F.G.S.
* Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, C.S., K.C.S.I.

1857.

* The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S.

1858.

* The Honourable A. J. Lewis.
* J. J. Lowndes.
The Honourable Sir Barrow Holbert Ellis, C.S., K.C.S.I.
Colonel H. B. Turner, R.E.
* Major-General William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I.
* Major J. H. G. Crawford, R.E.
Major-General Harry Rivers, R.E.
* The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
* Ráo Bahádur Bhaskar Damodar.
B. P. Rooke, M.D.
Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.

1860.

* Lieut.-General Sir William Rose Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
* John Peet, M.D.
* A. H. Leith, M.D.
H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Lieut.-General W. Scott.
W. R. Cassels.
William Loudon.

* Deceased.

* Narayan Dinanathji.
James Fraser Hore, M.A. (July).
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D. (December).

1862.

* The Honourable A. Kinloch Forbes, C.S.
* Major-General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
Major-General Henry James Barr.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D., C.S.I.
* Major Thomas Candy, C.S.I.
* Sir Cowasjee Jahanghier Readymoney, Knight, C.S.I.
Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
The Reverend J. Glasgow, D.D.
Major-General Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I.
* Gokuldas Tejpal.
R. W. Graham, Mem. Inst. C.E.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
* Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
* The Reverend C. M. Isenberg.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (second) Bart., C.S.I.
† The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, C.S.
The Honourable Samuel Marsfield, C.S., C.S.I.
The Reverend Ward Maule, LL.B.
* Ráo Bahádur Maganbhai Karamchand.
The Honourable Henry Newton, C.S.
* Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.
Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
Michael John Maxwell Shaw-Stewart, C.S.

1863.

The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.

---

* Deceased. † *Ex-officio ;* not gazetted.

The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
John Raynor Arthur, C.S.
* C. R. Ovans, C.S.
* John William Shaw Wyllie, C.S.. C.S.I.
* Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
* Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.
W. C. Coles, M.D.
* G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Francis James Candy, M.A.
Johann Georg Bühler, Ph.D.
* Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.
D. J. Kennelly, I.N., F.R.A.S.
The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.
The Honourable John Philip Green, LL.B.
John Pares Bickersteth, M.A.
Robert Hannay.
William George Pedder, C.S., B.A.

1864.

* The Reverend James Aitken.
* T. C. Anstey.
F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.
* Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville, C.S.I.
* Nicholas Fernandes.
Major-General J. G. Fife, R.E.
* William Hanbury, B.A.
Thomas Child Hayllar.
William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
T. B. Johnstone, M.D.
* Lieut.-Colonel D. Nasmyth, R.E.
George Scott, C.S.
* Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
* The Most Reverend Walter Steins, S.J., D.D.

---

* Deceased.

Major-General Charles William Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
* Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett.
The Honourable James Sewell White, B.A.
Andrew Grant.
George Inverarity, C.S.

1865.

* The Reverend William Beynon.
Henry Coke, M.A.
* Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N.
F. S. Stedman.
* The Reverend J.V.S. Taylor, B.A.

1866.

* Rastamjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
George Foggo.
Alexander John Hunter.
F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.
H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
W. J. Jefferson, M.A.
* Colonel William Kendall, R.E.
J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Edward Hope Percival, C.S.
* J. R. Rushton, Mem. Inst. C.E.

1867.

* The Honourable A. B. Warden, C.S.
* Colonel George Sligo A. Anderson.
The Reverend Dugald Cameron Boyd, M.A.
Major Godfrey Clerk.
T. B. Curtis.
The Reverend A. Forbes, B.A.
Major Charles Thomas Haig, R.E.
R. Hamilton.
* C. F. Kelly, M.A.

* Deceased.

The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
* Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar.
Alexander Faulkner.
* A. M. Rogers.
C. Watts Russell, B.A.
* James Taylor.
* A. V. Ward.
* The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
* M. H. Scott.
Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
N. A. Dalzell, M.A.
* The Honourable Narayan Vasudevji.

1868 (January).

A. Brown.
The Reverend C. I. Cameron, M.A.
W. Collum, M.D.
Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
* Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
* Dhirajlal Mathuradas.
William Draper, M.A.
* J. Dunbar, M.A.
* Captain C. W. Finch, R.E.
A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
F. G. Joynt, M.D.
G. S. Vesey FitzGerald.
* Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
* J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.
Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., C.S.I.

1868 (December).

* S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.
* John Connon, M.A.
W. S. Eccles.

---

* Deceased.

The Reverend J. W. Gardner.
* Karsandas Mulji.
John Mills.
* The Reverend Robert Montgomery.
Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A.
A. Wright.
The Honourable F. S. Chapman, C.S.
* A. F. Bellasis, C.S.

1869.

*†The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D.
A. Campbell.

1870.

Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Anderson.
* The Reverend L. Bodoano.
R. M. Brereton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Reverend A. Hazen, M.A.
The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., C.S.I., F.R.G.S.
T. E. P. Martin.
The Honourable Alexander Rogers, C.S.
The Reverend J. S. S. Robertson, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.
* Venayekrao Appa Saheb Kurandwadkar.
* The Reverend James Wallace.
F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.
David Young, M.D.

1871.

* W. H. Havelock, C.S.

1872.

* Rastamji Kavasji Bahadurji, G.G.M.C., M.R.C.S.
Major-General Jenkins Jones, R.E.
* Kahandas Mancharam.

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* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

1873.

* Lieut.-Colonel Bonar Deane.
W. W. Hamilton.
The Reverend J. Paton.
* E. Wilmot, M.A., LL.D.
* C. Currey (July).
W. Thom (Nov.)

1874.

Major T. F. Dowden, R.E.
G T. Molecy.
* Ráo Sáheb Narayan Jagannath Vaidya.

1875.

* Ghulam Mohidin.
* Rastamji Mervanji, G.G.M.C.

1876.

* Cowasji Manockji Limji.
* Bhairavnath Mangesh.
* Baron deHochepied Larpent, C.S.
* Rastamji Jamshedji Nadirshah, L.M.
* Andrew Lyon, M.A., C.S.
James M. Maclean.

1877.

The Honourable Colonel W. C. Anderson, C.S.I.
* A. M. C. Coutinho, G.G M C.

1879.

* The Honourable Morarji Gokaldas, C.I.E.
* L. G. Hynes.

---

* Deceased.

GRADUATES.*

M A.

1865.

	College.†	*Branch.*
Ránáde, Mahádev Govind	E.	History.‡
Wagle, Bal Mangesh	E.	History and Political Economy.

1866.

Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak	E.	History and Philosophy.
Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra.	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Bhándarkar, Rámkrishna Gopál	E & D.	English and Sanskrit.
Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám ...	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy §
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan ...	F.G.A.	History and Philosophy

1867.

Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji .	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. ‖

1868.

Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji .	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. ‖

Second Class.

Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo.	D.	History and Philosophy.
Pandit, Shankar Pándurang	E.	English and Latin.
Patel, Dadábhái Sorábji . .	E.	History and Philosophy.
Pátel, Rastamji Mervánji .	E.	Ditto.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad.	E.	English and Latin.
Unválá, Jamshedji Navroji .....E.		Ditto.

* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname, in order of time.
† For the names of Colleges and Schools, see List of Abbreviations.
‡ With Honours and Gold Medal.
§ With Honours, Class III.
‖ With Honours, Class II

1869.

First Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant	.. ...D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Dádáchanji, Kershásji Rastamji.	E.	History and Philosophy.
Modi, Bamanji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Mervánji ...	E.	History and Philosophy.

1870.

First Class.

Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál	E.	English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak ...	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1871.

Second Class.

Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehángierji	E.	English and Latin.

1872

Second Class.

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Modi, Barzorji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.
Tullu, Ráoji Vásudev	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1873.

Second Class.

Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji ...	E.	English and Latin.

1874.

Second Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Bhide, Shivrám Parshurám	D.	English and Sanskrit.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra	D.	Ditto.
Lád, Vithal Bháu	E.	Natural Sciences.
Mahájane, Vishnu Moreshvar	D.	English and Sanskrit.

1875.

First Class.

Duncan, Thomas	St. X.	English and Latin.

Second Class.

McDermott, Michael	St. X.	English and Latin.

1876.

Second Class.

Jinsivále, Shridhar Ganesh	D.	History and Philosophy.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	E.	English and Latin.
Kelkar, Dámodar Ganesh	D.	Ditto.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev	E.	Natural Sciences.

1877.

First Class.

Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu	E.	Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv	E.	English and Latin.

1878.

First Class.

Contractor, Kávasji Dádábhái	E.	Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Dastur, Phiroze Hoshang	D.	English and Persian.

1879.

First Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Sanjáná, Kávasji Jamshedji	...D.	Mathematics.

Second Class.

Kápadiá, Kaikhosru Kuvarji	...E.	Natural Sciences.

Pass.

Agáse, Dhondo Hari	.....E.	Mathematics.

1880.

Second Class.

Apte, Váman Shivrám	....D.	English and Sanskrit.
Desái, Mániklál Sakarlál	.....E.	Natural Sciences.

1881.

Second Class.

Wádiá, Frámji Rastamji	.....E.	Natural Sciences.

Pass.

Joglekar, Krishnáji Mádhavráo	..E.	Natural Sciences.

B.A.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
1862.					
Second Division.					
Modak, Váman Abáji	Maráthi ..	Physical Geography with its influence on History.	.....	.....	E.
1863.					
Second Division.					
Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	E.
Madgávkar, Rámchandra Vishnu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás ...	Gujaráthi..	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1864.					
Second Division.					
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás	Ditto ...	Physical Geography, &c.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	.....	E. & D.
Kunte, Mahádev Moreshvar	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy .	.....	F.G.A.

Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji	Gujaráthi.	Physical Geography, &c.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....		E.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....		E.
*Shroff, Hormasji Ratanji	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....		E.
1865.						
First Division.						
Panjábi, Chuharmall Kundanmall ...	Persian ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.		E.
Second Division.						
Bál, Keshav Bápuji	Maráthi ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...		E.
Dátiyá, Motilál Ráмprasád	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	History ...		E.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.
Jatár, Shrirám Bhikáji	Maráthi ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.
Kohiyár, Ratanshâh Erachshâh ...	Gujaráthi.	Physical Geography.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.

* Passed M.A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1864.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1866.		1	2	3	
Second Division.					
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám	Maráthi ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Garud, Dhondu Shámráo	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Káne, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Náik, Balvant Sitárám	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ..	D.
Paránjapye, Shivrám Bápuji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Thákur, Báláji Bábáji	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Udás, Yashvant Anandráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
1867.					
First Division.					
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás	Persian ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.

Second Division.						
Askhedkar, Lakshuman Yádav ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ..	E.
*Bennet, Hormasji Pestanji	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Ditto .	History ..	E.
Bhojvání, Alumal Trikamdás	Sindhi ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Gimi, Dorábji Edalji	Gujaráthi .	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Godbole, Káshináth Rámchandra ...	Maráthi . .	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	D.
Kunte, Anná Moreshvar	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ...	Ditto .	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ..	D.
Sáthe, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ..	D.
1868.					
First Class.					
Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ..	D.
Deshmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Patvardhan, Sitárám Vishvanáth .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.

*Passed M. A. Examination in English and Latin, Class II., in 1867

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Class.		1	2	3	
Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Bhedvár, Phirozsháh Dádábhái... ...	Gujaráthi .	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás ...	Latin ...	Political Economy ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat &Electricity.	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharshedji... ...	Gujaráthi .	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Káthavate, Abáji Vishnu	Sanskrit...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	D.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Madgávkar, Dinánáth Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto . .	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.

Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant... ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Nánávati, Mánekji Nasarvánji	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Pádhye, Hari Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Phadke, Narbar Gadádhar	Maráthi ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Soman, Vásudev Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Thákur, Shripád Bábáji	Greek ..	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji...	Gujaráthi .	Physiology ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.

1869.

Second Class.

Jatár, Dámodar Bhikáji	Maráthi ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Talyárkhán, Mánekshah Jehángiersháh.	Latin ...	Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ..	E.

Name,	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1870.		**1**	**2**	**3**	
Second Class.					
Ajgávkar, Achyut Náráyan	Sanskrit ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Angal, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Barve, Anandráo Sakhárám	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Political Economy.	History ...	F.G.A.
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopál... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Jahágirdár, Dáyábhái Motirám	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Keskar, Hari Bhagvant	Maráthi ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ..	History ...	E.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji... ...	Gujaráthi..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji	Latin ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.

Kothâre, Anandráo Krishnaráo ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	E.
Láiválá, Ghelábhái Mániklál ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Patel, Behrámji Frámji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Political Economy.	E.
Patel, Mancherji Frámji...	Gujaráthi.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sáne, Báláji Bápuji	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.
1871.					
Second Class.					
*Aitken, Edward Hamilton	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.

* Passed the M. A. Examination in English and Latin in 1872.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Bhat, Gopál Anant	Sanskrit .	Political Economy	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Bhátavadekar, Vináyak Rámchandra	Maráthi .	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	Ditto ..	D.
Contractor, Bamanji Phirozsháh	Latin	Political Economy.	History .	Logic & Moral Philosophy	D.
Kabe, Gopál Venkáji	Ditto	Ditto .	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto .	E.
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám .	Sanskrit .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Majámundár, Ishvarrái Lakshmanrái	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji . . .	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Ránáde, Govind Krishna .. .	Maráthi .	Ditto .	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Analytical Geometry	E.
Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad .	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Talvalkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna	Sanskrit	Ditto	Analytical Geometry	Ditto	D.

1872.					
Second Class.					
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo ...	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jámaspásá, Frámji Mancherji	Ditto ...	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Kirtane, Keshav Váman...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Limaye, Ganpat Venkatésh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Mirzá, Sadikáli Fraidun	Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
O'Shaughnessy, Simon	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	St. X.
Thakár, Ganesh Pándurang	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
1873.					
Second Class.					
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Dádi-Barjorná, Frámji Navroji... ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto ..	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.
Ghárpure, Dámodar Govind	Sanskrit...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukmángad ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	F. G. A.
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánekji	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh	Sanskrit ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khambátá, Jehángier Kaikhosru ...	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.

Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Ránáde, Shankar Moro	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Sáne, Govind Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Sáne, Káshináth Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji ...	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.

1874.

First Class.

Apte, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.

Second Class.

Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Dalál, Hirálál Narottamdás	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History.	D.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E. & St. X.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Kelkar, Káshináth Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Khándekar, Govind Rámchandra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.

Mahisálkar, Vithal Rámchandra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	D.
Nábar, Báji Náráyan	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji	Latin ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Phadke, Vishnu Vásudev	Sanskrit ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám	Latin ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	St. X.
Sahasrabudhe, Balvant Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	History ...	D.
Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
1875.					
First Class.					
Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
DeSa, Luis...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Kshirságar, Govind Náráyan	Persian	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Political Economy.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji	Latin	History .	Ditto .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Second Class.					
Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan...	Sanskrit.	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Ditto ...	D.
Ajinkia, Sitánáth Gopináth	Latin .	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto ...	D.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji ..	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto .	Chemical Physics.	E.
Chhatre, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Desái, Navroji Pálanji	Ditto	History ..	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
DeSouza, Luis	Ditto	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	St. X.

D[illegible] Náráyan Krishna ...	Sanskrit ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji ...	Hebrew ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	F. G. A.
Hasabnis, Govind Moreshvar ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Huligolkar, Krishnaráo Mádhav ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Indápurkar, Váman Gopál ..	Persian ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	D.
Karandikar, Ráoji Báláji... ...	Sanskrit...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshuman...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	D.
Kharégát, Mervánji Pestanji ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo ...	Sanskrit...	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Limayé, Hari Váman	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	E.
Mudle, Krishnáji Sadáshiv ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	E.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	E.
Sáthe, Gopál Moreshvar... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Vasváni, Tekchand Udhavdás	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Wádiá, Mervánji Nasarvánji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	History ...	E.
1876.					
First Class.					
Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshumidás ...	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Second Class.					
Atre, Anáji Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ...	D.
Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.

Chhatre, Nilkant Vináyak	...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	D.
Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna ...	...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	History ...	D. & F.G.A.
Dalál, Adarji Mancherji... ...	...	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Desái, Khandubhái Indraji ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinsháhji ...	..	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Hogan, Daniel Frederick ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Chemical Physics.	St. X.
Koparpar, Govind Bálkrishna ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
*Maráthe, Krishnáji Sadáshiv ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan ...	...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Romanini, Rinaldo	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
Sovani Ganesh Krishna	...	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	E.
Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavrám	...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna ...	...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

*Passed the M. A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1877.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1877.		1	2	3	
First Class.					
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	Latin ...	History ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Desái, Mádhavlál Harilál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	E.
Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jámbhekar, Gangádhar Bhimráo ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	Political Economy.	D.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánekji	Latin ...	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St. X.
Káthavate, Manohar Vishnu	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	History ...	Political Economy.	E.

Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji	Arabic ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Pávgi, Ráoji Bhaváníráo...	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto.	E.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.
Second Class.					
Abdullatif, Kamrudin Amrudin ...	Persian ...	History ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Bhátavadekar, Vishnu Krishna... ..	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Desái, Fardunji Pálanji	Persian ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Desái, Sákarlál Durgárám	Sanskrit ...	History ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Deshmukh, Lakshuman Gopálráo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Enti, Barjorji Ardesir	Persian ...	Chemical Physics.	Physiology...	Ditto ...	E.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Godbole, Hari Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Gole, Siddheshvar Bháskar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji	Latin ..	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Kothére, Gajánan Bápuji	Persian ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
McAfee, Frank L.	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Mirzá, Abbas Ali Beg	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	F.G.A.
Modi, Jivanji Jamshedji	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Padamji, Godrásji Dorábji	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Pajnigará, Navroji Mervánji	Persian ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	F.G.A.

Pandit, Ganesh Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Political Economy.	E.
Pandit, Ghanashám Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Rele, Gángárám Bápsobá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Rohankhedkar, Hari Rámchandra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Rowe, Paul Valentine	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St. X.
Váchá, Mánekji Shápurji	Persian ...	History ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Vyás, Dhirajrám Vishvanáth	Sanskrit ...	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Wágle, Shivrám Sitárám...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
First Class.					
Vaidya, Shridharráo Vithal	Sanskrit .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E,

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1878.		1	2	3	
Second Class.					
Bhadbhade, Raghunáth Gangádhar ...	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	History ...	D.
Dharamshi, Abdullá Meráli	Persian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Dhruva, Harilál Harsadrái	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Kharé, Dáji Abáji	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kirtane, Moro Váman	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	D.
Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinh... ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics ..	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physiology...	E.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Shaháni, Dayárám Gidumal	Persian ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.

Pass.					
Bengeri, Rághavendra Pándurang	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto	Ditto ...	E. & D.
Contractor, Kharshedji Nasarvanji ..	Persian ...	Physiology .	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Dalál, Rastamji Mancherji	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant	Sanskrit...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D. & F, G. A.
Damniá, Gulábchand Motichand ..	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ..	E.
Gandhe, Lakshuman Ganesh	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	F . G. A.
Kelkar, Govind Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Master, Frámji Bamanji...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Master, Sorábji Ratanji .. ,, ...	Persian ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Chemical Physics.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Mulye, Krishnáji Vásudev	Sanskrit ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ..	E. & D.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál	Latin ..	Physiology .	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Páthak, Káshináth Bápu . ..	Sanskrit .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Sabnis, Raghunáth Venkáji ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ..	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	History ..	E. & D.
Támbe, Yashvant Ballál . .	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E. & F.G.A.
Vád, Ganesh Chimnáji ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.

1879.

First Class.

* Shanahan, Henry Frank	Latin ...	Language and Literature	St. X.

Second Class.

† Agarkar, Gopál Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy	D.
Akhund, Ali Muhámmad Hasan Ali ...	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Bápat, Shankar Bhálchandra	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bharuchá, Hormasji Kerbádji	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Dave, Vithalji Keshavji	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Desái, Kanthadji Kalliánji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	E. & D.
Divekar, Balvant Abáji	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dunn, Michael	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Jathár, Bháskar Yashvant	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Joshi, Vishnu Ráoji	Latin ...	Mathematics	D.
Mirajkar, Rághvendra Shrinivás ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy	D.
Modi, Jijibhái Edalji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E. & St. X.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Nádkarni, Shivrám Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Pandiá, Krishnashankar Hiráshankar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Shukla, Devdat Dhaneshvar	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Trivedi, Kamaláshankar Pránshankar ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	E.

* Passed M.A Examination of 1879 in Second Class, Branch I., Languages, English and Latin.
Ditto in Pass, Branch II., History and Philosophy.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Pass.			
Apte, Mahádev Shivrám	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy	D.
Barve, Hari Mahádev	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Dave, Ratirám Durgárám	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Digámbar, Dálayá	Hebrew ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Doctor, Nánábhai Behrámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Godbole, Purshottam Vishnu	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Khot, Anant Venkáji	Hebrew ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Manerikar, Ganesh Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Masáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Mehtá, Vaikunthrám Manmathrám ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Nárimán, Dorábji Kharshedji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Samarth, Vásudev Mahádev	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D. & E.
Vaidya, Bálkrishna Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Vániá, Hoshangji Barjorji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Wágle, Mahádev Govind	Sanskrit ..	Mathematics	E.

1880

First Class.

Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy ...	E.

Second Class.

Cámá, Rustam Kharshedji	Latin	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Chitnis, Dattárám Balvant ..	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto	E.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji	Persian ..	Mathematics	F. G. A.
* Dastur, Dhanjishah Hormasji	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
Dave, Kevalrám Mávji . .	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Deshpánde, Lakshuman Moreshvar	Ditto ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E. & D.
Dravid, Venkatesh Krishna	Ditto	Mathematics	D.
Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái .	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy	E.
Gadiáli, Pestanji Mancherji	Persian ..	Natural Sciences	E
Gomes, Lewis	Latin ..	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Jamádár, Yusufáli Yákubáli .	Persian	Ditto ditto	E.
Javeri, Bálábhái Manchárám	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E
† Kánga, Sorábji Mánekji ..	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám .	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant ..	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Mistri, Jijibhái Pestanji	Persian	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Muzumdár, Nandkrishnalál Ratanlál .	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	E.

* Passed M A. Examination in Second Class, Branch IV., Natural Sciences

† Ditto ditto Branch I, Languages, English and Persian.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Nagarkar, Rámchandra Dáji	Latin ..	History and Political Economy... ..	E. & D.
Nánjiáni, Karamáli Rahim	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Sahasrabudhe, Ganpat Bábji	Persian ...	Mathematics	D.
Sanjána, Temulji Navroji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X,
Sovani, Vináyak Krishnáji	Sanskrit ..	Mathematics	E.
Pass.			
Agáse, Keshav Janárdan	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy. ...	D.
Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Dali, Raghunáth Sakhárám	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Davé, Shivshankar Tuljáshankar ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Deshpándé, Rámchandra Náráyan ..	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Divigikar, Rámráo Venkáji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Nasarvánji ...	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Gokhalé, Vishvanáth Ballál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Ráoji	Ditto ..	Mathematics	D. & E.
Káká, Navroji Behrámji...	Persian ..	Ditto	E.
Kumthekar, Mahádev Keshav	Sanskrit ..	Language and Literature	E.
Málvi, Tribhuvandás Narottamdás ...	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Mánkar, Náráyan Lakshuman	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Modi, Chhaganlál Thákurdás	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Munshi, Nasarvánji Pestanji	Persian	History and Political Economy... ...	E.

Parádkar, Vishnu Anant	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto		F. G. A.
Parchure, Váman Bhikáji	Ditto	Mathematics		E.
Phadké, Rámchandra Dinkar	Ditto	History and Political Economy		E.
Sanjáná, Mancherji Kharshedji	Latin	Language and Literature		F. G. A.
Sáthé, Moreshvar Anant	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy		D.
Sattáválá, Motilál Tribhuvandás	Ditto	Ditto ditto		F. G. A.
Sethna, Pestanji Kuvarji	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy		E.
Vakil, Mancherjhán Jivanrám	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto		E.
Wádiá, Hirji Pestanji	Latin	History and Political Economy		St. X.
Wella, Devji Brijlál	Ditto	Ditto ditto		F. G. A.

1881.

First Class.

Athavalé, Rámkrishna Sakhárám	Sanskrit	Mathematics		E.
Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	Ditto	Ditto		E.

Second Class.

Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto	Language and Literature		E.
Dolé, Mahádev Yashvant	Ditto	Mathematics		D.
Golé, Mahádev Shivrám	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy		D.
Kángá, Mánikji Dorábji	Latin	Mathematics		E.
Kelkar, Ganesh Pándurang	Sanskrit	Ditto		E.
Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhái	Persian	Natural Sciences		E.
Pai, Nágesh Vishvanáth	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy		St. X.
Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Ditto	Ditto ditto		E.
Puntámbekar, Venkatesh Dámodar	Ditto	Mathematics		D.
Vakil, Rustam Bamanshán	Latin	History and Political Economy		E

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Pass.			
Antiá, Jamshedji Mervánji ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Apté, Govind Shridhár	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Bákre, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Bhadbhade, Lakshuman Gangádhar ...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Cooper, Navroji Hormasji	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dalál, Ichhárám Bhagvándás	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Dastur, Dárásháh Peshutan	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Desái, Gopálji Gulábbhái	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Desái, Motilál Dalpatrám	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Desái, Upkár Ajubhái	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Dixon, Rámá Mulji	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Parshurám ...	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ..	D.
Godbolé, Sadáshiv Máhádáji	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Hodiválá, Edalji Behrámsháh	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Kambáti, Ranchhoddás Lallubhái ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Mehtá, Makundrám Nityarám... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Anant	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Pávri, Fardunji Pálanji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Rájé, Náráyan Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Sáné, Bálkrishna Rámchandra	Latin ...	Mathematics	D.
Saraiyá, Gokaldás Vithaldás	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Shirgávkar, Rámchandra Raghunáth ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.

LL.B.

1866.

First Division.

* Ránáde, Mahádev Govind, M.A. .. .. L.
† Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M.A. ... ... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Kothare, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B.A.... ... ... L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. ... ... L.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A. ... ... L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B.A. ... ... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratanshah Erachshah, B.A. ... ... L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A. ... ... L.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad, M.A. ... ... L.

1870.

Second Division.

Dádáchanji, Karshásji Rastamji, M.A. ... ... L.
Desái, Ambúlál Sákarlál, M.A. .. .. L.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, B.A. ... ... L.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant, B.A. ... ... L.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A. ... ... L.
Vikaji, Frámji Rastamji, B.A. ... ... L.

1871.

First Division.

Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir, M.A. .. .. L.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth, B.A. ... ... L.

* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

Second Division.

Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás, B.A. ... ... L.
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám, B.A. ... . L.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji, B.A. ... ... L.
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo, M.A.... ... ... L.
Nánávati, Mánekji Nasarvánji, B.A. ... ... L.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás, B.A. ... . L.
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás, B.A. ... ... L.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji, M.A. ... ... L.
Taleyárkhán, Mánekshán Jehángiershán, B.A. ... ... L.

1873.

Second Division.

Modi, Barjorji Edalji, M.A. ... ... L.

1874.

Second Division.

Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji, B.A. ... ... L.

1875.

Second Division.

Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna, B.A. ... ... L.

1876.

Second Division.

Athale, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A. ... ... L.
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu, B.A. ... ... L.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev, B.A. ... ... L.

1877.

Second Division.

Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra, M.A. ... ... L.
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám, B.A. ... ... L.

1878.

Second Division.

Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám, B.A. ... ... L.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhmángad, B.A. ... ... L.
Káṇgá, Dinsháh Pestanji, M.A. ... ... L.
Tullu, Ráoji Vásudev, M.A. ... ... L.

1879.

Second Division.

DeSa, Luis, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan, B.A.... ... ... L.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji, B.A. ... ... L.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra, B.A. ... ... L.
Páudvàl, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji, B.A. ... ... L.

1880.

First Division.

Bhadbhade, Raghunáth Gangádhar, B.A. ... . L.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev, B.A.... ... ... L.

Second Division.

Ajinkya, Sitánáth Gopináth, B.A. .. .. L.
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhátavadekar, Vishnu Krishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshmidás, B.A. ... ... L.
DeSouza, Luis J. E., B.A. ... ... L.
Gándi, Jiváji Dinsháhji, B.A.... ... ... L.
Huligol, Krishnaráo Mádhav, B.A. ... ... L.
Jambusarválá, Bejanji Mánekji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev, B.A. ... ... L.
Káthavate, Manohar Vishnu, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirtane, Keshav Váman, B.A. ... ... L.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv, M.A. ... ... L.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak, B.A. ... ... L.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev, B.A.... ... ... L.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna, B.A.... ... ... L.

1881.

First Division.

Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh, B.A. ... ... L.
Khare, Dáji Abáji, B.A. ... ... L.

Second Division.

Dhruva, Harilál Harsadrái, B.A. ... ... L.
Divekar, Balvant Abáji, B.A.... ... ... L.
Duncan, Thomas, M.A. ... ... L.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji, B.A. ... ... L.
Gole, Siddheshvar Bháskar, B.A. ... ... L.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji, B.A. ... ... L.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinha, B.A. ... ... L.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá, B.A. ... ... L.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji, B.A. .. .. L.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái, B.A. ... ... L.
Wágle, Shivrám Sitárám, B.A. ... ... L.

M.D.

1876.

Kunte, Anná Moreshvar, B.A., L.M. ... . G.

L.M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehángierji .. .. G.
Sanzgire, Shántárám Vithal ... ... G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji ... ... G.
* Barzorji Behrámji ... ... G.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Philippe ... ... G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun ... ... G.
* Shiek Abdul Karim ... ... G.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement ... ... G.
Khori, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám ... ... G.

* Surname not known.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Rastamji Jamshedji ... . G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio ... ... G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultán ... ... G.
Kotháre, Shámráo Jagannáth... ... ... G.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria ... ... G.

1867.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji ... ... G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... G.

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim ... ... G.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál ... ... G.

1869.

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco ... ... G.

1871.

First Class.

Shribástam, Saruplál Bálakrám ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bháte, Balvant Gopál ... . G.

1872.

First Class.

Bedford, Robert ... ... G.
Sháh, Tribuvandás Motichand ... ... G.

Second Class.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio ... ... G.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak ... ... G.
Patel, Kásam Virji ... ... G.
Valles, Domingos Braz... ... ... G.

1873.

First Class.

Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái ... ... G.

Second Class.

Narimán, Temulji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Paránjapye, Mahádev Yashvant ... ... G.
Shirválkar, Trimbak Sakhárám ... ... G.

1874.

First Class.

Bhátavadekar, Bhálchandra Krishna ... ... G.
Desái, Ganesh Rámchandra ... ... G.

Second Class.

DaCosta, Nicolão Salvador .. .. G.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel .. .. G.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang ... ... G.
Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh ... ... G.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... G.
Pereira, Joseph ... ... G.

1875.

First Class.

Narimán, Kaikhosru Sorábji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Antão, John Alcantara... ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Ghání ... ... G.

Nánavati, Rastamji Hormasji... ... ... G.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos ... ... G.
Saraiyá, Rámdás Gangádás ... ... G.
Sulemáni, Shamsudin Jivábhái . . .. G.

1876.

First Class.

Bharuchá, Rastamji Pestanji ... ... G.
Cooper, Kaikhosru Barjorji ... ... G.
Dalgado, Daniel G. ... ... G.
DeConceição, Philip ... ... G.
Mákuná, Mánekji Dosábhái .. .. G.
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh ... ... G.

Second Class.

Dámniá, Pharozsháh Jamshedji ... ... G.
Gimi, Mánekji Mancherji ... ... G.
Gomes, Dominic Anthony ... ... G.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barjorji ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Bejanji Dádábhái ... ... G.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh ... ... G.
Páthak, Krishnaráo Gopál ... ... G.
Pinto, Luis Jose ... . G.
Postválá, Mancherji Sorábji ... ... G.
Reporter, Mánekji Edalji ... ... G.

L. M. & S.

1877.

First Class.

Cámá, Ardesir Pestanji ... ... G.
DeSouza, Joseph A. ... ... G.
Jervis, Henry ... ... G.

Second Class.

DeCunha, John Thomas ... ... G.
Devéchá, Frámji Ratanji ... ... G.
D'Oliveira, Braz A. ... ... G.
Lobo, Beliarmino ... ... G.
Mehtá, Batukrám Sobhárám ... ... G.
Mistri, Dinsnáh Dorábji ... ... G.
Mistri, Kávasji Hormasji ... ... G.

1878.

First Class.

Braganza, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Dádiná, Ratanji Rastamji ... ... G.
Dalál, Thákurdás Kikábhái ... ... G.
Desái, Manilál Gangádás ... ... G.
Doctor, Phirozsháh Pálanji ... ... G.
Frenchman, Edalji Pálanji ... ... G.
Káji, Lallubhái Bhagvándás ... ... G.
Vaidya, Kuvarji Kávasji ... ... G.
Vyás, Shivnáth Rámnáth ... ... G.
Munshif, Barjorji Sorábsháh ... ... G.

Second Class.

Appu, Hirjibhái Jamshedji ... ... G.
Baruchá, Phirozsháh Behrámji ... ... G.
Dáruválá, Bamanji Frámji ... ... G.
Dias, Victorino ... ... G.
Doctor, Rámlál Lallubhái ... ... G.
Fonseca, Caetano ... ... G.
Kolápurválá, Jamshedji Frámji ... ... G.
Nánávati, Bálábhái Maganlál ... ... G.
Pandit, Ratanbhadra Manibhadra ... ... G.
Sanjáná, Kávasji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Sethná, Erachsháh Frámji ... ... G.

1879.

First Class.

Cámá, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál ... ... G.
Doctor, Dhanjibhái Barjorji ... ... G.
Garde, Ganesh Krishna ... ... G.
Gazdar, Sorábji Fardunji ... ... G.
Jayakar, Vishvásráo Báláji ... ... G.
Keláválá, Mánekshah Jamshedji ... ... G.
Khot, Govind Venkáji ... ... G.
Simoens, Joseph Auspicio ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bocarro, A. ... ... G.
Damniá, Bhikáji Jiváji ... ... G.
Dhurandhar, Krishnaráo Vishvanáth ... ... G.
Gunderiá, Chunilál Govardhandás ... ... G.
Karanjiá, Mervánji Dhanjibhái ... ... G.
Mudliar, Náráyan Vekatachelam ... ... G.
Revitná, Dádábhái Kharshedji ... ... G.
Talvalkar, Rámchandra Gangádhar ... ... G.
Tárápurválá, Shávaksháh Sorábji ... ... G.

1880.

First Class.

Choksi, Dosábhái Ardesir ... ... G.
Dádáchanji, Kávasji Edalji... ... ... G.
Dádáchanji, Pálanji Hormasji ... ... G.
Dáji, Jehángier Kharshedji ... ... G.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Sorábji ... ... G.
Gandeviá, Mervánji Navroji ... ... G.
Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu, M.A. ... ... G.
Kharegát, Mervánji Pestanji ... ... G.
Rozario, Michael Arthur ... ... G.
Tukiná, Edalji Kávasji ... ... G.
Wádiá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Wádiá, Jehángier Pestanji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Broker, Vithaldás Manordás ... ... G.
DeNazareth, Joaquim Vincent ... ... G.
Lisboa, Patrocinio ... ... G.
Prabhákar, Govindráo Bháu ... ... G.

1881.

First Class.

Banát, Hormasji Edalji ... ... G.
Báriá, Dárásháh Hormasji ... ... G.
Lilámválá, Jehángier Jamshedji ... ... G.
Master, Dinsháh Bamanji ... ... G.
Mulán, Phirozsháh Pálanji ... ... G.
Patvardhan, Dhondo Appáji .. .. G.
Umrigar, Nánábhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Viegas, Acoacio Gabriel ... . G.

Second Class.

Bhende, Káshináth Krishna ... ... G.
Boyce, Sorábji Rastamji ... . G.
Chhatrapati, Nilkanth Dáyábhái ... ... G.
Desái, Chunilál Ghelábhái ... ... G.
Dhume, Dámodar Raghunáth ... ... G.
Divechá, Frámji Dorábji ... ... G.
Gidha, Vináyakráo Govind ... . G.
Joshi, Vithal Bálkrishna .. .. G.
Kápadiá, Rastamji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Mádan, Frámji Edalji ... ... G.
Mus, Frámroz Ardesir ... ... G.

Nádirsháh, Sorábji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Nánji, Ratanji Dorábji ... ... G.
Páscal, Sorábji Kávasji .. .. G.
Sirvái, Hormasji Jamshedji. ... ... G.
Sirvái, Hormasji Nasarvánji ... . G.

L. C. E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopál Ráoji . . .. P.E.

1870

Second Class.

Adarkar, Anant Náráyan ... ... P.E
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant, M.A. ... . P.E.
Desái, Khandubhái Gulábbhái . . ... P.E.

1871.

Second Class.

Nágávkar, Abraham Samuel ... ... P.E.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A. . . . P.E.

1872.

Second Class.

Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji . . .. P.E.
Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishna... ... ... P.E.

1873.

First Class.

Dáte, Náráyan Vináyak .. .. P.E.
Godbole, Káshinath Rámchandra, B.A. P.E.

Second Class.

Sáne, Báláji Bápuji, B.A. ... ... P.E.
Vajifdár, Mánekji Hormasji ... ... P.E.

1874

First Class.

* Bamanji Sorábji .. .. P.E.

* Surname not known.

Second Class.

Bhadá, Nasarvánji Dorábji ... ... P.E.
Bhidé, Prabhákar Gangádhar ... ... P.E.
Dhumatkar, Pundlik Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Kángá, Hormasji Adarji ... ... P.E.
Karve, Vásudev Hari ... . P.E.
Khandáláválá, Pestanji Dorábji ... ... P.E.
Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1875.

First Class.

Chandanáni, Pritamdás Parsumal ... ... P.E.
Dalál, Chunilál Táráchand ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Modi, Ardesir Kávasji ... ... P.E.
Pile, Bálkrishna Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1876.

First Class.

Nimmo, Edward Hope ... ... P.E.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji, B.A. ... ... P.E.
Williams, Arthur Henry ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Dámle, Jagannáth Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Hindiá, Durgárám Ghelábhái ... ... P.E.
Kavishvar, Lallubhái Dalpatrám ... ... P.E.
Mulé, Rámchandra Ballál ... ... P.E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Maganlál ... ... P.E.
Sáthe, Dhondo Sakhárám ... ... P.E.

1877.

First Class.

Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji, B.A. ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pándurang ... ... P.E.
Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji ... ... P.E.
Desái, Motibhái Vághjibhái ... ... P.E.
Dharmádhikári, Bálkrishna Gangádhar ... ... P.E.
Lavánivál, Eknáth Sakhárám ... ... P.E.

Modak, Anant Raghunáth .. .. P.E.
Nagarset, Vithaldás Narottamdás ... ... P.E.
Phadke, Lakshuman Chintáman ... ... P.E.
Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji ... ... P.E.

1878.

First Class.

Bhágvat, Sadáshiv Rámchandra... ... ... P.E.
Chhatre, Nilkanth Vináyak ... ... P.E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak... ... ... P.E.
Desái, Vasanji Kalliánji ... ... P.E.
Keshkámat, Rámchandra Anant ... ... P.E.
Ribeiro, C. Antonio ... ... P.E.
Rodrigues, Joaquim ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Bámji, Shápurji Dádábhái ... ... P.E.
Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Mehtá, Harivadanrám Manirám ... ... P.E.
Saráf, Venkatráo Anant ... ... P.E.

1879.

First Class

Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A. ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Desái, Gulábbhái Kanthadji ... ... P.E.
Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth ... ... P.E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ... ... P.E.
Muzumdár, Máneklál Narbheram ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Dalál, Jamshedji Jehángier ... ... P.E.
Dás, Dharnidhar .. .. P.E.
Hajaráh, Dinánáth . ... P.E.
Kalghatgi, Krishnáji Gururáo ... ... P.E.
Láte, Vásudev Pándurang ... ... P.E.
Mehtá, Vithaldás Chimanlál ... ... P.E.
Mus, Nánábhái Ardesir ... ... P.E.
Nádarsháh, Jamshedji Dádábhái ... ... P.E.
Nagarkar, Váman Dáji ... ... P.E.
Pávri, Kharshedji Navroji ... ... P.E.
Sheth, Bhukandás Itchhárám ... ... P.E.

1880.

First Class.

Gáytonde, Gopál Vishvambhar ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Dudley, Charles Wiltshire ... ... P.E.
Ghárpure, Rámchandra Govind ... ... P.E.
Gokhale, Vithal Mahádev ... ... P.E.
Hall, William ... ... P.E.
Ribeiro, F. P. Victor ... . P.E.
Williamson, Alexander John ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Bhándáre, Rámchandra Bhikáji ... ... P.E.
Ghárpure, Náráyan Hari... ... ... P.E.
Páthak, Pránshankar Dayáshankar ... ... P.E.
Siddhe, Dinkar Náráyan... ... ... P.E.

1881.

First Class.

Bharuchá, Mánekji Sheriárji ... ... C.Sc.
Chakrabati, Bhutanáth ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bilgi, Rudrappá Virbasáppá ... ... C.Sc.
Desái, Vithal Tátiá ... ... C.Sc.
Gádgil, Anant Rámchandra ... ... C.Sc.
Lele, Mahádev Venkatesh ... ... C Sc.
Moharir, Báláji Gangádhar . . .. C.Sc.
Spencer, Hiráji Nánábhái ... ... C.Sc.
Sukthankar, Sitárám Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Khándekar, Keshav Ganesh ... ... C.Sc.
Engineer, Raghunáth Makund ... ... C.Sc.
Khandherá, Popatlál Dungarsi... ... ... C.Sc.
Lálá, Khiásing Rámsing ... ... C.Sc.
Mehtá, Vávábhái Haridás ... ... C.Sc.
Modi, Maganlál Thákordás ... ... C.Sc.
Nádirsháh, Ardesir Navroji ... ... C.Sc.
Ráo, Kekobád Hormasji... ... ... C.Sc.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Undergraduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Arts.

1861.

Bál, Krishnáji Bápuji . ... E.
Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádev . .. ... E.

1862.

Mayadev, Trimbakráo Bápuji ... E.

1863.

*Barzorji Kharshedji . ... D.

1864

Devbhánkar, Náráyan Váman .. .. D.
Dhauryaván, Keshav Vináyak .. .. D.
Mistri, Pálanji Adarji . ... . E.
Sodá, Tulsidás Devidás . .. . E.
Távernválá, Sorábji Mancherji ... E.

1865, *March.*

*Govindás Varjivandás . ... E.

1865, *December.*

Angriá, Jaisingráo Esji . D
Chichgar, Hormasji Mancherji .. E.
Davé, Reváshankar Tripuráshankar ... E.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... F.G.A & E.
*Dvarkánath Rághobá . . . . D.

1866

Aitken, Benjamin .. .. F G.A.
Boyce, Pestanji Edalji ... . E.
Britto, Julius Lucas ... . F.G.A
Gunderiá, Mániklál Gordhandás . ... E.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál . . D

* Surname not known

1867.

Kolatkar, Váman Mahádev ... ... E.
Modi, Barzorji Rastamji ... ... E.
Mulá, Fardunji Kávasji ... ... E.
Nánávati, Dádábhái Nasarvánji... ... ... E.
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái ... ... E.
Tilak, Narhar Purshottam ... ... D.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari .. .. E.

1868.

Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu ... ... D.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Dávar, Jehángier Edalji ... ... E.
Davé, Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar... .. ... E.
Desái, Nitchábhái Murárji ... ... E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji ... ... D.
Dikshit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám ... ... E.
Fernandez, Edward Elias ... ... D.
Javeri, Navanidhlál Govindlál ... ... E.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Ranchoddás ... . E. & F. G. A.
Mádan, Jamshedji Fardunji ... ... E.
Mávlankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant ... ... E.
Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji ... ... E.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar ... ... D.
Modi, Dinsháh Sorábji ... ... E.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji ... ... E.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan ... ... E.
Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu ... ... D.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji ... ... E.
Sámbre, Ganesh Raghunáth ... ... D.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál ... ... E.
Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand ... ... E.
Wágle, Hari Bhikáji ... ... E.

1869.

Ambardekar, Govind Krishna ... ... E.
Athalé, Bhikdev Vásudev ... ... E.
Bakhle, Rámchandra Ganesh ... ... D.
Bhángávkar, Káshinath Náráyan ... ... E.
Bhat, Nilkanth Náráyan... ... ... D.
Chhatre, Atmárám Moréshvar ... ... E.
Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás ... ... E.
Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ... ... E.
Dev, Krishnáji Siddheshvar ... ... D.
Dhulékar, Dámodar Bálkrishna... ... ... D.

Hátvalne, Shankar Rámchandra	D.
Joshi, Báláji Náráyan	E.
Mehtá, Valabhrám Vajerám	E.
Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvalabh	E.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan	E.
Shroff, Edalji Sorábji	E.

1870.

Bámboatválá, Sorábji Adarji	E.
Bátliválá, Edalji Sorábji	E.
*Chintámanipethkar, Pándurang Venkatesh	D.
Diké, Rámchandra Chintáman	D.
Gádgil, Krishnáji Parshurám	D.
Ganpulé, Náráyan Vináyak	D.
Gokhale, Ganesh Káshináth	D.
Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji	E.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhavánishankar	E.
Kohiyár, Jehángirsháh Erachsháh	E.
Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji	E.
Pánandikar, Gopál Venkatesh ... ...F.G.A. &	E.
Pandit, Hari Mádhav	E.
Patel, Behrámji Bamanji...	E.
Sáthe, Mahádev Anant	E.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan	E.
Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi	E.

1871.

Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji	E.
Chiplunkar, Sitárám Hari	D.
Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji	E.
*Dámle, Krishnáji Hari	E.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh...	D.
Hakim, Muhámmad Hussein	E.
Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna	D.
Kále, Nánábhái Sadánand	E.
Khambátá, Pestanji Aspandiárji	E.
Málpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra	E.
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsinh	D.
Sulé, Sitárám Bhagvant	E.

1872.

Abhyankar, Vithál Trimbak	D.
Asirkar, Vishnu Mahipat	E.

* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1875.

Bhavanáni, Dolatrám Suratsing... ... ... E.
Bhidé, Bálkrishna Vishnu ... ... D.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak... ... . D.
Gadre, Gangádhar Pándurang ... ... D.
Gothaskar, Sakhárám Pándurang ... ... E.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Vishvanáth .. .. D.

1873.

Anikhindikar, Sambhu Chandáppá ... ... D.
Apte, Krishnáji Ballál ... ... F.G.A.
Apte, Shankar Ráoji ... ... D.
Arjáni, Mánekji Dádábhái ... ... E.
Atre, Rango Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Bápat, Vásudev Sadáshiv ... ... E.
Belsaré, Malhári Bhikáji... ... ... E.
Bháte, Sadáshiv Bálkrishna ... ... E.
Dalál, Mánekji Nasarvánji ... ... E.
Dánde, Keshav Govind ... ... D.
Desái, Dolatrái Surbhái ... ... E.
Devnalkar, Bhiku Rághobá ... ...F.G.A.
Goré, Náráyan Shivrám ... ... D.
Kále, Gangádhar Hari ... ... D.
Keily, Robert .. ..St. X.
Kelkar, Purshottam Gopál ... ... E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ... ... D.
Lokurkar, Svámiráo Rághavendra ... ... D.
Lyons, William Robert ... ...St. X.
Nerurkar, Govind Nilkanth ... ... E.
Patel, Rastamji Dhanjibhái ... ... E.

1874.

Bharuchá, Sheriárji Dádábhái ... ... E.
Bidi, Shrinivás Jiváji ... ... D.
Corkery, William Alfred .. .. E.
Dhairyaván, Raghunáth Dvárkánáth ... ...St. X.
Gokhale, Vishnu Náráyan ... ...F.G.A.
Gordon, Robert Lish ... . E.
Heblikar, Bháskarráo Rámchandra ... ... D.
Jamsetji, Kávasji Kharshedji ... . E. & St. X.
Jervis, Alfred Samuel .. .. E. & St. X.
Káji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukandás ... ... E.
Kále, Náráyan Rámchandra ... ... E.
Kamlápurkar, Shrinivás Svámiráo ... ... D.
Khambátá, Dinsháh Dosábhái ... ... E.
Kher, Sitárám Náráyan ... ... D

Khot, Náráyan Venkáji	...F. G.A.
Lele, Káshináth Krishna	... D.
Mandlik, Dhondo Gangádhar	E. & F. G. A.
Manghirmalláni, Hasrám Hotchand	... E.
Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg	... E.
Mudliar, Dámodar Viziárangam	... D.
Mulgávkar, Vináyak Náráyan	E. & St. X.
Nábar, Vásudev Shiváji	... E.
Nichhure, Ganesh Anant	... D.
Oka, Krishnáji Govind	... D.
Padvekar, Vishnu Sakhárám	...St. X.
Panhálkar, Rámchandra Abáji	... E.
Párikh, Chhotálál Durgárám	... E.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Vithal	... D.
Purandare, Khanderáo Vithal	... D.
Renávikar, Anant Apáji	... D.
Sett, Motichand Udhavji	... E.
Sukthankar, Sitárám Vishnu	...St. X.
Tarkhad, Shrinivás Dádobá	...St. X.
*Abdulláli Moizuddin Jivábhái	.. E.

1875.

Bádsháh, Kávasji Jámásji	... E.
†Bhandivád, Venkatesh Bhimráo	... D.
Chavkar, Vináyak Balvant	.. D.
Chinái, Bejanji Sorábji	... D.
Dátár, Sitárám Ráoji	... E.
Deshpánde, Bhikáji Anandráo	E. & F.G.A.
Dharádhar, Vasant Lakshuman	... St. X.
Dhavle, Govind Moréshvar...	... D.
Dhond, Jagannáth Krishna...	... E.
Gokhale, Vithal Mahádev	... E.
Gondhalékar, Rámchandra Mahádev	... D.
Hiráná, Dosábhái Mervánji	F.G.A. & E.
Joglekar, Vásudev Rámchandra	... E.
Jones, John Hugh	... E.
Joshi, Ganesh Krishna	... E.
Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan	F.G.A. & E.
Kavmudiá, Manilál Sevakrám	... E.
Kerur, Bábáji Yalgurd	... D.
Lálváni, Lilárám Vatanmal	... E.
Lavji, Ardesir Ratanji	... E.
McInerny, James	... St. X.
Narimán, Mánekji Kharshedji	... E.
Paithankar, Krishnáji Malhár	... D.

* Surname not known. † Passed B.A. of 1879.

Pandiá, Dolatrám Kirpárám ... ... E.
Parulékar, Shivrám Hari ... ... E.
Páthak, Navroji Hormasji ... ... E.
Páthak, Sorábji Kaikhosru... ... ... E.
Pátháre, Káshináth Janárdan ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Hari Rámchandra ... ... E.
Pávgi, Náráyan Bhavánráo... ... ... E.
Pereira, Conrad R. ... ... St. X.
Samshi, Anant Venkatesh ... ... E.
Sátputé, Náráyan Raghunáth ... ... E.
Táki, Rámchandra Shankar ... ... E.
Vád, Vithal Apáji ... ... D.

1876.

Alimchandáni, Davlatrám Jethmal ... ... E.
Blakeman, William Alfred... ... ... E.
Ghaisás, Keshav Vishnu ... ... E.
Jalgávkar, Khando Shámráo ... ... D.
Karmarkar, Hari Ganesh ... ... D.
Malkáni, Shásanmal Pribdás ... ... E.
Manérikar, Yashvant Purshottam... ... ... E.
Paránjapyé, Báláji Rámchandra ... ... E.
Pinto, Peter Manuel... ... ... D.

1877.

Pass.

Athalé, Padmákar Dámodar ... ... E.
Bhándáre, Sadánand Trimbak ... ... E.
Gavánkar, Lakshuman Rághobá ... ... E.
Kátrak, Hormasji Shápurji ... ... F.G.A.
Kelkar, Sadáshiv Ganesh ... ... E.
Kulkarni, Baláji Hari ... ... E.
Mehd, Vaikunthrái Anandrái ... ... E.
Modi, Girdharlál Bhánábhái ... ... E.
O'Sullivan, James John ... ... St. X.
Padamji, Sorábji Pestanji ... ... D.
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar ... ... E.
Phátarpekar, Shankar Rámchandra ... ... E.
Puráni, Bálkrishna Narbherám ... ... E.
Sutáriá, Lallubhái Mathurbhái ... ... E.
Vyás, Hargovind Harináráyan ... ... E.
Zuzarte, Amaro Andre ... ... E. & St. X.

1878.

Second Class.

Dhruva, Keshav Harsad ... ... E.

Pass.

Anklesariá, Bamanshâh Kharshedji ... ... E.
Bangáli, Trimbak Ganesh ... ... D.
Bávdekar, Ganesh Krishna... ... ... D.
Buch, Bhupatrái Dayálji ... ... E.
Chavbal, Mahádev Sitárám... ... ... E.
Chitalé, Govind Venkatésh... ... ...F.G.A.
Dátár, Shambhu Shankar ... ... D.
Dáte, Krishnáji Siddheshvar .. .. D.
Doctor, Pránjivan Náráyan... ... ... E.
Ghodi, Chhaganlál Murlidhar ... ... E.
Gracias, Pascal ... ... St, X.
Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás ... ... E.
Judge, Jametrám Nánábhái... ... ... E.
Kátrak, Mánikji Shápurji ... ... F.G.A.
Majmudár, Govindlál Bápálál ... ... E.
Masurkar, Krishnáji Shrinivás ... ... D.
Oltikar, Hari Rámkrishna ... ... E.
Rángnekar, Náráyan Atmárám ... ... E.
Soman, Dinkar Bháskar ... ... E.
Vánvale, Sadáshiv Rangnáth ... ... D.
Vijayakar, Náráyan Moroji ... ... E.

1879.

Second Class.

Godbole, Sadáshiv Mahádáji ... ... E.
Joglekar, Vásudev Dáji ... ... D.
Lele, Vishnu Káshináth ... . D.
Pereira, Frank Charles ... ... St. X.

Pass.

Aiken, John Charles .. .. D.
Bangáli, Shrikrishna Khanderáo ... ... D.
Broker, Rámdás Chhabildás ... ... E.
Dabir, Balvant Náráyan ... ... E.
Daru, Harilál Tuljárám ... ... E.
Desái, Varajrái Santukrái ... ... E.
Deshmukh, Vináyak Sakhárám .. .. D.
Doctor, Bápuji Pálanji ... ... St. X.
Doctor, Jamshedji Barjorji... ... ... St. X.
Ghásválá, Sorábji Edalji ... ... E.
Godbole, Nágnáth Keshav ... ... D.
Jahágirdár, Hanumant Rághavendra ... ... D.
Jámbhekar, Hari Bhimráo .. .. D.
Javeri, Pránlál Dvárkádás ... ... E.
Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan ... ... F.G.A. & E.

Jokágar, Jametrám Raghurám .. .. E
Kángá, Nasarvánji Kávasji... ... ... St. X.
Kelkar, Hari Váman ... . E.
Khambátá, Sorábji Kávasji ... ... E.
Khándekar, Gopál Rámchandra . . .. F.G.A & E.
Kharé, Bápu Abáji .. .. — D.
Khoté, Dvárkánáth Rámnáth ... . St. X.
Kirtikar, Sitárám Bálkrishna . .. . E.
Lele, Mahádev Venkatesh . ... D.
Maráthe, Trimbak Moréshvar ... ... D.
Mehtá, Sámaldás Chhaganlál ... . E.
Náik, Nágarji Dáyábhái ... ... E.
Nátu, Rámchandra Raghunáth ... ... D.
Petit, Bamanji Dinsháhji .. .. St X.
Phátak, Shripat Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra .. .. E.
Ránáde, Yashvant Nágesh .. .. D.
Sámant, Hari Rámkrishna .. .. E.
Sanjáná, Jehángier Barjorji ... ...F.G.A.
Sanzgiri, Dhondu Morobá ... ... E.
Shukla, Náráyan Gangádhar ... ... D.
Sohoni, Venkatesh Abáji ... ... D.
Táskar, Parshurám Bálkrishna ... ... E.
Vaidya, Rastamji Mánikji . . . . E.
Vijayakar, Yashvantráo Khanderáo ... ... E.

1880, *April*

First Class.

Bhándárkar, Prabhákar Rámkrishna ... ... E.

Second Class.

Bahádurji, Kaikhosru Nasarvánji ... . St. X.
Bhágvat, Rámchandra Bálkrishna... ... ... D.
Dámle, Shridhar Keshav ... ... E.
Dánge, Ganesh Vishnu ... ... E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna ... ... E.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Hanumant ... ... D.
Doctor, Dinsháh Jijibhái ... ... F.G.A.
Joshi, Ganesh Balvant ... ... E.
Joshi, Maheshvar Dhonddev ... .F.G.A.
Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth ... ... D.
Kále, Govind Rámchandra . ... D.
Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna ... . E.
Manerikar, Bháskar Dhonddev ... ... St. X.
Pandit, Vishvanáth Nilkanth ... ... E.
Phansalkar, Rámchandra Ballál ... ... D.

Shroff, Kharshedji Dhanjibhái ... ... St. X.
Vakil, Ochhavrám Nánábhái ... ... E.
Wágle, Krishnáji Balvant ... ... E.

Pass.

Akhund, Vali Muhámmad Hassan Ali ... ... E.
Allbless, Navroji Dádábhái... ... ... E. & St. X.
Ariá, Ardesir Dádábhái ... ...F.G.A.
Athvankar, Anandráo Mangesh ... ... E.
Betigiri, Rághavendra Bhojo ... ... D.
Bharuchá, Jiváji Kávasji ... ... D.
Bharváni, Harchandrái Vishindás... ... ... E.
Bháve, Purshottam Moráshvar ... ...F.G.A.
Bhide, Krishnáji Náráyan ... ... D.
Chitalé, Bálkrishna Náráyan ... ... St. X. & D.
Dalál, Motilál Gangádás ... ... E.
Dáruválá, Kharshedji Frámji ... ... E.
Dáte, Báláji Sadáshiv ... ... D.
Desái, Khushálbhái Ranchhodji .. .. G.C.
Desái, Sadgun Desáibhái ... ...F.G.A.
Dhume, Anandráo Raghunáth ... ... St. X.
Dikshit, Hari Sitárám ... ...F.G.A.
Doctor, Rustim Dosábhái ... ... E.
Godbole, Rámchandra Jagannáth .. .. D.
Jayakar, Ishvarchandra Rámchandra ... ... St. X.
Joglekar. Rámchandra Náráyan .. .. D.
Joshi, Náráyan Dámodar ... ...D. & E.
Kalburgi, Viráppá Racháppá ... ... D.
Kángá, Mancharji Kávasji... ... ... E.
Khánvalkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv .. .. D.
Kharé, Ganesh Náráyan ... ... E.
Lálkáká, Ardesir Jamshedji .. .. E.
Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji ... ... E.
Mohile, Hari Atmárám .. .. F.G.A.
Mundalé, Rámchandra Ganesh .. .. D.
Nádgir, Narsingráo Ganesh ... . D.
Nádkarni, Mahádev Gangádhar ... ... E.
Názar, Atmárám Hirálál ... ... E.
Nulkar, Lakshuman Krishnáji ... ... D.
Pai, Dattárám Vishvanáth... ... ...St. X.
Patvardhan, Pándurang Ganpat ... ...St. X.
Phátak, Vishnu Bháskar ... ... D.
Pradhán, Sitárám Abájiráo... ... ... D.
Pradhán, Vináyak Harishankar ... ... E.
Puránik, Balvant Mahádev... ... ... D.
Sádhale, Vásudev Náráyan... ... ... D.
Sahasrabudhe, Vásudev Ganesh ... ...F.G.A.

Sángle, Anant Máruti	F.G.A.
Sáthe, Vishvanáth Náráyan	St. X. & D.
Subhedár, Raghunáth Sitárám	... D.
Sule, Bálkrishna Balvant —	... E.
Syed, Achartlál Jivanlál	... G.C.
Thakar, Uttamrám Dhirajrám	... F.G.A.
Trivedi, Trikamlál Dámodar	E. & F.G.A.
Vakil, Shápurji Jehángier	... F.G.A.
Váchá, Dorábji Hirjibhái	... E.
Vijayakar, Nánuji Harischandra	... E.

1880, *December.*

Previous Examination.

First Class.

Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	... E.
Banhatti, Náráyan Dáso	... E.
Chaván, Bastiainh Duniásinh	... D.
Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo...	.A E.
Dalvi, Anandráo Sadáshiv	... St.X.
Deshmukh, Moréshvar Gopál	... E.
Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu	... E.
Gokhale, Náráyan Vishnu	... E.

Second Class.

Arkátkar, Shankar Balvantráo	... E.
Bákre, Vishnu Vináyak	... E.
Barodiá, Dolat Purshottam... ... — ...	... G.C.
Bhardi, Hanmant Rámchandra	... D.
Bharuchá, Frámji Dorábji	.. D.
,Bohorá, Mansukhlál Devchand	G.C.&E.
Cámá, Jehángier K. R.	... St.X.
Chándorkar, Náráyan Govind	... E.
Dábholkar, Gopál Rámchandra	... G.C.
Dávar, Mervánji Shávakaháh	... E.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Malhár	... D.
Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman	... D.
Devdhar, Maheshvar Náráyan	... St.X.
Dias, Erasmo Xavier	... St.X.
Gajar, Tribhuvandás Kalliándás	... E.
Gupte, Vináyak Apáji	... E.
Herlekar, Vishvanáth Mahádev	... E.
Jagtiáni, Bulchand Kodumal	... E.
Jayakar, Anandráo Rámchandra	... St.X.
Joshi, Sakhárám Ganesh	... D.
Kángá, Pestanji Mánikji	.. St.X.
Karandikar, Dámodar Krishna	... E.

Khándekar, Shankar Dattátraya	R.C.&D.
Killedár, Gopál Lakshuman	... D.
Koppikar, Sheshgiri Rámchandra	.. F.G.A.
Kuka, Meherji Nasarvánji	... E.
Kutár, Bejanji Navroji	... St.X.
Látkar, Shámji Anant	... D.
Mangalvedhekar, Rájeráo Vithal	... D.
Masáni, Adarji Mernosji	... F.G.A.
Modak, Gopál Trimbak	... D.
More, Vináyak Mádhavráo	... St.X.
Mule, Gangádhar Bálkrishna	.. E.
Nádgir, Malhár Mártand	... D.
Nánávati, Hormasji Adarji	... G.C.
Pandit, Dattátraya Moréshvar	... D.
Pátankar, Parshurám Náráyan	.. D.
Patel, Jamshedji Kávasji	... St.X.
Patvardhan, Gajánan Bháskar	... D.
Phadke, Náráyan Lakshuman	... E.
Poredi, Sayáji Shiváji	... D.
Ránáde, Vishvanáth Balvant	... D.
Sahasrabudhe, Náráyan Ganesh	... R.C.
Sapre, Dattátraya Sadáshiv	...St.X.&E.
Setálvád, Chimanlál Harilál	... E.
Tyabji, Hyder Kamrudin	... E.
Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra...	... E.
Vákhárkar, Bháskar Lakshuman...	... E.
Wágle, Bháu Mangesh	.. St.X. & E.
Yájnik, Mádhavlál Javerilál	... E.

Pass.

Adhyáru, Morárji Náráyanji	... G. C.
Anandkar, Yashvant Nilkanth	... E.
Bakshi, Venkat Rághavendra	... F. G. A.
Bálsekar, Manjáppá Nilkanth	... F. G. A.
Bhájiválá, Mánikji Limji	... E.
Bhat, Mahádev Váman	... D.
Bhátkhande, Vishnu Náráyan	... E.
Bhide, Vidyádhar Váman	... D.
Bilimoriá, Sorábji Frámji	...F. G. A.
Chándekar, Vásudev Vithal	... E.
Dastur, Meher Hoshang	... D.
Dharádhar, Rámchandra Rághobá	... E.
Dnyáni, Harsukrái Trimbakrái	... E.
Godbole, Rámchandra Ballál	... D.
Iráni, Kaikhosru Tirandoz	... F. G. A.
Jayavant, Rámchandra Bháskar,...	... E.
Joglekar, Keshav Rámchandra	... D.
Joshi, Mahádev Dinkar	... D.

Joshi, Vináyak Bábáji ... ... D.
Kamatnurkar, Ganesh Rámchandra ... ... D.
Kánga, Pestanji Kávasji ... ... St. X.
Khandáláválá, Bhukandás Chunilál ... ... E.
Kharó, Purshottam Parshurám ... ... D.
Khot, Náráyan Venkáji ... ... F. G. A.
Laghâte, Govind Balvant ... ... E.
Lálvani, Vazirmal Uttamchand ... ... E.
Limayé, Purshottam Raghunáth.. ... ... E.
Máli, Keshav Govind ... ... D.
Mangalvedhekar, Náráyan Rághavendra ... ... D.
Modi, Kalliándás Keshavdás ... ... E.
Moghe, Gangádhar Náráyan ... ... F. G. A.
Nimonkar, Mahádev Rámchandra ... ... E.
Nimachválá, Jehángier Dorábji ... ... E.
Pahlájáni, Shivandás Lálsing ... ... E.
Pandit, Ráoji Parshurám ... ... D.
Panthaki, Kaikhosru Kekobád ... ... E.
Parchure, Sadáshiv Gopál... ... ... D.
Pochá, Ardesir Bápuji ... ... E.
Sanzgire, Jagannáth Sundarráo ... ... E.
Sheth, Sárábhái Maganbhái ... ... G. C. & St. X.
Sutáriá, Javerbhái Garbadbhái ... ... E. & F. G. A.
Todankar, Rámchandra Bhágoji ... ...F. G. A.
Trivedi, Durgeshvar Natvarji ... ... E.
Unválá. Ardesir Frámji ... ... E.
Vaidya, Mahádev Parshurám .. .. D.
Varlikar, Morćshvar Ráoji ... ... E.
Vijayakar, Shripat Khanderáo ... ... E.
Vajifdár, Jamshedji Merjibhái .. .. St. X.
Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji ... ... E.
Wágle, Ganpatráo Raghunáth ... ... St. X.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

1864.

Second Division.

DaCunha Joseph Gerson... ... ... G.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio ... ... G.

1872.

Second Division.

Bennett, Bejanji Pestanji ... ... G.
Coutinho, Joaquim Vicente... ... ... G.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ... ... G.

1873.

Second Division.

Khambátá, Hiráji Jehángier ... ... G.

1874.

Second Division.

Alvares, Nicolão Santanna ... ... G.
DaSilva, Pascoal Manoel... ... ... G.
Koyáji, Behrámji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Mulán, Sorábji Pálanji ... ... G.

1875.

Second Division.

Dámlá, Edalji Mánekji ... ... G.
DeLima, Jose Turtulliano ... ... G.
Doctor, Hormasji Behrámji ... ... G.
Ghándhi, Dámodardás Dharamdás ... ... G.
Kángá, Jamshedji Kharshedji . . .. G.

1876.

Second Division.

Apte, Vishnu Gopál ... ... G.
Contractor, Hormasji Navroji ... ... G.
Dastur, Jámásji Sorábji ... ... G.
Forbes, Edalji Behrámji... ... ... G.
Hakim, Hormasji Mervánji ... ... G.
Nánávati, Jamnádás Premchand ... ... G.
Pesikáká, Hormasji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Punávalá, Edalji Sorábji... ... ... G.

1877.

Second Division.

Hakim, Phirozesháh Mervánji ... ... G.
Káne, Sadáshiv Váman ... ... G.
Modi, Nánábhái Kuvarji... ... ... G.
Shirgávkar, Vishnu Jagannáth ... ... G.

1878.

Second Division.

Colaço, Joseph ... ... G.
Dáruválá, Hormasji Sorábji ... ... G.
Pinto, Diogo John... ... ... G.
Sukhiá, Jehángier Kharshedji ... ... G.

1879.

First Division.

Káji, Chhaganlál Gulábdás ... ... G.
Káká, Sorábji Mánikji ... ... G.
Sángle, Davlat Máruti ... ... G.

Second Division.

Abádán, Sorábji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Amariá, Frámji Mánikji... ... . G.
Bábre, Sakhárám Rághobá ... ... G.
Bhát, Maganlál Umiáshankar ... ... G.
Bone-setter, Fakirji Ratanji ... ... G.
Coachman, Sorábji Ratanji ... ... G.
Dántrá, Barjorji Hormasji ... ... G.
Davlatjádá, Surajlál Mathurádás ... ... G.
Dhárgalkar, Lakshuman Bachája ... ... G.
D'Monte, Dominick ... ... G.
Dubásh, Jehángier Bamanji ... ... G.
Edal-Behrámná, Dinsbáh Jiváji... ... ... G.
Fernandez, Ambrozio Feleciano... ... ... G.
Gandeviá, Navroji Bamanji ... ... G.
Jones, Maurice F.... ... ... G.
Kámle, Keshav Gopál ... ... G.
Laskari, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Luis, Daniel Conceição ... ... G.
Modi, Ardesir Dádábhái ... . G.
Motiválá, Dinsbáh Hormasji ... ... G.
Nánávati, Behrámji Hormasji ... ... G.
Pochá, Jamshedji Pochája ... ... G.
Sethná, Ardesir Hormasji ... ... G.
Shroff, Barjorji Sorábji ... ... G.
Váchá, Rastamji Kharshedji ... ... G.

1880.

First Division.

Aquino, Thomas Hannibal ... ... G.
Brown, Edwin Harold ... ... G.
Dixon, Govind Mulji ... ... G.
Kátrak, Nanábhái Navroji ... ... G.

Second Division.

Atchutráo, P S. ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Mervánji Kuvarji ... ... G.
Bocarro, John ... ... G.
Dádarkar, Bhaváníshankar Bálkrishna... ... ... G.
Khándaválá, Tuljárám Chunilál... ... ... G.
Kutar, Rastamji Pálanji... ... ... G

Mirzá, Jáfarkuli Fraidunbeg	G.
Narimán, Pestanji Bhikáji	G.
Nilkanth, Anubhái Mahipatrám	G.
Penti, Jehángier Mánekji.	G.
Pinto, J. Orphino	G.
Poyntz, John William Walter	G.
Sahiár, Kharshedji Navroji	G.
Santuk, Kharshedji Santukji	G.
Sukhiá, Nádarsháh Hormasji	G.
Unválá, Jamshedji Bhikáji	G.
Velkar, Atmárám Vásudev	G

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1866.

Second Division.

Dátár, Náro Govind	P.E

1868

Second Division.

Mehtá, Venishankar Govindrám..	P E.
Shirgávkar, Bálájí Náráyan	P.E.

1869.

Second Division.

Bhat, Moréshvar Náráyan	P E.
Soman, Ganesh Naráyan	P.E.

1870.

Second Division.

Gupte, Pándurang Gopál...	P.E.
Jámbhekar, Balvant Govind	P.E
Narimán, Gustádji Dorábji	P.E.
Támbe, Rámchandra Balvant	P.E.

1871.

Second Division.

Bhátavadekar, Vináyak Krishna. . ..	P E
Chavbal, Káshináth Dámodar	P.E.
Mhaiskar, Gopál Raghunáth	P.E
Mulekar, Vishnu Sadáshiv	P.E.
Varlikar, Mahádev Janárdan	P.E.

1872.

First Division.

Macnee, Henry Charles	P.E.

Second Division.

Bhándárkar, Ráoji Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Nárgir, Shankar Bisto ... ... P.E.
Whittell, Charles ... ... P.E.

1873.

First Division.

Page, Hastings Montague.. ... ... P.E.
Párikh, Javerdás Bhogidás ... ... P.E.
Sohoni, Vásudev Sadáshiv. ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Kolatkar, Sitárám Vásudev ... ... P.E.
Tarkhadkar, Vithal Rághobá ... ... P.E.

1874.

Second Division.

Barve, Pándurang Sakhárám ... ... P.E.
Bhosekar, Lakshuman Pándurang ... ... P.E.
Mánde, Venkatesh Bápuráo ... ... P.E.
Mehendale, Pándurang Káshináth ... ... P.E.
Mhaskar, Shripat Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Oka, Vináyak Anant ... ... P.E.
Thákur, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.

1875.

First Division.

Barve, Náráyan Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Lele, Trimbak Balvant ... ... P.R.
Savage, Thomas .. .. P.E.

Second Division.

Bhágvat, Rámchandra Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Joshi, Anáji Anant ... ... P.E.
Káthavaté, Narhar Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Native-Agent, Lallubhái Govandás ... ... P.E.

1876.

First Division.

Cousens, Henry ... . P.E.
Deshpánde, Sitárám Keshav ... ... P.E.
Gokhalé, Vináyak Hari... ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Hemson, Reginald John ... ... P.E.
Párkhe, Ekuáth Yashvant ... ... P.E.

1877.

Second Class.

Mitra, Haripad ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Chelá, Chunilál Khubchand ... ... P.E.
Dalál, Pránjivan Parbhudás ... ... P.E.
Majmudár, Dipakrám Navnitrám ... ... P.E.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji ... ... P.E.

1878.

Second Class.

Chirmule, Vishnu Anant ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Alekar, Rámchandra Keshav .. .. P.E.
Asirkar, Lakshuman Mahipat ... ... P.E.
Beláni, Khimchand Ravji ... ... P.E.
Lohár, Máruti Hari ... ... P.E.
Mádan, Edalji Kormasji... ... ... — P.E.
Pandit, Parshurám Vithal ... ... P.E.
Thatte, Bhálchandra Chintáman ... ... P.E.

1879.

First Class.

Hatyangdikar, Santáppá Santayá ... ... P.E.
Muligan, William George ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Angal, Ráoji Báburáo ... ... P.E.
Bogá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ... P.E.
Desái, Náthábhái Avichaldás ... ... P.E.
Desái, Khusháldás Revádás ... ... P.E.
Gánu, Keshav Hari... ... ... P.E.
Gidváni, Ayedás Izatrám ... ... P.E.
Gole, Vishnu Vithal ... ... P.E.
Kángá, Kávasji Dádábhái ... ... P.E.
Náik, Kasanji Ranchhodji ... ... P.E.
Náik, Timáji Venkáji ... ... P.E.
O'Sullivan, James John ... ... — ... P.E.
Pávri, Dorábji Temulji ... ... P.E.
Rishi, Gopál Bálkrishna ... ... P.E.
Rowe, William F. ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Bámji, Mánikji Kávasji ... ... P.E.
Bhaválkar, Balvant Keshav ... ... P.E.
Bhaválkar, Mártand Váman ... ... P.E.
Dhurandhar, Rámchandra Vishvanáth .. .. P.E.
Joshipará, Pránlál Kahándás ... ... P.E.
Pávri, Bamanji Mervánji... ... ... P.E.
Shirurkar, Shántmurti Annáppá ... ... P.E.
Surveyor, Mánikji Ratanji ... ... P.E.
Tádiválá, Ardesir Hormasji ... ... P.E.
Tipnis, Ganesh Khanderáo ... ... P.E.

1880.

First Class.

Ahmadi, Ibráhim Shaik Dáud ... ... C.Sc.
Kátre, Mangeshráo ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Dáji, Sorábji Jamshedji... ... ... C.Sc.
Dev, Váman Náráyan ... . C.Sc.
Gokhale, Gangádhar Sadáshiv ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Náráyan Janárdan ... ... C.Sc.
Kátrak, Navroji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.
Kátre, Narsingráo ... ... C.Sc.
Mádan, Rastámji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.
Mansukháni, Hemandás Tejumal ... ... C.Sc.
Patel, Ardesir Kávasji ... ... C.Sc.
Trivedi, Bhagvánji Nágji ... ... C.Sc.
Yatgiri, Subráo Venkatesh ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Abhyánkar, Pándurang Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Abhyánkar, Váman Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Apte, Gangádhar Ballál ... ... C.Sc.
Bhándáre, Hari Bhikáji ... ... C.Sc.
Carvalho, Rudolph ... ... C.Sc.
Dalál, Kilábhái Dulabhrám ... ... C.Sc.
Dalál, Nasarvánji Mancherji ... ... C.Sc.
Dastur, Peshutan Hormasji ... . C.Sc.
Deshpánde, Balvant Ganesh ... ... C.Sc.
Divechá, Vanmáli Mulji ... ... C.Sc.
Kotvál, Hormasji Jamshedji ... ... C.Sc.
Kunte, Vásudev Keshav ... ... C.Sc.
Mistri, Kharshedji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1880.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
1	DeSilva, Joseph Manuel...	St. M.
2	Náik, Bhimbhái Jivanji...	Su.
3	Korá, Bálábhái Gulábchand	N.
4	Desái, Amidhar Ranchhodji	A.
5	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji	B. Pro.
6	Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari	E. S.
7	Chavhán, Odhavji Devji	E. S.
	Pereira, Antonio Jervis	St. M.
9	Rozare, Walter	St. M.
10	Boyce, Bamanjí Rastamji	F.
	DeGama, M. L. Francis	St. M.
	Mistri, Mancherji Jámásji	E. S.
13	Ketkar, Keshav Sadáshiv	P. & N.
14	DeCunha, George Frederick	R. M.
15	Dámle, Mahádev Gangádhar	A. M.
16	Kothare, Mothábhái Dádáji	St. M.
17	Modi, Ratanshah Mánikji	Su.
	Vakil, Ardesir Kávasji	Sir J.
19	Mahálakshumiválá, Kávasji Dhanjibhái ...	Ch.
	Patel, Ranchhodbhái Naranbhái	N.
21	Tátá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji	Sir J.
22	Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji	E. S.
23	Lákdáválá, Maganlál Navalchand	Su. M.
24	Jog, Keshav Abáji	P. T.
25	Hardikar, Chintáman Krishna	P.
26	Pádhye, Dámodar Ganesh	A. M.
27	Ferreira, Francis X.	St. M.
	Sutton, Alexander Arthur	Sc.
29	Abhyankar, Krishnáji Bnáskar...	Ak.
	Kále, Krishnaráo Náráyan	R. M.
	Pleader, Phirozsháh Nasarvánji	St. M.
	Rozare, Joseph William...	St. M.
33	Chinái, Jehángier Jamshedji	N. J.
34	Mehtá, Dámubhái Dáyábhái	Su.
35	Tarkhad, Rámchandra Atmárám	St. M.
36	Atre, Hanumant Bápuráo	P.
37	Mehd, Chhaganlál Anantrái	A.
	Phadnis, Hanmant Sheshgir	B.
39	Gokhale, Rámchandra Hari	B.S.
	Mehtá, Chandramukhrám Mobatrám ...	Su.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
41	Desái, Sákarlál Chandulál	A.
42	Kirlcskar, Vishnu Rámchandra	E.S.
	Kirtané, Rámchandra Trimbak	K.G.
44	Dhekne, Bápu Náráyan	N.E.
45	Dávar, Frámroz Sháhvakshah	Su.
46	Anklesariá, Dhanjisháh Edalji	P.T.
	Divátiá, Krishnaráo Bholánáth	A.
48	Bápásolá, Sorábji Kávasji	Sir J.
49	Agáskar, Krishnáji Jagannáth	B.T.
	Apte, Raghunáth Náráyan	R.
	Ichhhaporiá, Edalji Dhanjibhái	Sir J.
	Saklátválá, Mervánji Nánábhái	F.G.A.
53	Pandiá, Bhagvantrám Narbheram	Su.
54	Azavedo, Hyacinth	St.M.
	Rosselet, Constance Aline	Sc.
56	DeSa, Vincent Philip	St.M.
57	Thákore, Manilál Ajitrái	A.
58	Munshi, Ghulám Ahmad	F.
59	Banátválá, Jamshedji Edalji	E.S.
	Rániná, Rastamji Nánábhái	E.S.
61	Joglekar, Ganesh Venkatesh	Ah.
62	Joshi, Rámchandra Bhikáji	Su.&P.
63	Dándekar, Lakshuman Ganesh...	B.
	Mehtá, Jametram Devshankar...	P.T.
	Mudholkar, Rámchandra Gopál..	Dhu.
	Rájváde, Vaijanáth Káshináth...	N.E.
67	Dhekne, Káshináth Dámodar	P.T.
	Mistri, Pálanji Kharshedji	F.
	Nálásethná, Ratanji Nánábhái	E.S.
	Patel, Bhogilál Jethálál	A.
71	Deshpánde, Shankar Parshurám.	P.T.
	Lokhande, Báláji Ganesh..	S.
	Sabnis, Náráyan Ghanashám	St.M.
	Tilak, Krishnáji Ganesh...	P.T.
75	Robinson, Arthur Charles	Bia.
76	Lád, Rámchandra Krishnaráo	R.M.
77	Limaye, Krishnáji Mahádev	Rat.
	Mahálakshumiválá, Pestanji Dhanjibhái ...	B.Pro.
	Mánkar, Shámráo Dinánáth	St.M.
	Náik, Rámchandra Anant	B.
	Páthak, Rámkrishna Shridhar	E.S.&P.T.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
82	Náik, Harichandra Sadáshiv	E. S.
	Párnáik, Náráyan Abáji	P.
	Sátghare, Vináyak Dádáji	A.
85	Dábao, Dorábji Mervánji..	F.
86	Kamlákar, Shámráo Ganpatráo	St. M.
87	Dastur, Hormasji Dorábji	Sir J.
	Dhadphale, Krishnáji Bahirav	N. E.
	Feshyder, Ali Asgar bin Hassanali	St. M.
	Kukerejá, Chandasing Kánsing	Sh.
	Ráhálkar, Hari Vináyak	P.
	Tupe, Govind Balvant	E. S.
93	Mullán, Nasarvánji Hormasji	Sir J.
94	Gádgil, Parshurám Hari	P.
	Tárápurvála, Ratanji Jivanji	B. Pro.
96	Láheválá, Mánikji Bápuji	Su.
97	Lákdáválá, Navroji Mancherji	Sir J.
98	Gándhi, Virchand Rághavji	Bh.
	Kámákáká, Hormasji Pestanji	E. S.
	Mehtá, Dhanjibhái Hormasji	Sir C.
103	Sabnis, Rámchandra Ghanashám	St. M.
	Unválá, Bamanji Nasarvánji	Sir J.
	Bakshi, Amritlál Ranchoddás	Nav.
105	Vaidya, Dattu Bálkrishna	P.
106	Shopkeeper, Sorábji Jamshedji...	F.
	Contractor, Ardesir Dhanjishah	A.
108	Warden, Behrámji Hirjibhái	B. Pro.
	Goghári, Trikamlál Bechardás	P. T.
	Joshi, Khusháldás Karsanji	Bh.
111	Sutária, Chánjibhái Mánikji	Sir J.
	Hirámánek, Rastamji Mánikji	B. Pro.
	Joglekar, Lakshuman Náráyan...	P.
	Kále, Krishnáji Shripád	P. T.
	Pátháre, Nánábhái Bápuji	E. S.
115	Advani, Bulchand Kundanmal...	H.
	Kále, Sadáshiv Váman...	B. S.
	Karamálli, Dost Muhámmad	F.
	Váigankar, Ganesh Vishrám	R.
119	Lukmáni, Badrudin Abdul Karim	E. S.
	Patel, Pestanji Dádábhái	F.
121	Bhátavadekar, Dámodar Káshináth	Rat.
	Ghánekar, Náráyan Krishna	Rat.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Kánekar, Moreshvar Keshav	E. S.
	Modi, Maganlál Motirám	E. S.
123	Modi, Sorábji Hormasji	B. Pro.
	Nagarkar, Lakshuman Dáji	P.
	Sutáriá, Girdhardás Pránvallabdás	Su.
	Ugrankar, Vithal Lakshuman	R. M.
	Desái, Venilál Chimanlál	A.
129	Kohiyár, Jehángier Ardesir	N. J.
	Phadke, Ganesh Raghunáth	P. T.
	Albless, Phirozsháh Dhanjibhái — ...	B. Bro.
132	Mhaskar, Mánkeshvar Gopál	N. S.
	Vaziráni, Tahilrám Khemchand	N. J.
135	Doctor, Shápurji Barjorji	E. S.
	Paymaster, Ardesir Barjorji	F.
	Godbole, Keshav Ráoji	P. M.
	Kalsulkar, Trimbak Vithal	Sáv.
	Káne, Káshináth Váman	R. M.
137	Lákdáválá, Dinsháh Mánikji —	E. S. & Br.
	Mistri, Frámji Behrámji ... ... —	Su. M.
	Sahasrabudhe, Ganesh Balvant	Su.
	Saraiá, Chunilál Dharamdás ... — ...	Su. & P. T.
144	Tumne, Váman Gopál ... . —	P.
145	Nagarválá, Jamshedji Navroji	Ah.
	Advani, Gidumal Kevalrám ... ... —	H. M.
	Bharuchá, Pestanji Hormasji	N.
	Bhátavadekar, Ganpat Keshav	E. S.
146	Modi, Jekisandás Morárdás ... — ...	P. T.
	Sháh, Rámdás Keshavji —	F. & P. T.
	Thorát, Chintáman Vináyak ... — ...	B. P.
	Vyás, Vithal Jethábhái —	A.
153	Nene, Yashvant Vishnu — ... —	E. S.
154	Divechá, Sundarji Savchand	Alf. B.
155	Deshpánde, Dámodar Lakshuman	Dhu.
	Chhayá, Jatáshankar Jivanlál	P. T.
157	Tátá, Edalji Pestanji	E. S.
	Adarianválá, Kharshedji Dorábji	Sir J.
	Bijápurkar, Vishnu Govind	R.
158	Kábráji, Bamanji Navroji	Sir J.
	Phátak, Diváker Purshottam	P.
	Sohoni, Krishnáji Vishnu	P.
	Kále, Báburáo Náráyan	P. T.
163	Merchant, Kávasji Behrámji	P.
	Madagaudá, Nilkanth Annáráo — ...	B.
	Sáthe, Vithal Ganesh	P. T.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
167	Junre, Govind Ganesh	N. S.
	Mehtá, Premchand Uttamchand	F.
	Pochkhánáválá, Dorábjı Hormasji	B. Pro-
170	Arte, Shámráo Chintáman	R. M.
	Dáte, Govind Ganesh	R.
	Master, Chhabildás Tribhuvandás	E. S.
	Mehtá, Jethálál Jumchand	P. T.
	Pires, Philip	St. M.
	Potnis, Balvant Gangádhar	P.
176	Paes, Theophlio Joseph	F. G.A.
	Thákur, Náráyan Dáji	E. S.
	Parvate, Shridhar Balvant	P.
178	Sankharıá, Dámodar Ishvar	F. G.A.
	Sáthe, Shankar Keshav	P.
181	Dhume, Bálkrishna Vámanráo	B.
	Tıjáni, Muhámmad Hásham	N. J.
	Tullu, Govind Mahádev	R. M.
	Bhide, Báláji Vináyak	P. T.
	Contractor, Navroji Kávasji	Sir J.
184	Dámle, Dinkar Náráyan	P.
	Jálnápurkar, Vináyak Rámchandra	P. N.
	Udvárıá, Frámji Kharshedji	Ch.
189	Mehtá, Kávasháh Behramji	F.
190	Joshi, Vináyak Sadánand	F. G.A.
191	Patel, Kharshedji Sorábji	F.
192	Lálá, Nasarvánji Barjorji	Sir J.
193	Gunderıá, Náthábhái Chhaganlál	E. S.
194	Jávdekar, Dattátraya Jagannáth	R.
	Paránjapye, Rámbháu Balvantráo	P. T.
	Patel, Dinsháh Shápurji	N.
	Patel, Umedbhái Shankarbhái	P. T.
	Patvardhan, Vasudev Vithal	Ah.
199	Bharuchá, Shápurji Dosábhái	Sir J.
	Sáthye, Shridhar Náráyan ... — ..	P
	Thánáválá, Pestanji Kharshedji	B. Pro.
202	Joshipará, Bhupatrái Nyálchand	B. K.
	Misquita, Manuel	St. M.
	Sakai, Nagindás Bhaktidás	F.
205	Gangoli, Manjunáth Máhábleshvar	P. T.
	Lákdáválá, Mánikji Dosábhái	B. Pro.
	Mehtá, Navnidhrái Harjivandás	Bh.
	Setná, Dosábhái Lavjibhái	Ch.
	Surveyor, Nasarvánji Fakirji	F.

Rank	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
210	Divátiá, Vináyak Ishvarrái	Ah. M.
	Wádiá, Bápuji Rastamji	E. S.
212	Ghodá, Ganpatrái Mayáshankar	B. K.
	Pathán, Ibráhimkhán Ismáelkhán	B.
215	Pradhán, Vásudev Jagannáth	B. P.
	Chápekar, Nilkanth Bháskar	P. T.
216	Dhairyaván, Bájiráo Krishnaráo	St. M.
	Dádáchanji, Hormasji Temulji	Sir C.
218	Belápuriá, Nagindás Dámodar	F. G. A.
	Devrukhkar, Náráyan Sadáshiv	R. M
221	Pandit, Anant Náráyan	P.
	Dongre, Purshottam Bháskar	E. S.
222	Bhat, Harishankar Girjáshankar	Su. M.
	Kulkarni, Datto Rámchandra	B. M
225	Ráirkar, Nilkant Bálkrishna	P. T.
	Joshi, Ganesh Sadáshiv	Rat
226	Chhatre, Govind Chintáman	P. T.
227	Brooks, Robert Henry Thompson — ..	N. J.
	Patel, Dhanjisháh Edalji	Su. M
	Tolat, Chandulál Gulábdás	Su. M
230	Adarianválá, Fardunji Dorábji	Sir J.
231	Chavbal, Krishnaráo Vináyak	E. S.
232	Joshi, Keshav Bhikáji	P. T.
233	Sutáriá, Chhotelál Chunilál ... ... —	Su.
234	Kále, Vishnu Shripad	Dh.
235	Pleader, Ardesir Nasarvánji	St. M.
236	Bhat, Bálkrishna Manishankar .. ... —	P. T.
	Buch, Trimbakrái Trikamrái	B. K
	Reporter, Phirozsháh Edalji	E. S.
	Advání, Khushálsing Tiloksing	N. J.
239	Desái, Naginbhái Santokbhái	B S.
	Dubásh, Jehángier Pirozsháh	N. J.
	Ghate, Gangádhar Náráyan ... — ...	P.
244	Sáthaye, Dámodar Vaman	Rat.
	Doshi, Maganlál Odhavji	Bh.
245	Hebbál, Daso Annáji	B.
	Támháne, Náráyan Rámchandra	E. S.
248	Trivedi, Bulákhi Bápuji	A.
	Athale, Achyut Shridhar	E S.
250	Smith, Thomas	Kat.
	Dáruválá, Jamsedji Ratanji	Ch.
252	Thudáni, Thánvardás Mánkrái	H
	Kándin, Jamshedji Fardunji	Br.
	Vilekar, Krishnaráo Trimbak	A

Rank	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
254	Kulkarni, Anant Narsinh ..	B. M.
	Láte, Gangádhar Náráyan	N. E.
	Mehtá, Parsukhrám Narsairám	P. T.
257	Gogte, Balvant Rámkrishna ...	P.
	Khojá, Ismáil Jánmuhámmad	E. S.
	Mádan, Sorábji Edalji	E S.
	Rával, Chhaganlál Motilál .. .	A &P T.
261	Chitnis, Gopináth Chintáman	N. E.
	Sabnis, Rámchandra Krishna . ..	P.
263	Advání, Meherchand Choithrám	H.
	Dotiválá, Fardunji Dorábji	E. S
	Master, Manchershah Bamanji ...	E. S
266	Dalal, Gordhandás Haribhái	Su. M.
	Kápadiá, Kharshedji Ratanji .	A.
	Pachhotiá, Jethálál Kirparám .	Kat.
	Shembekar, Vishnu Rangnáth	Am.
270	Limaye, Váman Ramchandra . .	Rat.
	Mehtá, Prabháshankar Jatashankar ...	Bh.
272	Master, Nasarvanji Ratanji . ..	Su.
	Sáthaye, Balvant Naráyan	F.G.A.& P. T.
	Shroff, Kalliándás Jamnádás	B Pro &P T
275	Mehtá, Vajerám Manibhái	Su.
	Paráudekar, Hari Gopál ..	P M
277	Karanjá, Phirozsháh Mervánji .	Kat.
	Patel, Dinsháh Dádábhái	F.
279	Panthaki, Frámroz Phirozji ...	E S
	Vargharkar, Jacob Bápuji	S.&Ah.
281	Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra .	N. E
	Chhayá, Gulábrái Vajeshankar ...	Nav.
	Desái, Chhábábhái Náthábhái	N.
284	Atár, Abdulá Ibráhim .	Sav.
	Párekh, Tribhuvan Pránvalabhdás	N.
	Vakil, Motirám Dáhyábhái	Su. M
287	Jog, Vásudev Naráyan	S.
	Sasahital, Shantáppá Ganesh	K.&P.T.
290	Sukhadwálá, Phirozsháh Mancherji .	E. S
	Billimoriá, Dorábji Navroji	Ch
291	Chandirámáni, Isardás Diámal . . .	P. T.
	Kalghatgi, Bháskar Ganesh	B. M
	Munshi, Dhanjibhái Mervánji	E S &P.T
	Náik, Raghubhái Khushál	P. T.
	Postválá, Behrámji Sorábji	Br.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Bisni, Fardunji Nasarvánji	E. S.
296	Challaváru, Rámayá Sambhayá...	N. E.
	Gokhale, Hari Chintáman	B. S.
	Richardson, E. A. T.	Bia.
	Bápat, Náráyan Shivrám	R.
300	Karáká, Pestanji Sorábji	B. Pro.
	Redkar, Mahádev Bálkrishna	F. G. A.
	DeSa, Francis X.	St. M.
	Desái, Rámchandra Abáji	G. A.
303	Jayakar, Khanderáo Jagannáth	F. G. A.
	Kshirságar, Náráyan Máruti	P. T.
	Ráirkar, Váman Chintáman	F.G.A.&P.T.
	Dalál, Chunilal Jivandás	F.
309	Dámle, Bálkrishna Nilkanth	I.
	Dev, Sitárám Vishnu	E. S.
310	Jagde, Ganesh Balvant	Ah.
	Mehtá, Gangárám Jethá...	Alf.
	Párak, Limjibhái Mánikji	E. S.
314	Lohokare, Krishnáji Venkatesh	P.T.&P.
315	Hajrat, Himatrái Námatrái	Ah.M.
	Mullán, Jamshedji Mancherji	E. S.
317	Tarki, Rámchandra Pándurang...	P.&P.T.
318	Hárver, Sorábji Hormasji	B. Pro.
319	Dáruválá, Kharshedji Dosábhái	Kat.
	Ghodá, Sadáshankar Mayáshankar	B. K.
	Aikin, William W.	Bis.
321	Dhopáte, Vásudev Gundo	S.
	Tuljápurkar, Gopál Náráyan	Sho.
	Hanafi, Muhámmad Husain	P. T.
324	Kansárá, Mádhavlál Chhotálál...	N.
	Náik, Dádáji Appáji	B. T.
327	Kulkarni, Mangesh Anantayá	E. S.
	Majmudár, Sárábhái Válábhái	P. T.
328	Ozá, Shámji Chaturbhuj	Kat.
	Páthak, Sháhu Dáji	Am.
331	Mánkar, Bhujangráo Rámchandraji	E. S.
	Modi, Kávasji Jamshedji	B. Pro.
333	Writer, Dárabsháh Dinsháh	Ch.
334	Divechá, Navroji Ratanji	E. S.
	Dighe, Yashvant Váman	P.
335	Ekbote, Abáji Rámchandra	P. T.
	Munsiff, Madanlál Lallubhái	P. T.
	Sabnis, Sitárám Vithal	P. T.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
339	Ráne, Vithal Bápuji	E. S.
340	Engineer, Hirjibhái Dinsháhji	Sir C.
	Mehtá, Dhanjibhái Sorábji	B. Pro.
	Mehtá, Vithaldás Narbherám	F.
	Navalkar, Bápuji Náráyan	G. A.
344	Karáká, Dosábhái Mervánji	P. T.
345	Bharuchá, Behrámji Phirozsháh	P.
346	Kher, Ganesh Vishnu	N. E.
	Kinkhábválá, Mánilál Hirábhái	Ah. M.
	Mantri, Káshináth Janárdan	E. S.
	Munshi, Gulámmohámad Bávámiá	Kat.
	Pandiá, Jivanlál Hargovind	Ah. M.
	Páthára, Váman Dádáji	P. T.
	*Phadke, Shripád Govind	B.
353	Dáruválá, Mervánji Edalji	Sir J.
	Kothára, Morcshvar Vithobá	R. M.
355	Apte, Krishnáji Bháskar	Dh.
	Dhopeshwar, Dhondo Atmárám	B.
	Dikshit, Bahirav Vishnu	P.
358	Kále, Váman Náráyan	Ak.
	Moghe, Vishnu Balvant	R.
	Popat, Tribhuvan Khushál	F.
	Thákar, Parshurám Jamentrám	Br.
362	Mala, Chandulál Ghelábhái	P. T.
363	Sháh, Bálábhái Dámodardás	Ah. M.
364	Barve, Hari Vishnu	P. T.
	Clerk, Motirám Haridás	Su.
	Panthaki, Jamshedji Bhikáji	Sir J.
367	Dádimaster, Rastamji Ardesir	E. S.
368	Mus, Dádábhái Nánábhái	F.
	*Rastamji Behrámji	P. T.
370	Bápát, Chintáman Sadáshiv	P. T.
	Mehtá, Sorábji Barjorji	E. S.
	Moholkar, Manohar Náráyan	Ak
	Ranjit, Vináyak Anandráo	F.
374	Chikodi, Ráyappá Satyappá	B. M.
	Marques, M. V. C.	P. T.
376	Kále, Vishnu Krishna	P. N.
	Khándválá, Vithaldas Gordhandás	P. T.
378	Astekar, Pándurang Gopál	E. S.

* Surname not known.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
379	Chipáde, Shrinivás Lakshuman	R.
	Mantri, Bháu Janárdan	E. S.
381	Gandhe, Bhagvant Ganesh	Ak.
	Hardárámáni, Ghanshámdás Rámandás ...	N. J.
383	Kulkarni Vithal Krishna	B. M.
384	Pálande, Prabhákar Hari	P. T.
385	Mauritiusválá, Rastamji Hormasji	P. T.
386	Merchant, Chhabildás Harkisandás	E.
387	Joshi, Gopál Narhar	P. T.
	Kále, Gurunáth Shripád...	P. T.
	Ozá, Sundar Lálchand	N. J.
	Rámchandáni, Nenumal Pribdás	H.
	Shinde, Mádhav Lakshuman	P. N.
392	Chápekar, Krishnáji Ballál	R.
393	Mákidalál, Hormasji Kharshedji	B. Pro.
394	Joglekar, Sitárám Ballál	R. M.
395	Lele, Hari Vishnu	P.
	Shroff, Motilál Jamnádás	P. T.
397	Engineer, Dosábhái Phirozsháh...	E. S.
398	Sháh, Mohanlál Mohokamchand	Ah. M.
399	DaSilva, P. Sylvester	P. T.
	Kále, Sakhárám Sadáshiv	Rat.
	Karmarkar, Hari Bhikáji	R.
	Patel, Dosábhái Kávasji	P.
403	Nádkarni, Mangesh Máruti	P. T.
404	DeSouza, Albert	St. M.
405	Náve, Moreshvar Lakshuman	G. A.
406	Desái, Náráyan Basvantráo	P. T.
	Hingoráni, Lilárám Shoukatrái	Sh.
	Nene, Náráyan Vishvanáth	P. T.
	Thakar, Máneklál Bhulábhái	P. T.
410	Desái, Surbhái Ambálál	P. T.
411	Dikshit, Nandlál Bholáshankar...	Ah. M.
	Khatav, Hari Báláji	B. M.
	Kulkarni, Náráyan Váman	P. T.
414	Aukle, Kuber Bhármáppa	B.
	Kukerejá, Thirthdás Chandumal	K. M.
	Sethná, Bhagvándas Narottamdás	B. Pro.
417	Shanghání, Avachal Abhechand	Kat.
418	Derásári, Dáhyábhái Pitámbardás	A.
419	Kelkar, Náráyan Abáji	P.
420	Máne, Lakshuman Ganpat	P. T.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
421	Dádi-Barjor, Hormasji Pestanji	E. S.
422	Dhamanagi, Bassayá Chanabássayá	B. M.
	Kinkhábválá, Chhaganlal Govindlál	B. S.
424	Master, Sávakshàh Rastamji	Alf.
425	Sheshádri, P. Náráyan	P. T.
426	Kápadiá, Fardunji Sorábji	Sir J.
427	Kinkhábválá, Bholánáth Hirábhái	P. T.
428	Párek, Govardhandás Vrijbhukhandás ...	B. S.
429	Unválá, Rastamji Navroji	Ch.

XI.

Recognition.

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate:—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

(*c.*) It shall be competent for the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, to recognize an Institution in any Faculty for the purposes of a particular Examination or Examinations only.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II.—COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay.
II. Deccan College, Poona ...
III. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ... ... } *In Arts.*
IV. St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

V. Gujarát College, Ahmedabad.
VI. Rájárám College, Kolhápur ... } *For the purposes of the Previous Examination.*

VII. Government Law School, Bombay. *In Law.*

VIII. Grant Medical College, Bombay. *In Medicine; and for the purposes of the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.*

IX. College of Science, Poona. *In Civil Engineering; and for the purposes of the First and Second Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.*

I.—ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,29,656, was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English Language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent donation. The Elphinstone College was removed on the 20th of February 1871 to the building on the Parel Road.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.; Ráo Sáheb Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik, C.S.I.; and Sorábji Shápurji Bengáli, Esq., C.I.E.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaikavád Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaikavád in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji in memory of his father.

The Rájá of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rájá of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

The Nawáb of Sachin Prize Fund, given in April 1871 by His Highness the Nawáb of Sachin in memory of his fourth son, Sidi Abdul Karim Khán.

The Mountstuart Elphinstone Prize, founded in 1874. This prize consists of Rs. 327-8-0 (the interest on Rs. 7,500 in Government securities) and is annually awarded to the student who passes the Previous Examination with the highest aggregate number of marks and who is certified to be on the rolls of the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages	10 of Rs 20	per mensem.
For Mathematics ..	4 of Rs. 20	per mensem.
For Natural Sciences . .	2 of Rs. 20	per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class	10 of Rs 15	per mensem.
2nd Class ..	19 of Rs. 10	per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates who are unable to pay the College fee are admitted free.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845. John Harkness, M.A , LL D.
1862. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M A.
1866 Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1874. WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

1881

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B.A., Oxon., Professor of History and Political Economy.

Professors.

James Thomas Hathornthwaite, M.A., Cantab., Professor of Mathematics.

Peter Peterson, M.A., Edin., B.A., Oxon., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Thomas Brown Kirkham, Professor of English Literature *(on leave to Europe).*

Michael Macmillan, B.A., Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

J. Oliver, *Acting* Professor of English Literature.

Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A , Bombay, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.

Mirza Hairat, Professor of Persian.

Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry.

D. MacDonald, M.B., B.Sc., C.M., Professor of Biology.

Shástris.

Bhimáchárya bin Rámbhat, Zalakikar.
Rájárám Bhat bin Ganesh Bhat, Bodas.

DAKSHINA FELLOWS.

Seniors.

Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna, B.A. (Librarian).
(1) Dastur, Dhanjishàh Hormasji, B.A.

Juniors.

(2) Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak, B.A. (Superintendent of Resident Students.)
Athavale, Rámkrishna Sakhárám, B.A.

Honorary Fellows.

(3) Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth, B.A.
(4) Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál, B.A. .. ... Elph. Fund.

Drawing Master.

Bháte, Dinkar Moreshvar.

Gymnasium Master.

Nasarvánji Kávasji.

Senior Scholars.

(5)	Cooper, Návroji Hormasji, B.A.	. .	Elph. Fund.
	Desái, Gopálji Gulábbhái, B.A.	... ...	,,
	Desái, Motilál Dalpatrám, B.A.	. ..	,,
	Godbole, Sadáshiv Mahádev, B A.	... ...	Clare Fund.
	Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhái, B A.	...	,,
	Saraiyá, Gokuldás Vithaldás, B.A.		Elph. Fund.
	Vakil, Rastam Bamanshàh, B.A.	..	,,

Juniors.

*	Albless, Navroji Dádábhái	..	West Fund.
(6)*	Bhándárkar, Prabhákar Rámkrishna	..	,,
(7)*	Dámle, Shridhar Keshav ..	.	,,
*	Dáruvála, Kharshedji Frámji ...	..	,,
(8)*	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna ..		,,
(9)*	Joshi, Ganesh Balvant ...		,,

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* Passed the F A. Examination.
(1) Náráyan Vásudev Scholar of 1880
(2) Nabáb of Sachin Prizeman, 1880, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow, 1880, and Ellis Scholar of 1880.
(3) Bháu Dáji Prizeman, 1880, Dhirajlál Mathurádás Prizeman, 1880
(4) Cobden Club Medallist, 1880, James Taylor Prizeman, 1880
(5) Rajé of Dhár Prizeman, 1880.
(6) Elphinstone Prizeman, 1880
(7) Jugonnáth Sankersett Scholar
(8) Vináyakráo J 5 Prizeman, April 1880
(9) Sundarji Jiváji Prizeman, 1880.

(10)*	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth	West Fund.
*	Kángá, Mánikji Dorábji	,,
(11)*	Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna	,,
*	Lálkáká, Ardesir Jamshedji	,,
*	Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji	,,
(12)*	Vakil, Ochavrám Nánábhái	,,
*	Wágle, Krishnáji Balvant	,,
(13)†	Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	Clare Fund.
(14)†	Banhati, Náráyan Dáso	,,
(7)†	Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo	,,
†	Gajjar, Tribhuvandás Kalliándás	,,
†	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu	,,
†	Gokhale, Náráyan Vishnu	,,
†	Gupte, Vináyak Apáji	,,
†	Herlekar, Vishvanáth Mahádev ..	...Gáikwár Fund.
†	Limaye, Purshottam Raghunáth	Clare Fund.
†	Mulé, Gangádhar Bálkrishna	,,
†	Nimuchválá, Jehángier Dorábji	,,
†	Phadke, Náráyan Lakshuman	,,
(7)†	Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra	,,
	Advani, Bulchand Kundanmal ..	...Gáikwár Fund.
(10)	Abhyánkar, Krishnáji Bháskar	Elph. Fund.
	Boyce, Bamanji Rastamji	,,
(10)	Dámle, Mahádev Gangádhar	,,
	Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji	,,
(15)	Gándhi, Virchand Rághavji	Clare Fund.
(16)	Gokhale, Rámchandra Hari	,,
	Hirámánik, Rastamji Mánikji...	,,
	Joshi Rámchandra Bhikáji	,,
(7)	Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari...	Elph. Fund.
	Mehd, Chhaganlál Anantrái	Clare Fund.
	Mehtá, Dámubhái Dáyábhái	Elph. Fund.
	Mehtá, Jamiatrám Devshankar	Clare Fund.
	Munshi, Gulám Ahmad	,,
	Náik, Bhimbhái Jivanji	West Fund.
	Náik, Harichandra Sadáshiv	Clare Fund.
(10)	Pádhye, Dámodar Ganesh	Elph. Fund.
	Pádsháh, Barzorji Jámásji	,,
	Pandiá, Bhagvantrám Narbherám	Clare Fund.

* Passed the F.A. Examination.
† Passed the Previous Examination.
(7) Jugonnáth Sunkersett Scholar.
(10) Berár Scholar.
(11) Hughlings Prizeman, April 1880.
(12) Gibbs Prizeman, April 1880.
(13) Hughlings Prizeman, December 1880.
(14) Vináyakráo J. S. Prizeman, 1880.
(15) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
(16) Baroda Scholar.

Commoners.

* Akhund, Valimuhámmad Huseináli.
* Athavankar, Anandráo Mangesh.
* Bharváni, Harchandrái Vishindás.
* Dalál, Motilál Gangádás.
* Desái, Varajrái Santukrái
* Doctor, Jamshedji Barjorji.
* Dabir, Balvant Náráyan.
* Ghásválá, Sorábji Edalji.
* Judge, Jamiatrám Nánábhái.
* Kelkar, Hari Váman.
* Kharé, Ganesh Náráyan.
‡ Murzbán, Mancherji Mervánji.
* Náik, Nágarji Dayálji.
* Názar, Atmárám Hirálál.
‡ Pandit, Harilál Mulshankar.
* Pandit, Vishvanáth Nilkanth.
* Pradhán, Vináyak Harishankar.
* Sayed, Acharatlál Jivanlál.
* Sule, Bálkrishna Balvant.
* Váchá, Dorábji Hirjibhái.
* Vijayakar, Nánáji Harischandra.
† Adhyáru, Morárji Náráyanji.
† Anandkar, Yashvant Nilkanth.
† Bhátkhande, Vishnu Náráyan.
† Chándekar, Vásudev Vithal.
† Chándorkar, Náráyan Govind.
† Dábholkar, Gopál Rámchandra.
† Dávar, Mervánji Shávakshán.
17) † Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál.
† Dnyáni, Harsukhrái Trimbakrái.
† Karandikar, Dámodar Krishna.
† Khándválá, Bhukandás Chunilál.
† Kuka, Meherji Nasarvánji.
† Laghate, Govind Balvantráo.
18) † Lálváni, Vazirmal Uttamchand.
† Modi, Kaliándás Keshavdás.
† Nánávati, Hormasji Adarji.
18) † Pahalájáni, Shivandás Lálsing.
† Pandit, Ravji Parshurám.
† Panthaki, Kaikhosru Kekobád.
† Paul, Ganesh Rao.

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* Passed the F.A. Examination.
† Passed the Previous Examination.
‡ Passed the First B. Sc. Examination
(17) Gibbs Priseman, December 1880.
(18) Sind Scholar.

† Pochá, Ardesir Bápuji.
† Sanzgire, Jagannáth Sundarji.
† Seth, Sárábhái Maganbhái.
† Setalvád, Chunilál Harilál.
† Tyabji, Hydar Kamrudin.
† Unválá, Ardesir Frámji.
† Vákhárkár, Bháskar Lakshuman.
† Vijayakar, Shripat Khanderáo.
† Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji.
† Yájnik, Mádhavlál Javerilál.
Advani, Khushálchand Tiloksing.
Albless, Phirozsháh Dhanjibhái.
Bharuchá, Bamanji Hormasji.
Bilimoriá, Ardesir Jamshedji.
Bilimoriá, Kávasji Pestanji.
Captain, Hormasji Navroji.
(19) Chháyá, Jatáshankar Jivanlál.
Chitnis, Gangádhar Mahádev.
Chitnis, Shankar Mahádev.
Clubválá, Sorábsháh Kávasji.
Dalál, Behrámsháh Dinsháh.
Desái, Manilál Harilál.
Desái, Shankarprasád Hariprasád.
Deshmukh, Abáji Sakhárám.
Dholkiá, Keshavlál Mánshankar.
Doctor, Shápurji Barzorji.
Dubásh, Jehángier Phirozsháh.
Dubásh, Sorábji Edalji.
Engineer, Vináyak Mukundráo.
Fezhydár, Alli Asgar bin Husainalli.
Gándhi, Dosábhái Kharshedji.
Gujar, Bhagvándás Rámji.
Ghodá, Ganpatrái Mayáshankar.
Gobhái, Mánikji Kávasji.
Gandeviá, Nathubhái Chhaganlál.
Kamsiká, Emmanuel Edward.
Kánekar, Moreshvar Keshav.
Karanjá, Phirozsháh Mervánji.
Khádilkar, Balvant Parshurám.
Khárkar, Gopál Vináyak.
Koyáji, Dinsháh Kuvarji.
Kolá, Hirjibhái Kuvarji.
Kulkarni, Mangesh Anant.

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† Passed the Previous Examination.
(19) Hebbert and LaTouche Scholar.

Mánkar, Bhujangráo Rámchandra.
Mantri, Káshináth Janárdan
Mehd, Vináyak Anantrái.
Mehtá, Navnidhlál Harjivandás.
Munshi, Gulám Muhámmad Bávámiá.
Munshi, Mohanrái Dolatrái.
Nagarkar, Balvant Ganesh.
Navalkar, Sundar Shrikrishna.
Nene, Yashvant Vishnu.
Ozá, Gulábrái Chaganlál.
(15) Ozá, Manshankar Parmánand.
Ozá, Sundarmal Lálchand.
Patel, Bápuji Sorábji.
Patel, Chaturbhái Valabbhái.
Patel, Kharshedji Sorábji.
Patel, Pestanji Dádábhái.
Páthak, Rastamji Hormasji.
Párekh, Limji Mánekji.
Potnis, Raghunáth Bájiráo.
Rámchandáni, Nenumal Pribdás.
Ráne, Vithal Bápuji.
Reporter, Phirozshah Edalji.
Sakái, Nagindás Bhaktidás.
Sethná, Bhagvándás Narottamdás.
Shroff, Motilál Jamnádás.
Tárápurválá, Ratanji Jivanji.
Tátá, Edalji Pestanji.
(18) Tejani, Muhammad Hussein.
Vaziráni, Tehalrám Khemchand.

Free Students.

* Dánge, Ganesh Vishnu.
* Arkatkar, Shankar Balvant.
* Bákre, Vishnu Vináyak.
* Barodiá, Dolat Purshottam.
Dev, Sitárám Vishnu.
* Jagtiáni, Bhulchand Kundanmal.
* Trivedi, Durgeshvar Natvarji.
Mehtá, Vajerám Manibhái.
Sutáriá, Chhotálál Chunilál.

II.—DECCAN COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818 it was found that a certain portion of the revenue of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for

* Passed the F. A. Examination.
(15) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
(18) Sind Scholar.

pensions and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped, the study of the Vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes, and after having been amalgamated with the English Schools in 1851 it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College division from the School division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund, Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which four fellowships, one Senior and three Junior, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College Buildings for the Deccan College.

In March 1868 the new Buildings were occupied, and the Government directed that the name, which had been Poona College, should henceforth be Deccan College.

The following endowments are connected with the Deccan College:—

I.—Government.

One Senior Fellowship, of Rs. 100 per mensem.
Three Junior Fellowships, of Rs. 75 per mensem.

Scholarships.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

Eleven Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10, and one of the value of Rupees 5 per mensem, tenable for one year.

Junior Scholars further pay a reduced College fee of Rupees 3 per mensem, but Senior Scholars pay the full fee of Rupees 5 per mensem.

II.—PRIVATE.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each: one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, some time Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

In the year 1877 a fund was raised by subscription among Bombay Civil Servants to perpetuate the memory of William Henry Havelock, some time Revenue Commissioner, S.D. The interest upon this fund is devoted to an annual prize awarded in September of each year. The prize is open to all students of the College of not more than three years' standing.

In the year 1879 Mr. Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájani, M.A., some time a student and fellow of the College, presented the sum of one thousand rupees to found an annual Prize for that student who obtains the highest marks for Sanskrit in the annual Junior Scholarship Examination.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1851. Major Thomas Candy.
1857. Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860. William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862. William Wordsworth, B.A.
1874. R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.

1881.

Principal.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A., Oxon., Professor of English Literature, *Acting* Principal, Elphinstone College.

Professors.

F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., Leipsic, Professor of Oriental Languages, *Acting* Principal.
F. G. Selby, B.A., Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.
G. W. Forrest, B.A., Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics, *Acting* Professor of English Literature.
Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A., *Acting* Professor of Mathematics.
Khán Bahádur Dastur Hoshánng Jamásp, Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages.

Fellows.

Nilkanth Vináyak Chhatre, B.A., L.C.E., Senior Dakshina Fellow.
(1) Mahádev Shivrám Gole, B.A., Junior do.
Mahádev Yashvant Dole, B.A., Junior do.

Superintendent of Resident Students.

(2) Trimbak Ganesh Bangáli.

Librarian.

Gopál Malhár Purandhare.

Shástris.

Chintáman Shástri Thatte.
Vámanáchárya Jhalkikar.

Students.

1.—*Graduates.*

(3) Bákre, Rámchandra Vishnu.
(3) Bhadbhade, Lakshuman Gangádhar.
(3) Godbole, Rámchandra Parshurám.
(3) Patvardhan, Vishnu Anant.
(3) Puntámbekar, Venkatesh Dámodar.

2.—*Undergraduates.*

(*a*).—*Senior Scholars.*

(2)(3) Bhágvat, Rámchandra Bálkrishna.
(2)(3) Deshpánde, Rámchandra Hanmant.
(2)(3) Shukla, Náráyan Gangádhar.

(1) Candy Sanskrit Scholar.
(2) Passed the F. A. Examination.
(3) Senior Scholar.

(b).—Junior Scholars.

(4)(5) Bhardi, Hanmant Rámchandra.
(5) Bharuchá, Frámji Dorábji.
(5)(6) Chaván, Bastisinh Duniásinh.
Hardikar, Chintáman Krishna.
(5) Joshi, Sakhárám Ganesh.
(2) Kále, Govind Rámchandra.
Ketkar, Keshav Sadáshiv.
(7)(2) Khánvelkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv.
(5) Killedár, Gopál Lakshuman.
(2) Mundle, Rámchandra Ganesh.
(5)(8) Pátankar, Parshurám Náráyan.
(2) Phansalkar, Rámchandra Ballál.

(c).—Commoners.

Apte, Mahádev Krishna.
(2) Bangáli, Shrikrishna Khanderáo.
(2) Betigiri, Rághavendra Bhojo.
Bharuchá, Behrámji Phirozsháh.
(2) Bharuchá, Jiváji Kávasji.
Bhat, Hari Vámanráo.
(5) Bhat, Mahádev Vámanráo.
Bhátavadekar, Purshottam Hari.
(2) Bhide, Krishnáji Náráyan.
(5) Bhide, Vidyádhar Váman.
Bhosekar, Dattátraya Pándurang.
Chápekar, Nilkanth Bháskar.
Chinái, Jehángier Jamshedji.
(5) Dastur, Meherji Hoshang.
Dastur, Mánikshá Ratanji.
Dátár, Purshottam Náráyan.
(9)(10)(2) Dáte, Báláji Sadáshiv.
Deshpánde, Dámodar Lákshuman.
Deshpánde, Krishnáji Ganesh.
(5) Deshpánde, Rámchandra Malhár.
Deshpánde, Shivrám Ganesh.
Desái, Náráyan Basvant.
(5) Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman.
Devdhar, Sitárám Ganesh.
Degávkar, Shankar Appáji.
Dev, Bálkrishna Náráyan.

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(2) Passed the F. A. Examination.
(4) Hubli Scholar.
(5) Passed the Previous Examination
(6) Berár Scholar.
(7) Havelock Prizeman for 1879-80.
(8) Mahájani Prizeman for 1879-80.
(9) Candy Maráthi Scholar.
(10) Jugonnáth Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar

Dhadphale, Krishnáji Bahirav.
Dikshit, Bahirav Vishnu.
Dudley, Charles Wiltshire, L.C.E.
Dugal, Bháskar Rámchandra.
Gádgil, Parshurám Hari.
Ghásválá, Pestanji Dinsháh.
Gháte, Gangádhar Náráyan.
Gogte, Balvant Rámkrishna.
Jagde, Ganesh Balvant.
Javeri, Krishnadás Vishnudás.
Jog, Báláji Krishna.
Jog, Keshav Yashvantráo.
Jog, Vásudev Náráyan.
Joglekar, Ganesh Venkatesh.
(5) Joglekar, Keshav Rámchandra.
Joglekar, Lakshuman Náráyan.
(2) Joglekar, Rámchandra Náráyan.
(2) Joglekar, Vásudev Dáji.
(5) Joshi, Mahádev Dinkar.
Joshi, Rámchandra Shridhar.
(4)(5) Joshi, Vináyak Bábáji.
(2) Kalburgi, Virappá Ráchappá.
(11) Kále, Báburáo Náráyan.
(12) Kále, Vishnu Shripat.
Kalsulkar, Trimbak Vithal.
(13)(5) Kamatnurkar, Ganesh Rámchandra.
Katagiri, Rághavendra Sakhárám.
(13)(5) Khándekar, Shankar Dattátraya.
Kharc, Dámodar Chintáman.
Khare, Mahádev Vináyak.
(5) Khare, Purshottam Parshurám.
Kirloskar, Vishnu Rámchandra.
Kothare, Vináyak Ganpatráo.
Kotastháni, Ganesh Mahádevráo.
Kulkarni, Ganesh Rámchandra.
Lele, Gangádhar Váman.
(2) Lele, Mahádev Venkatesh, L.C.E.
(2) Lele, Vishnu Káshináth.
(5) Máli, Keshav Govind.
(5) Mangalvedhekar, Rájeráo Vithalráo.
(5) Modak, Gopál Trimbak.
(5) Nádgir, Malhár Mártand.
Nagarkar, Lakshuman Dáji.

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(2) Passed the F.A. Examination.
(4) Hubli Scholar.
(5) Passed the Previous Examination.
(11) Gátkawár Scholar.
(12) Dhárvád Scholar.
(13) Alfred Scholar.

Nagarválá, Jamshedji Navroji.
Nerurkar, Váman Govind.
(2) Nátu, Rámchandra Raghunáth.
(2) Nulkar, Lakshuman Krishnáji.
Onkár, Chintáman Sadáshiv.
Pandit, Anant Náráyan.
Paránjapye, Hari Rámchandra.
(5) Parchure, Sadáshiv Gopál.
Parvate, Shridhar Balvant.
(5) Patvardhan, Gajánan Bháskar
Pethe, Náráyan Chintáman.
(2) Phátak, Shripat Bálkrishna.
(2) Puránik, Balvant Mahádev.
Rahálkar, Hari Vináyak.
(5) Ránáde, Vishvanáth Balvant.
Ráo, Vishnu Balvant.
(2) Sádhale, Vásudev Náráyan.
Sahasrabudhe, Ganesh Balvant.
(13)(5) Sahasrabudhe, Náráyan Ganesh.
Sáthaye, Shridhar Náráyan.
Sáthe, Shankar Keshav.
Sávarkar, Rámchandra Mahádev
Sheshádri, Paul.
Sohoni, Krishnáji Vishnu.
(2) Sohoni, Venkatesh Abáji.
(2) Subhedár, Raghunáth Sitárám.
Talpade, Yashvant Náná.
Tilak, Krishnáji Ganesh.
Tuljápurkar, Gopál Náráyan.
(5) Vaidya, Mahádev Parshurám.
Velaskar, Shámráo Bápuji.

(d).—Free Students.

Atre, Hanmant Bápuráo.
Dhekne, Bápu Náráyan.
(2) Joshi, Náráyan Damodar.
(5) Látkar, Shámji Antáji.
(2) Phátak, Vishnu Bháskar.
(5) Poredi, Sayáji Shiváji.

(2) Passed the F.A Examination.
(5) Passed the Previous Examination
(13) Alfred Scholar.

III.—FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

(RECOGNIZED 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and was originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following endowments are attached to the Institution :—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming Scholarship	Rs. 100	per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Theological Scholarship	„ 120	per annum.
Smyttan (G.) Memorial Scholarship...	„ 60	per annum.
Lang (W.) Scholarship.....	„ 180	per annum.
Miller (H.) do.	„ 100	per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Literary Scholarship	„ 60	per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship,	„ 40	per annum.
Four Fleming (Jas. N.) Nomination Scholarships, each	„ 40	per annum.
Purvis (Col.) Scholarship...	„ 62	per annum.
Molesworth (J. T.) Scholarship	„ 40	per annum.
Davidson (D.) do.	„ 40	per annum.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize (Gold Medal or Books).

The Rájá of Dhár Prize.

The Campbell (A.) Prize.
The Murray Mitchell Prize.
The Bálá Gopál Joshi Prize,
} For Preparatory Classes.

List of Principals.

1832. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876. THE REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A.

1881.

Principal.

The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Professors.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D., *Acting* Principal, Professor of Physics and Mathematics.
The Rev. Buchanan Blake, M A., B D., Professor of History and Political Economy.
,, ,, A. C. Grieve, Professor of English Literature.
,, ,, R. Scott, M.A , Professor of Mathematics and Latin.
Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivále, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit.

Teachers attached.

Ráoji Rámchandra Upásani, Sanskrit.
Kharshedji Mancherji Khateli, Persian.

Teaching Fellow.

Jamshedji Edalji Dáruválá, B.A.

Students.

Aryá, Ardesir Dádábhái.
* Doctor. Dinsháh Jijibhái.
Vakil, Shápurji Jehángier.
† Dikshit, Hari Sitárám.
* Joshi, Maheshvar Dhonddev.
Mohile, Hari Atmárám.
Pradhán, Sitárám Abájiráo.
Bháve, Purshottam Moreshvar.
Thakor, Uttamrám Dhirajrám.
Sángle, Anant Márutí.
Desái, Sadgun Desáibhái
Sanjáná, Jehángier Barjorji.
Khandekar, Gopál Rámchandra.
Khote, Dvárkánáth Rámnáth.
Masurkar, Krishnáji Shrinivás.
* Koppikar, Sheshgiri Rámchandra.
Bálsekar, Manjappá Nilkanth.
* Sapre, Dattátraya Sadáshiv.
Bakshi, Venkat Rághavendra.
‡ Khot, Krishnáji Venkáji.
* Masáni, Adarji Mernosji.
Iráni, Kaikhosru Tiranjdos.
Todankar, Rámchandra Bhágoji.
Nagarkar, Balvant Bháu
Master, Jehángier Pestanji.
Banáji, Sorábji Shávaksháh.

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* College Scholar
† Government Scholar and Mackenzie Scholar, Central Provinces.
‡ David Sassoon Hebrew Scholar

Bidvai, Mahádev Vináyak.
Surveyor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji.
* David, Ganpatrao Rámji.
Gazdar, Dádábhái Behrámji.
Patel, Dorábji Mánekji.
Joshi, Purshottam Nilkanth.
Shroff, Dádábhái Pestanji.
Mehtá, Rastamji Mervánji.
§ Anantáni, Pránshankar Jatáshankar.
Dábholkar, Ganesh Krishna.
Patel, Jamshedji Pestanji.
* Saklátválá, Mervánji Nánábhái.
Nalásethná, Ratanji Nánábhái.
Khulábeválá, Rastamji Behrámji.
Párnaik, Náráyan Abáji.
Joglekar, Sitárám Ballál.
Lád, Rámchandra Krishnaráo.
Adarianválá, Kharshedji Dorábji.
Bápásolá, Sorábji Kávasji.
Mehtá, Kávashah Behrámji.
Bhátavadekar, Dámodar Káshináth.
Kále, Sakhárám Sadáshiv.
Dongre, Purshottam Bháskar.
Patvardhan, Raghunáth Krishnáji.
Sankharié, Dámodar Ishvar.
Vargharkar, Jacob Bápuji.
Káne, Káshináth Váman.
Tullu, Govind Mahádev.
Merchant, Chhabildás Harkisandás.
Dikshit, Hari Moreshvar.
Dádáchanji, Hormasji Temulji.
Sháh, Rámdas Keshavji.
* § Chaván, Udhavji Devji.
Dalál, Chunilál Jivandás.
Soni, Haridás Girdhardás.
Sáthaye, Dámodar Váman.
Patel, Dhanjishah Edalji.
Talpade, Atmárám Náráyan.
Joshi, Vináyak Sadánand.
* Kále, Krishnaráo Náráyan.
Bhat, Bálkrishna Manishankar.
Ráirkar, Nilkanth Bálkrishna.
Vakil, Ardesir Kávasji.
Panthaki, Frámroz Phirozji.

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* College Scholar.
§ Rão Sir Prágmalji Scholar.

Mehtá, Gangárám Jethá.
Shende, Ganesh Raghunáth.
* || Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra.
* Rájvade, Vaijanáth Káshináth.
Arte, Shámráo Chintáman.
Patvardhan, Vásudev Vithal.
Godbole, Keshav Ráoji.
Thorát, Chintáman Vináyak.
Udvariá, Frámji Kharshedji.
Lákdáválá, Navroji Mánikji.
Tupe, Govind Balvant.
Bhátavadekar, Ganpat Keshav.
Billimoriá, Jamnádás Narottamdás.
Sakai, Nagindás Bhagvándás.
Chitnis, Gangádhar Mahádev.
Ghodá, Sadáshankar Mayáshankar.
Dámle, Bálkrishna Nilkanth.
Dábáo, Dorábji Mervánji.
§ Ruká, Rámdás Ladhá.
Mistri, Barjorji Bamanji.

IV.—BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution and of the European Roman Catholic Orphanage. In it Undergraduates may continue their University studies under the same advantages as those enjoyed at St. Mary's High School.

The site of the College was granted by Government in 1867. The funds were supplied chiefly from private sources, Government contributing a grant of Rs. 61,368.

There are two endowed Scholarships connected with the College:—

(*a*). The Mission Scholarship, of Rs. 25 per mensem, in favour of that boarder of St. Mary's Institution who passes Matriculation with the highest number of marks and continues his studies at St. Xavier's College, if he be not otherwise provided for.

(*b*). The Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholarship for Portuguese Undergraduates, of the annual value of Rs. 125

* College Scholar.
§ Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholar.
‖ First Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.

tenable for two years. It is awarded by competition in an English Essay. The competition takes place in the month of January.

1881.

Rector.

The Rev. F. Dalhoff, S.J., Professor of Mathematics.

Professors.

The Rev. R. Rive, S.J., Professor of Mathematics.
,, ,, H. Kemp, S.J., Ph.D., Bonn, Professor of Physical Science.
,, ,, E. De Vos, S.J., Professor of Latin.
,, ,, H. Bochum, S.J., Professor of Philosophy and History.
,, ,, F. Dreckmann, S.J., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
,, ,, J. M. Hamilton, S.J., Professor of English Literature.
,, ,, J. Le Halle, S.J., Professor of Latin.
Rájárám Rámkrishna Bhágvat, Professor of Sanskrit.
Mahomed Tuky Haji Medi, Professor of Persian.

Students.

(*a*).—*Graduates.*

Náráyan Lakshuman Mánkar, B.A.
Tribhuvandás Narottamdás Málvi, B.A.

(*b*).—*Undergraduates.*

Seniors.

(1) Bápuji Pálanji Doctor.
(1) Nasarvánji Kávasji Kángá.
(1) Bálkrishna Náráyan Chitale.
(1) Vishvanáth Náráyan Sáthye.
(1) Anandrao Raghunáth Dhume.
(2) Anandráo Rámchandra Jayakar.
(1) Bháskar Dhonddev Manerikar.
(1) Dattárám Vishvanáth Pai.
(1) Kharshedji Dhanjibhái Shroff.
(1) Kaikhosru Nasarvánji Bahádurji.
(1) Ishvarchandra Rámchandra Jayakar.
(1) Pándurang Ganpat Patvardhan.
Vishvanáth Morobá Varde.
(1) Sundarráo Gajánan Jayakar.
(2) Soráb ji Frámji Bilimoriá.
(2) Bháu Mangesh Wágle.
(1) Náráyan Moroji Vijayakar.
(1) Dhondu Morobá Sanzgiré.
(1) Lakshuman Rághobá Gavánkar.

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(1) Passed the F.A. Examination.
(2) Passed the Previous Examination.

(2) Rámchandra Rághobá Dharádhar.
(2) Moreshvar Ráoji Varlikar.
(2) Maheshvar Náráyan Devdhar.
(2) Bejanji Navroji Kutár.
Vishnu Gangádhar Ghánekar.
Rámchandra Hari Velankar.
(2) Pestanji Kávasji Kángá.
(1) Dorábji J. Tátta.
(2) Jamshedji Merjibhái Vajifdár.
(2) Jamshedji Kávasji Patel.
(2) Anandráo Sadáshiv Dalvi.
(2) Vináyak Mádhavráo Moré.
(2) Jehángier K. R. Cámá.
Shantárám Ganesh Rele.
(2) Ganpatráo Raghunáth Wágle.
(2) Pestanji Mánikji Kángá.

Juniors.

Hanmant Rághobá Trilokekar.
Kaikhoshru Ardesir Munshi.
Jamshedji Mancherji Banáji.
Rastamji Kavasji Columbáválá.
Ranchhoddás Lálbhái Damniá.
Náráyan Sadáshiv Devrukhkar.
Bájiráo Krishnaráo Dhairyaván.
Chhaganprasád Deviprasád Divánji.
Bamanji Dorábji Dotiválá.
Fardunji Dorábji Dotiválá.
Versukhrám Jayvachrám Horá.
Hormasji Pálanji Kámákáká.
Jamshedji Bejanji Kángá.
(3) Karam Ali Dost Mahámad.
• Edalji Dinsháh Lám.
Sorábji Edalji Mádan.
Chandulál Ghelábhái Mál.
Shamráo Dinánáth Mánkar.
(4) Manuel Misquitta.
Manchersháh Bamanji Nashi.
(5) Dáráshah Bejanji Mehtá.
Sorábji Barjorji Mehtá.
Ardesir Nasarvánji Pleader.
Phirozshah Nasarvánji Pleader.
Atmárám Vishnu Pandit.

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(1) Passed the F.A. Examination.
(2) Passed the Previous Examination.
(3) Ráo Sáhib Pragmalji Scholar.
(4) Cowasjee Jehanghier Portuguese Scholar.
(5) Berár Scholar.

Balvantráo Mahádev Patel.
Jeykisandás Morárdás Modi.
Dádábhái Nánábhái Mus.
Frámji Ardesir Ráná.
Nasarvánji Fakirji Surveyor,
Rámchandra Atmárám Tarkhad.
Behrámji Hirjibhái Warden.
Náráyan Ghanashám Sabnis.
Rámchandra Ghanashám Sabnis.
Hirjibhái Dinsháh Engineer.
Mancherji Pestanji Khareghát.
(6) Joseph Manuel DeSilva.

V.—GUJARAT COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1879.)

In 1856 a subscription was set on foot for the establishment of a College at Ahmedabad. A sum of Rupees 50,000 was collected, and by favourable investment and accumulation of interest this amount was afterwards raised to Rupees 70,000. In 1858 the sanction of Government was given to the "establishment of a professional School at Ahmedabad (to be called a College if thought desirable) in which English composition, translation, the elements of jurisprudence (as required by Deputy Magistrates and Police Officers), positive law in its most popular and useful branches, the elements of political economy, the revenue and administrative system of Government in India, drawing as a useful rather than a fine art, surveying and the most practically useful applications of natural science (especially agricultural chemistry) might be taught." The object of the College was the special preparation of youths "for Government employment in the Revenue and Judicial lines and in the Public Works Department." Government promised a State contribution equal to the annual interest of the Endowment, and with the total sum thus available classes were sanctioned for the instruction of youths in Law and Civil Engineering. But the insufficiency of the income for even a school of this character, and the want of precise and definite objects at which the institution might aim, were from the first apparent, and combined with other causes to

(6) Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholar.

prevent the development and growth of the College. The Engineering class was never opened, partly because of the difficulty of obtaining a competent teacher for the salary offered, partly because of the discouraging want of funds and opportunities for practical instruction. In the Law class, on the other hand, it was found that the general education of the pupils was not as high as was required for the effective study of jurisprudence ; and it was considered that instruction in Literature was necessary to liberalize their minds. Accordingly in 1863 the salary set apart for the Engineering lecturer was divided between three teachers in the subjects of (1) Logic, Moral Philosophy and History, (2) Applied Mathematics (Surveying, Mechanics, &c.), (3) Drawing. The two last subjects were intended for boys desirous of preparing for admission to the new Civil Engineering College at Poona. These arrangements continued in force until 1872, when the failure of the Law students to pass the test imposed on candidates for the Pleaders' examination led to an enquiry which resulted in the closing of the Law class. The other classes were continued for a time until it could be decided how the funds might be applied to a less vague object than that assigned to the College "of keeping up a taste for literary pursuits in young men who had matriculated, and of extending the knowledge of those who were unmatriculated." The leading Native gentlemen of Ahmedabad acquiesced in this condemnation of the old institution, but applied to Government for the establishment at Ahmedabad of an Arts College such as that given to Poona, and at once set themselves to the task of collecting additional subscriptions, which, with the old fund, might form a sufficient endowment to justify compliance with their application. In September, a public meeting was held, and a Committee of management was appointed with the Collector as President. By these efforts Ahmedabad has raised a fund which will yield a yearly income of Rupees 8,000. This sum, met by a Government grant of equal amount and supplemented by fees, has been considered sufficient for the establishment of a class studying up to the F.A. standard. The Trustees for the College are the Collector of Ahmedabad, Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Ambaidás, and Ráo Bahádur Hemábhái Premábhái, the Collector being nominated by Government, while the two Native gentlemen were elected by the subscribers.

1881.

Principal.

K. T. Best, M.A., Oxon. Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál, M.A., LL.B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. (*Acting* Professor of Mathematics, College of Science, Poona.)

Kávasji Jamshedji Sanjáná, M.A., *Acting* Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Abáji Vishnu Káthavate, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Dakshina Fellow.

Mániklál Sákarlál Desái, M.A.

Commoners.

Vyás, Vithal Jethábhái
Divátiá, Krishnaráo Bholánáth.
Karanjiáválá, Eráchsháh Kávasji.
Goghári, Trikamlál Bechardás.
Hajarat, Himatrái Námatrái.
Divátiá, Vináyak Ishvarrái.
Thákore, Manilál Ajitrái.
Desái, Sákarlál Chandulál.
Mehtá, Chimanlál Girdharlál.
Shett, Lálbhái Premábhái.
Patel, Bhogilál Jethábhái.
Joshipárá, Bhupatrái Nalchand.
Pandiá, Harilál Kirpárám.
Majmudár, Sárábhái Válábhái
Parikh, Tribhuvan Pránvallabhcás.
Sháh, Mahásukh Naraingdás
Desái, Amidhar Ranchhodji.
Shástri, Jametrám Govarishankar.
Shá, Mohanlál Mohokamchand
Kinkhábválá, Manilál Hirábhái.
Vilekar, Krishnaráo Trimbakráo.
Thakar, Farasrám Jametrám
Desái, Venilál Chimanlál
Puráni, Harikrishna Narbherám
Desái, Naginbhái Santokbhái.
Buch, Trimbakrái Trikamrái.
Vaishnav, Anandrái Dvárkádás.
Rával, Chaganlál Motilál.
Nánávati, Bhogilál Lallubhái.

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* Half fee.

VI.—RA'JA'RA'M COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1880.)

The Rájárám College, which is maintained by the Kolhápur State, owes its origin partly to the growth and development of the Rájárám High School, and partly to the desire of Government to make a suitable provision for the education of Chiefs and Sardárs in the Southern Maráthá Country. The British Government having assumed the administration of the State in 1844, laid the foundation of English education in 1851 by opening an English school in the town of Kolhápur. This in 1867 was raised to the status of a High School, called the Rájárám High School, after the lamented Rájárám Maháráj of Kolhápur, who while travelling in Europe died at Florence in 1870.

In 1880 the Government, on the recommendation of the Political Agent, raised the School to an Arts College which was subsequently recognised in the Faculty in Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination.

The College is provided with a substantial and ornamental building which cost the Kolhápur State nearly five lakhs of Rupees, the foundation stone being laid in 1869 by the late Rájá and the building completed in 1874.

Endowments.

Government has sanctioned the transfer of the sum of Rs. 760, being the annual interest on the so-called Sardárs' Fund at Belgaum, where a Sardárs' Class was opened some years ago.

The late Rájárám Maháráj, to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to this country, invested Rs. 45,000 in the four per cent. Promissory notes, the interest thereon being applied to the formation of Scholarships for the encouragement of higher education in the State. The following Scholarships are awarded every year:—

(*a*). One Alfred Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable for four years at the Grant Medical College,

Bombay, will be awarded to a deserving freshman who shall have matriculated from the Rájárám High School after having attended that school for not less than three continuous years immediately previous. The stipend may be continued for a fifth year if funds are available and the Principal recommends it. If there be no freshman desirous of studying medicine, a scholarship of the same value to be held in Bombay and tenable for two years will be given to a deserving candidate who passes the Previous Examination from the Rájárám College with the highest number of marks.

(*b*). Two Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem, each tenable for two years and to be held at any College, will be awarded to two deserving students who have passed the Previous Examination from the Rájárám College after having attended it for two full terms.

(*c*) Four Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem to be held for one year at the Rájárám College will be awarded to four deserving students who have passed the Matriculation Examination from the Rájárám High School after having attended it for not less than two continuous years immediately previous.

1881.

Principal

C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M., Principal and Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Balvant Bhikáji Vákhárkar, B.A., Vice-Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Shivrám Bápuji Paránjapye, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Báláji Prabhákar Modak, F.E.A., Lecturer in Physical Science and *ex-officio* Superintendent of the Rájkumárs.

Alfred Scholars.

Apte, Raghunáth Náráyan.
Bijápurkar, Vishnu Govind.
Vaigankar, Ganesh Vishrám.

Students paying half-fee.

Lokhande, Báláji Ganesh.
Moghe, Vishnu Balvant.

Commoners.

Bápat, Keshav Sakhárám.
Bápat, Náráyan Shivrám.
Bendigiri, Krishnáji Báláji.
Chipade, Shrinivás Lakshuman.
Dátár, Hanmant Rámchandra.
Dhopáte, Vásudev Gundo.
Dhurandhar, Gajánan Vishvanáth.
Hebbal, Dáso Annáji.
Jávdekar, Dattátraya Jagannath.
Kánitkar, Váman Hari.
Karmarkar, Hari Bhikáji.
Kirtane, Rámchandra Trimbak.
Nadgavdá, Nilkanth Anuráo.
Phadke, Shripad Govind.
Rásinkar, Báláji Krishna.

VII.—GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(Recognized 1860.)

The foundation of this institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence, as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects:—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.

2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trusts, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

1881.

Professors.

Edward Tyrrell Leith, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

William C. Webb, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

James Jardine, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

I.—Senior Law Students.

Jinsiválе, Shridhar Ganesh, M.A.
Joglekar, Krishnáji Mahádev, M.A.
Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu, B.A.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar, B.A.
Chitnis, Dattátraya Balvant, B.A.
Cooper, Navroji Hormasji, B.A.
Dali, Raghunáth Sakhárám, B.A.
Damniá, Gulábchand Motichand, B.A.
Desái, Gopálji Gulábbhái, B A.
Desái, Motilál Dalpatrám, B.A.
Hodiválá, Edalji Behrámji, B.A.
Kángá, Sorábji Mánikji, B.A.
Kelkar, Ganesh Pándurang, B.A.
Málvi, Tribhuvandás Narottamdás, B.A.
Manerikar, Ganesh Sadáshiv, B.A.
Mehtá, Makundrám Nityárám, B.A.
Mehtá, Vaikunthrám Manmathrám, B.A.
Mirajkar, Rághavendra Shrinivás, B.A.
Modi, Jijibhái Edalji, B.A.

Nádkarni, Shivrám Sadáshiv, B.A.
Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar, B.A.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál, B.A.
Sovani, Vináyak Krishna, B.A.
Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak, B.A.
(1) Dabir, Balvant Náráyan.
Kángá, Mánikji Dorábji.
Kángá, Nasarvánji Kávasji.
Náik, Nágarji Dayálji.

II.—Junior Law Students.

* Antiá, Jamshedji Mervánji, B.A.
* Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna, B.A.
(2)* Cámá, Rustam K.R., B.A.
* Dalál, Ichhárám Bhagvánlál, B.A.
* Doctor, Nánábhái Behrámji, B.A.
* Engineer, Kaikhosru Nasarvánji, B.A.
* Munshi, Nasarvánji Pestanji, B.A.
* Nagarkar, Rámchandra Dáji, B.A.
* Sanjáná, Temulji Navroji, B.A.
* Satáválá, Motilál Tribhuvandás, B.A.
* Vakil, Manchárshankar Jivanrám, B.A.
* Vakil, Rastam Bamanshái, B.A.
* Vániá, Hoshang Barzorji, B.A.
* Wells, Devji Brijlál, B.A.
* Bhárváni, Harchandanmal Viháridás.
* Cámá, Jehángier K.R.
(1)* Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo.
* Dánge, Ganesh Vishnu.
* Dáruválá, Kharshedji Frámji.
* Dávar, Mervánji Shávakshái.
* Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna.
* Dikshit, Hari Sitárám.
* Gajjar, Tribhuvandás Kalliándás.
* Gujar, Bhagvándás Rámji.
* Jokágar, Jametrám Raghurám.
* Joshi, Ganesh Balvant.
* Judge, Jametrám Nánábhái.
* Karandikar, Dámodar Krishna.
(1)* Kelkar, Hari Váman.
* Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna.
* Laghate, Govind Balvant.
* Lálkáká, Ardesir Jamshedji.
(1)* Pandit, Vishvanáth Nilkanth.
* Sángle, Anandráo Márutiráo.

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* Passed the Jurisprudence Examination of 1880.
(1) Free Student.
(2) Prize awarded for proficiency in Jurisprudence Examination of 1880.

* Sanzgire, Jagannáth Sundarji.
* Sáthe, Vishvanáth Náráyan.
(1)* Sule, Bálkrishna Balvant.
* Vákhárkar, Bháskar Lakshuman.
* Wádiá, Hirjibhái Pestanji.

III.—Candidates for Pleaders' Examination.

Dádishet, Kharshedji Hormasji.
Káth, Mulji Vasanji.
Mánkar, Rájárám Balvant.
Majumdár, Náráyan Bálkrishna.
Mukhidalál, Hormasji Kharshedji.
Vachágándi, Bápuji Kharshedji.

IV.—Candidate Law Students.

Bhadbhade, Lakshuman Gangádhar, B.A.
Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji, B.A.
Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth, B.A.
Pávri, Fardunji Pálanji, B.A.
Saraiyá, Gokuldás Vithaldás, B.A.
Spencer, Shápurji Barzorji.
Kolá, Hirji Kávasji.
Vakil, Ardesir Kávasji.
Doctor, Dinsháh Jijibhái.
Munshi, Gulám Muhámmad Bávámiá.
Munshi, Kaikhosru Ardesir.
Mehd, Vináyak Anantrái.
Parikh, Limjibhái Mánekji.
Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari.
Patel, Chaturbhái Valabbhái.
Munshi, Mohanrái Davlatrái.
Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji.
Gándhi, Virchand Rághavji.
Dalál, Motilál Gangádás.
Názar, Atmárám Hirálál.
Modi, Jaykisandás Morárdás.
Mála, Chandulál Ghelábhái.
Mehtá, Dámubhái Dáyábhái.
Dubásh, Jehángier Phirozsháh.
Divánji, Chhaganprasád Deviprasád.
Horá, Virsukhrám Jeyvachráo.
Koyáji, Dárasháh Kuvarji.
Bákre, Vishnu Vináyak.
Tejani, Muhámmad Hussein.

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* Passed the Jurisprudence Examination of 1880.
(1) Free student.

Dholkiá, Keshavlál Mánshankar.
Dábholkar, Gopál Rámchandra.
Syed, Acharatlál Jivanlál.
Pandit, Ráoji Parashurám.
(1) Banhatti, Náráyan Dáso.
(1) Adhyáru, Morárji Náráyanji.
Sutáriá, Chhotálál Chunilál.
Pai, Nágesh Vishvanáth.
(1) Gupte, Vináyak Appáji.
Náik, Bhimbhái Jivanji.
Potnis, Raghunáth Bájiráo.
Albless, Navroji Dádábhái.
Belimoriá, Ardesir Jamshedji.
Karanjiá, Phirozsháh Mervánji.
Jagtiáni, Bulchand Kodumal.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji.
Tarkhad, Rámchandra Atmárám.
Jehágirdár, Hanmantráo Rághavendra.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Hari.
Sapre, Dattátraya Sadáshiv.
Pádhye, Dámodar Ganesh.
Mantri, Káshináth Janárdan.
Phadke, Vithal Bháskar.
Tupe, Govind Balvant.
Navalkar, Sundar Sadáshiv.
Bháve, Purshottam Moreshvar.
Dámle, Mahádev Gangádhar.
Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth.
Khot, Krishnáji Vináyak.
Vijayakar, Bápuji Harischandra.
Pradhán, Sitárám Abájiráo.
Broker, Rámdás Chhabildás.
Pahalájáni, Shivandás Lálsing.
Rámchandáni, Nenumal Pribdás.
Adváni, Bulchand Kundanmal.
Adváni, Kushalsing Tiloksing.
Todankar, Rámchandra Bhágojí.
Barodiá, Davlat Purshottam.
Sukhadaválá, Phirozsháh Mancherji.
Vaziráni, Tahilrám Khemchand.
Deshmukh, Abáji Sakhárám.
Chitnis, Gangádhar Mahádev.
Chitnis, Shankar Mahádev.
Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.
Limaye, Purshottam Raghunáth.
Desái, Manilál Harilál.

(1) Free student.

Karamáli, Dost Muhámmad.
Ozá, Gulábrái Chhaganlál.
Godbole, Rámchandra Parshurám.
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant.
Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji.
Mehtá, Kávasháh Behrámji.
Master, Sávaksháh Rastamji.

VIII.—GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

This College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is to "impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language on every branch of Medical Science by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obsteric Institution with 30 beds; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehánghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds; (*c*) a Hospital for incurables, built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds. There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious Diseases.

The students are arranged in two classes :—

1. Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

The College possesses the following endowments :—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Jamkhandi and Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Scholarships and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund; the Burnes, Arnott and Hemabhoy Vakutchund Medal Funds; and Sir J. P. Willoughby and Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Prize Funds.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments, amounting to Rs. 1,04,300, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practise medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant Medical College." There are at the present time forty-eight such Graduates, who either are engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

List of Principals.

1845. Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860. John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865. Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865. Robert Haines, M.B.
1866. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F. R.C.P
1876. Henry Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.

1881.

Principal.

H. Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., Professor of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine and Hygiene.

Professors.

A. N. Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.I., Professor of Physiology.

H. J. Blanc, B.A , B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P., Professor of Surgery, Clinical and Operative Surgery.

W Dymock, B.A., Professor of Materia Medica.

I B. Lyon, F.C.S., M.R.C.S., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

W. Gray, M.B., Professor of Botany *(Europe)*.

Sakhárám Arjun Rávut, L M., *Acting* Professor of Botany.

J. Arnott, M.D., Professor of Pathology *(on special duty)*.

W. K. Hatch, M.B., *Acting* Professor of Pathology.

W F Knapp, M.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum *(Europe)*.

G A. Maconachie, M D., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

A. H. Hughes, M.D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children

D MacDonald, M B., B.Sc., Professor of Practical Histology and Physiology.

Anná Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Senior Students.

*	Hormasji Sorábji Dáruválá	...	.. *Foundation.*
*	Sadashiv Váman Káne	...	
*	Vishnu Raghunath Shirgávkar	...	...
*	Jehángier Kharshedji Sukhiá		
*	Náráyan Vináyak Chhatre, B.A.		
*†	Sorábji Mánekji Kaká	.	. Anderson.
*	Chhaganlál Gulábdás Káji	. .	Reid and Government Exhibition.
*	Ardesir Dádábhái Modi	.	Farish
*	Behramji Hormasji Nánávati	..	.. Farish.
*	Sorábji Ratanji Coachman	.	
*	Navroji Bamanji Gandeviá	...	...Carnac.
*	Fakirji Rattanji Bonesetter	...	
*	Jamshedji Pochájí Pochá	.	...
*	Maurice Jones	.	
*	Dinsháh Jiváji Edalbehrámná	.	
*	Bajorji Sorábji Shroff		
*	Rastamji Kharshedji Váchá	...	
*	Frámji Mánekji Amariá	.	
*	Maganlál Umiáshankar Bhat		. Government Exhibition.
*†	Dinsháh Hormasji Motiválá		

* Passed F L & S Examination
† Free Students.

*	Keshav Gopál Kámle	
*†	Lakshuman Bachája Dhárgalkar	
*	Jehángier Bamanji Dubásh	
*	Barjorji Hormasji Dántrá	
*	Ardesir Hormasji Sethná	
*	D. A. DeMonte	
*	Surajlál Mathurádás Davlatjádá	
*	A. F. Fernandes	
*†	Rastamji Nasarvánji Laskari	
*†	Sakhárám Rághobá Bábre....	
*	Davlat Máruti Sángle	
*	Sorábji Nasarvánji Abádán	
*	Daniel Conceição Luis	
*	E. H. Brown...	...Farish.
*†	Govind Mulji Dixon	.. Carnac.
*	Thomas H. Aquino	...Farish and Lisboa.
*	Nánábhái Navroji Kátrak	...Reid.
*	Tuljárám Chunilál Khándválá ...	...Anderson.
*	J O. Pinto	
*	John Poynts	...Government Exhibition.
*	Kharshedji Navroji Sahiár	
*	Anubhái Mahipatrám Nilkanth	
*†	P. S. Achutráo	
*	Jamshedji Bhikáji Unválá...	
*	Rastamji Pálanji Kutár	
*	Atmárám Vásudev Velkar...	
*	Pestanji Bhikáji Narimán	
*†	Jehángier Mánekji Penti	
*	Bhavanishankar Bálkrishna Dádarkar ...	
*†	Nádarshah Hormasji Sukhiá	
*	J. F. Mirzá	...Government and Sind Exhibition.
*	John Bocarro	
*	Mervánji Kávasji Bharuchá	
*†	Kharshedji Santukji Santuk	
*	Shápurji Rastamji Kángá	

Junior Students.

	Shápurji Aspandiárji Kápadiá	
†	Nasarvánji Frámji Bansháh	
†	Kávasji Pestanji Bharuchá	
	Dádábhái Dinsháh Bod	

* Passed F. L. & S. Examination.
† Free Students.

	F. Henriques	...
	Dhanjibhái Hirjibhái Patel ...	...
†	Krishna Sakhárám Pednekar ...	...
†	Mervánji Dádábhái Mistri ...	...
	Nasarvánji Hormasji Chokshi ...	...Reid.
	Sorábji Kharshedji Narimán ...	...Anderson.
	Francis De Attaides	...Anderson.
	Jijibhái Pestanji Nicolson ...	...Farish.
	Anantrái Náthji Mehtá	...Jam Shri Vibhaji and Carnac.
	Dosábhái Hormasji Kátrak ...	...Carnac.
	Kaikhosru Nánábhái Spencer ..	...
	Kávasji Bejanji Kharás	...
	Kávasji Mothábhái Bottleválá ...	...
	Frámji Edalji Dávar	...
†	Náráyan Raghunáth Sátpute ...	...
	Mahipatrám Govindrám Mehtá ...	...Sir Jasvantsingji.
	Kávasji Kharshedji Lálkáká ...	...
†	Hirálál Manilál Dhruva	...
	Shridhar Sakhárám Barve ...	...
	Robert John Draper Hall ...	...Government Exhibition.
	Kaikhosru Jamshedji Modi ...	...
	Mahádev Hari Bhátavadekar ...	...
	Govinddás Kalliándás Khadepáu	...
	Henry William Grogan	...
	Bhikáji Edalji Ghásválá	...
	Gangádhar Gopál Bopardikar ...	...Alfred.
	Dorábji Hormasji Bharuchá ...	...
	John Charlton Brooks, ...	...
	Ardesir Dádábhái ...	...Government Exhibition.
	Vishnu Mahádev Námjoshi ...	...
	Fakirji Kávasji Mándviválá ...	...
	Dádobá Janárdan Mantri ...	...
	Herbert Lislie Gordon ...	...
†	Gabriel F. Gonsalvez ...	...
	F. V. Albino DeSouza ...	...
	Franzoni A. Faria ...	...
	Jehángier Barjorji Doctor ...	...
†	Mirjibhái Rastamji Sethná ...	...
	Dámodar Mádhavráo Dukle ...	...
†	Nicholas Francis Pereira ...	...
	Nasarvánji Mervánji Párakh ...	...
	Bhái Ganpatráo Patel ...	...

† Free Students.

Bábá Sarvottam Mánkar		
Ratanji Hormasji Bháyá	...	
† Mánikji Temulji Pávri ..		Government Scholarship
Vásudev Vináyak Chhatre		Government Scholarship.
Govind Bábáji Kher . .		Government Scholarship
Manchershán Mothábhái Vakil .		. Government Scholarship
Dhanjibhái Sorábji Masáni		Government Scholarship
P. M Pinto		...Government Exhibition
Krishnáji Trimbak Gokhale .		. Government Exhibition.
Thomas H. Corkery .. .		..
Hormasji Kávasji Dotiválá		
Dhanjibhái S. Dallas ...		.
V J Pinto...		.
Dárásháh Jamshedji Mowdáválá		
Dárásháh Edalji Kotháválá		.
H W Richardson ...		
Rámchandra Narsinh Mudholkar		
Virji Zinà Rával		
Ardesir Jamshedji Keláválá		.
Dinshàh Edalji Sabjá ...		..
Sorábji Kávasji Doctor		
Lewis Gomes, B A.		.
A P Fernandez		.
Kaikhosru Dhanjisháh Doctor		
Joseph De Souza		
Hormasji Behrámji Dastur		.
Sorábji Kharshedji Táráchand		.
Ardesir Behrámji Masáni .		.
Krishnáji Govind Nivásaikar		
Ramanshàh Kharshedji Anklesariá		.
Báji Bálkrishna Bháte		. .
Pálanji Pestanji Bhedvár... ...		.
Mervánji Temulji Vaid .. .		...
Mulshankar Dámodar Trivedi ...		...
† Kávasji Mancherji Langráná . .		
Sorabji Kharshedji Mehtá ...		
Ratanji Bejanji Soneválá ...		. .

† Free Students.

	R. W. Lobo...	
	D. F. DeMello	
	Shávaklál Mánaklál Dave ...	...Gáikwár.
	T. T. Wright	
†	Frámroz Pestanji	
	Murárji Náranji Bhat	
	Purshottam Náráyan Dávdá	
	Bápuji Navroji Khambátá	
	Frámji Jivanji Gilder	
	R. L. Ray	
	Mervánji Dádábhái Masání	
	Erakshah Kávasji Karanjiáválá... ...	
	Francis X. De Costa	
	Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar, B.A.	...Government Exhibition.
	D. N. Ray...	
	E. X. Dias...	...Government Scholarship.
	A. G. Pereira	...Government Scholarship.
	Mancherji Jámásji Mistri ...	...Government Scholarship.
	M. L. F. DeGama	...Government Scholarship.
	G. F. DeCunha	...Government Scholarship.
	Mothábhái Dádáji Kotháre ...	...Jamkhandi.
	Ratanshah Mánikji Modi... ...	...CowasjeeJehanghier.
	Dhanjibhái Rastamji Tátá ...	...CowasjeeJehanghier.
	Ganpat Annáji Sirvái	...
	Táráchand Jerámdás	...Government Exhibition.
	Vithal Annáji Salgar	...Dhárvád Scholar.
	M. E. Hearn	...
	F. X. Periera	...
	A. A. Sutton	...
	Frámroz Shávakshah Dávar ...	...
	Dhanjibhái Edalji Anklesariá ...	...
	H. Azavedo...	...
	V. P. DeSa...	...
	Rastamji Nánábhái Ráninà ...	...
	Sanmukh Venkatchalam Mudliar	...
	Vináyak Dádáji Sátghare ...	...
	Shámráo Ganpat Kamalákar ...	...

† Free Student.

Mánikji Bápuji Láhiválá ... ...
Dhanjibhái Hormasji Mehtá ... ...
Bápu Dhondsett Bhogte ... .
Sorábji Jamshedji Dáruválá ... ..
Ardesir Dhanjisháh Contractor ... ..
Khusháldás Karsanji Jòshi ... ...Sir Jasvantsingji.
Kapilvantrám N. Pándiá ... ...
B. A. K. Lukmánji ... ...
Vithal Lakshuman Agrankar ... ...
Sorábji Hormasji Modi ... ...
Maganlál Motirám Modi ... ...
Dinsháh Mánikji Lákdáválá ... ...
Anandráo Gangádhar Dharmádhikári ...
Chunilál Dharamdás S. ... ...
Dorábji Hormasji Pochkhánáválá ...
Chhabildás Tribhuvandás Master... . .
Sorábji Frámji Kápadiá ... ...
Bábuji Sadáshiv Sanjit ... ...
Shápurji Dosábhái Bharuchá ... ...
Mánikji Dosábhái Lákdáválá ... ...
Chandulál Gulábdás Tolat... ... ...
Jamshedji Fardunji Kámdin ... ...
Ismáil Ján Muhámmad ... ...
Gopináth Chintáman Chitnis ... ...
Kharshedji Ratanji Kápádiá ... ...
Nasarvánji Ratanji Master ... ...
Behrámji Sorábji Postválá .. ..
Fardunji Nasarvánji Bisni ... ...
Dorábshán Dinsháh Writer ... ...
Madanlál Lallubhái Munsiff ... ...
Vithaldás Narbherám Mehtá ... ...
Dhanjibhái Sorábji Mehtá ... ...
Ganesh Vishnu Kher ... ...
Rastamji Ardesir Dádimaster ... ...
Hari Vishnu Barve .. ..
Vináyak Anandráo Ranjit ... ...
M. V. C. Marquis ... ...
Bhán Janárdan Mantri ... ...
Ratanji Edalji Modi .. ..
Frámroz Dorábji Mus ... ...
Fardunji Sorábji Kápadiá ... ...
Karsandás Gopáldás Sethná ... ...
Rastamji Navroji Unválá ... ...
Krishnáji Káshináth Gokhale ... ...
Bálkrishna N. Dámle ... ...
Jamshedji Mancherji Mullán .. ...
P. J. Svámi . . ..
Dosábhai Kávasji Patel ... ...

IX.—POONA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

(RECOGNIZED 1865.)

The Poona College of Science (formerly the Poona Civil Engineering College) arose out of a school established in Poona in 1854 by Government, at the suggestion of Lieut.-Colonel (now Major-General) Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers, for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The College is divided into four Departments:—

1. Matriculated Students who are educated through the English language for University Degrees in Civil Engineering.

2. Matriculated Students who study Scientific Agriculture in the College and the farm attached to it, and who obtain Certificates of qualification from the College.

3. Matriculated Students who enter the Forest Branch of the College, to which Branch six appointments have been guaranteed annually by the Bombay Forest Department.

4. Students, who prosecute their studies in the College and the Workshops attached to it, with the object of becoming educated Maistries.

Attached to the College are workshops where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable Buildings for the College. The foundation-stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Four Fellowships of Rs. 25, each tenable for one year, are attached to the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition:—

1 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
1 „ 12 „

3	of Rs.	10	per mensem.
1	„	9	„
5	„	8	„
3	„	7	„
4	„	6	„
10	„	5	„
2	„	4	„
2	„	3	„

1 *McDougall Scholarship* of Rs. 6 per mensem.
1 *Frere Scholarship* of „ 25 „

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then school the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum the amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal, to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Frere Scholarship.

At a meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona held on 11th November 1866, Khán Bahádur Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That, in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Frere, a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College. This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any College affiliated to the University.

List of Principals.

1854. The Rev. James McDougall.
1857. Henry Coke, M.A.
1859. Captain G. Close, R.E.
1864. Captain H. Wilkins, R.E.
1864. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S.

1881.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., M.I.C.E, (Ir.) &c. (*On furlough.*)

Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., &c., *Acting.*

Professors and Teachers.

Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., &c., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Ráo Bahádur Daji Nilkanth Nagarkar, *Acting* Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

James Scorgie, Mem. Soc. Eng., &c., Professor of Mechanism and Applied Science.

Ráo Bahádur Daji Nilkanth Nagarkar, Professor of Mathematics and Engineering.

Khán Bahádur Bamanji Sorabji, L.C.E., *Acting* Professor of Civil Engineering.

Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Hastings M. Page, Demonstrator of Practical Chemistry and Geology.

Raghunath Vinayak Dhairyavan, Drawing Master.

William Shearer, Instructor of Agriculture.

Nanabhai Ardesir Mus, L.C.E., Instructor of the Forest Class.

G. M. Woodrow, Teacher of Botany. (*On furlough.*)

C. W. Dudley, L.C.E., Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Martand Ganesh Panse, Assistant Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Robert Royal, Superintendent of Workshops.

Librarian.

Balvant Vináyak Gokhale.

I.—Civil Engineering Department.

Fellows.

* Keshav Hari Gánu.
* William Mulligan.

---

* Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.

* Haripad Mitra.
* Mangeshráo Kátre.

Frere Scholar.

* Ibráhim Shaik Dáud Ahamadi.

(*a*).— *Undergraduates holding Scholarships.*

(1).—*Third-year Students.*

* Rastamji Hormasji Mádan.
* Náráyan Janárdan Joshi.
* Váman Náráyan Dev.
* Ardesir Kávasji Patel.
Hemandás Tejumal Mansukháni.
Khimchan Ravji Beláni.

(2).—*Second-year Students.*

Moro Govind Joshi.
Bháilál Purshottam Sháh.
Sitárám Sámbhashiva Varanasvar.
C. M. Anandtirtharáo.
Ardésir Nasarvánji Thánáválá.
Vithal Bálkrishna Dáte.
Náráyan Dattátraya Garde.
Kávasji Bejanji Sethná.
Gavrishankar Harjivandás Vyás.

(3).—*First-year Students.*

Dattu Bálkrishna Vaidya.
Káshináth Dámodar Dhekne.
Mánkeshvar Gopál Mhaskar.
Rámayá Sambhayá Chalavaru.
B. C. Mandana.
Rudeshankar Girjáshankar Ozá.
Hari Báláji Khatáv.
Bálábhái Gulábchand Korá.
Hari Vishnu Lele.
Vináyak Rámchandra Jálnápurkar.

(*b*).—*Undergraduates not holding Scholarships.*

(1).—*Third-year Students.*

* Navroji Hormasji Kátrak.
* Narsingráo Krishnayá Kátre.

Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.

* Bhagvánji Nágji Trivedi.
* Sorábji Jamshedji Dáji.
* Gangádhar Sadáshiv Gokhale.
* Hormasji Jamshedji Kotvál.
* Vásudev Keshav Kunte.
* Kharshedji Hormasji Mistri.
* Pándurang Vishnu Abhyánkar.
* Váman Vishnu Abhyánkar.
* Gangádhar Ballál Apte.
* Hari Bhikáji Bhándáre.
* Rudolph Carvalho.
* Kilábhái Dulabhrám Dalál.
* Nasarvánji Mancherji Dalál.
* Peshutan Hormasji Dastur.
* Balvant Ganesh Deshpánde.
* Vishnu Vithal Gole.
* Ráoji Báburáo Angal.
* Pránlál Kahándás Joshipárá.
* Parshurám Vithal Pandit.
* Bamanji Mervánji Pávri.
* Mánekji Ratanji Surveyor.
* Mánekji Kávasji Bámji.
* Dhanjibhái Rastamji Bogá.
* W. Rowe.
* Dorábji Temulji Pávri.
* Balvant Keshav Bhaválkar.
* Kávasji Dádábhái Kángá.
* Ardesir Hormasji Tádiválá.
* J. Sullivan.

(2).—*Second-year Students.*

Nasarvánji Sheriárji Karanj á.
Kharshedji Frámji Chhápga.
Sitárám Hari Ajrekar.
A. J. Strip.
Naasarvanji Dorábji Adarianválá.
Bálkrishna Moreshvar Sáthe.
M. Visvasvarigha.
Bechardás Chhaganlál Párikh.
Keshavji Shámji Budhabhatti.
D. J. Clabby.
Jehángier Mancherji Billimoriá.

(3).—*First-year Students.*

Harkisandás Dharamdás Khánvazir.
Kongatty Appiá Ponnáppá.

* Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.

Bhagvant Sakhárum Kirtane.
Damodar Pándurang Deshpánde.
Jagannáth Ganesh Budhe.
Chhaganlal Govindlál Kinkhabválá.
Náráyan Krishna Dighe.
C Halaganjá Gavdá Basavá.
Parshurám Krishna Chitale

Students paying half-fee.

Rámchandra Anant Náik.
Hormasji Bamanji Mistri
Shántmurti Annappá Shirurkar.
A Medeira.
Abdullá Ibráhim Atár.

II.—Agricultural Department

Bahman Rastam Erání.
Nandshankar Dayáshankar Bakshi
Dinkar Rámchandra Náik
Khanderáo Shripat Mokashi
Keshav Bápu Vádekar.
Navroji Kávasji Contractor.
Nágesh Káshináth Lele
Náráyan Vishvanáth Nene
Keshav Gopál Tumne.
Vishnu Krishna Kále
Ganesh Sadáshiv Joshi.
Balvant Gangádhar Potnis
Kavasji Dhanjibhái Mahalakshumiválá
Pestanji Dhanjibhái Mahalakshumivalá
Chintáman Prabhákar Bháve

III.—Forest Department

Govind Rámchandra Takle.
Shrinivás Bhikaji Sardesái
Keshav Káshinath Deshpánde
Sitárám Hari Vaze
Ganesh Ramchandra Athavale
Gopál Dámodar Dharmadhikári
Dinkar Náráyan Dámle
Váman Gopál Tumne
Dinkar Purshottam Páthak.
Hari Gopál Parándekar.
Rámchandra Ballál Godbole
Nandlal Bholáshankar Dikshit

Has passed the F.C.E Examination

XII.

Accounts of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.	The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000
II.	The Manockee Limjee Gold Medal.....	„	5,000
III.	The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.....	„	10,000
IV.	The Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize.....	„	5,000
V.	The JugonnathSunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships..	„	20,000
VI.	The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	„	4,500
VII.	TheCowasjee Jeharghier Latin Scholarship	„	5,000
VIII.	The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal	„	5,000
IX.	The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship ...	„	5,000
X.	The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	„	8,000
XI.	The Ellis Prize..	„	1,500
XII.	The Hebbert and La-Touche Scholarship ...	„	5,000
	Carried forward...	Rs.	94,000

	Brought over.....	Rs.	94,000
XIII.	The Wilson Philological Lectureship	„	23,500
XIV.	The Ellis Scholarship	„	7,500
XV.	The Chancellor's Medal.	„	...
XVI.	The Arnould Scholarship.	„	6,000
XVII.	The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship	„	10,000
XVIII.	The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize	„	2,000
XIX.	The Ráo Sir Pragmalji Scholarships	„	30,000
XX.	The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships	„	25,000
XXI.	The Karsandas Mulji Prize	„	3,000
XXII.	The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize...	„	5,000
XXIII.	The Hughlings Prize ...	„	2,500
XXIV.	The James Taylor Prize.	„	2,500
XXV.	The Bhau Daji Prize ...	„	5,000
XXVI.	The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize	„	4,500
XXVII.	The Mervanji Framjee Panday Scholarship...	„	6,000
XXVIII.	The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship	„	6,000
XXIX.	The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship	„	6,000
XXX.	The Sinclair Prize	„	1,500
XXXI.	The Gibbs Prize	„	2,000
XXXII.	The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship	„	5,000
	Carried forward ...	Rs.	2,47,000

	Brought over		Rs. 2,47,000
XXXIII.	The Cobden Club Medal.		,,
XXXIV.	The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Scholarship.....		,,
XXXV.	The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize		,,

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall.....	Rs.	1,00,000
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	,,	1,200
III.	University Library Building	,,	2,00,000
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells.....	,,	2,00,000
V.	Mace for the University.	,,	1,200
VI.	The Gibbs Library	,,	12,808
			5,15,208
	Total		Rs. 7,62,208

B 692—28 DM*

I.—THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 20,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To seven Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 20,000 0 0		1880.	By amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes.	2 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 412 12 0	20,412 12 0			
	Carried forward .	20,412 12 0		Carried forward...	2 8 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	20,412 12 0		Brought over...	2 8 0
1880.	To Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 30th September 1879 to 30th September 1880 ...	140 0 0			
	,, Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1879 to 31st December 1880... ...	80 0 0			
	,, Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1880 to 1st February 1881 ...	580 0 0	1881. Mar. 31.	Rs. a. p. By seven Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...20,000 0 0	

				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	1,210	4	0
					21,210	4	0
Total Rupees ..	21,212	12	0	Total Rupees...	21,212	12	0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1881.

II.—THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ...	5,000 0 0		1880.	By amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	1,000 0 0			,, Ditto paid to the Mint Master for making a gold medal with a clasp for Mr. Krishnáji Mádhavráo Joglekar, M.A.	200 0 0
		6,000 0 0				
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	488 6 9				
			6,488 6 9			

				1881 Mar 31					
„ Interest on Rs 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of 1854 55) from 31st December 1879 to 31st December 1880	200	0	0		„ One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000	0	0	
					„ Two do. for ..	1,000	0	0	
						6,000	0	0	
„ Interest on Rs 1,000 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880	40	0	0	„	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	527	6	9	
									6,527 6 9
Total Rupees	6,728	6	9		Total Rupees				6,728 6 9

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1st, 1881.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

III.—THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs a. p	Amount. Rs a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a p.
1880. Mar. 31	To two Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes for	10,000 0 0		1880	By amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	811 15 4	10,811 15 4		„ Ditto paid to Mr. Váman Shivrám Apte, M.A., being the first and second half-yearly instalments of the scholarship awarded to him for the year 1880	399 0 0
	„ Interest on Rs 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1879 to 31st December 1880		200 0 0			

			1881.		Rs.	a.	p.
,, Ditto on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February 1880 to 1st February 1881	200	0	0	Mar. 31. ,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	10,000	0	0
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ..	811	15	4
							10,811 15 4
Total Rupees...	11,211	15	4	Total Rupees...			11,211 15 4

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

IV.—THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ...	5,000 0 0		1880.	By amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes.	1 0 0
	,, Three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	1,500 0 0				
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ..	820 15 1				
			7,320 15 1			
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February 1880 to 1st February 1881		200 0 0			

,, Ditto on Rs. 1,500 (in three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880 ..	60 0 0	1881. Mar. 31	By four Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	Rs. a. p. 6,500 0 0		
			,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ..	1,079 15 1	7,579 15 1	
Total Rupees...	7,580 15 1		Total Rupees...		7,580 15 1	

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,

University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

V.—THE JUGONNÁTH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Rs. 20,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31	To sixteen Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	20,000 0 0		1880.	By amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes		2 4 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay .	1,917 14 11	21,917 14 11		,, Ditto paid to Mr. Sadashiv Mahádáji Godbole, the first scholar of 1877, being the amount of his scholarship from 17th December 1879 to 17th November 1880, at Rs. 25 per month . .		275 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 20,000 (in sixteen Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes) from 15th March 1880 to 15th March 1881		900 0 0				

		,, Ditto to Mr. Gopál Rámchandra Pitke, the second scholar of 1877, for ditto, from 17th December 1879 to 17th December 1880, at Rs. 20 per month	240	0	0
		,, Ditto to Mr. Shridhar Keshav Dámle, the first scholar of 1878, for ditto, from 21st January 1880 to 21st November 1880, at Rs. 20 per month	200	0	0
		,, Ditto to Mr. Báláji Sadáshiv Dáté, the second scholar of 1878, for ditto, from 21st February 1880 to 20th February 1881, at Rs. 15 per month	180	0	0
Carried forward	22,817 14 11	Carried forward...	897	4	0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	22,817 14 11		Brought over...	897 4 0
				By amount paid to Mr. Lakshuman Rámchandra Vaidya, the first scholar of 1879, being the amount of his scholarship from 18th February 1880 to 18th January 1881, at Rs. 20 per month ... ,, ..	220 0 0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Malhár Khanderáo Chitnis, the second scholar of 1879, for ditto, from 18th February 1880 to 18th February 1881, at Rs. 15 per month..	180 0 0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Bháskar Ramchandra Arte, the first scholar of 1880, for ditto, from 12th January 1880 to 12th March 1881, at Rs. 20 per month	40 0 0

				„ Ditto to Mr. Krishnáji Hari Kirkire, the second scholar of 1880, for ditto from 23rd December to 31st December 1880 and from 1st January to 28th February 1881, at Rs. 15 per month			34 5 8
			1881. Mar. 31.	Rs. a. p.			
				„ Sixteen Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	20,000 0 0		
				„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	1,446 5 3		21,446 5 3
Total Rupees ...	22,817 14 11			Total Rupees ..			22,817 14 11

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

B 693—29 BP.

VI.—THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 4,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880.						
Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for 4,500	0 0		1880.	By amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Note	1 0 0
	,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 600	0 0			,, Ditto paid to Mr. Anantrái Náthji Mehtá from 1st October 1879 to 30th November 1880, at Rs. 15 per month	2 10 0
		5,100 0 0				
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay... ...	152 14 1				
			5,252 14 1			

	,, Interest on Rs. 4,500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1879 to 30th September 1880 ..	180	0	0			
	,, Interest on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880 ...	20	0	0	1881. Mar. 31.	,, Ditto to Mr. Odhavji Devji Chaván, from 1st January 1881 to 28th February 1881, at Rs. 15 per month.	30 0 0
							241 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 100 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February 1880 to 1st February 1881 .. .	4	0	0		,, One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for Rs. 4,500 0 0	
						,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 600 0 0	
						5,100 0 0	
						,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay .. 115 14 1	
							5,215 14 1
	Total Rupees...	5,456	14	1		Total Rupees	5,456 14 1

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1st, 1881.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

VII.—THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31	To three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	5,000 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	393 2 2			,, Ditto to Mr. Kaikhosru Frámji Modi, the scholar of 1878, being the first and second half-yearly instalments due to him ..	199 8 0
			5,393 2 2		,, Ditto to Mr. Erasmas Xavier Dias, the scholar of 1879, being the first and second half-yearly instalments due to him ...	200 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880		200 0 0			400 0 0

			1881. Mar. 31	,, Three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	Rs. 5,000	a. 0	p. 0	
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	193	2	2	
								5,193 2 2
Total Rupees...	5,593	2	2	Total Rupees...				5,593 2 2

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

VIII.—THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31	To five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	5,000 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,, Three Government 4 per cent. ditto	2,200 0 0				
		7,200 0 0				
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	926 7 1				
			8,126 7 1			
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1880 to 16th January 1881		200 0 0			

,, Interest on Rs. 2,200 (in three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880 .		88	0	0	1881. Mar. 31.	,, Five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	Rs. 5,000	a. 0	p. 0	
						,, Three Government 4 per cent. ditto ...	2,200	0	0	
							7,200	0	0	
					,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	1,213	7	1	
										8,413 7 1
Total Rupees..		8,414	7	1		Total Rupees. .				8,414 7 1

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

IX.—THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1880.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for 5,000 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,, Ditto two Government 4 per cent. ditto 1,700 0 0				
	6,700 0 0				
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay 179 13 11				
		6,879 13 11			
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1872) from 16th January 1880 to 16th January 1881	200 0 0		,, Dittopaid to Mr. Krishnáji Venkáji Khot, the scholar of 1880, being the first and second half-yearly instalments due to him :	250 0 0

					Rs.	a.	p.	
,, Interest on Rs. 1,700 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880 ...	68	0	0	1881. Mar. 31.	,, One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000	0	0
					,, Ditto two 4 per cent. ditto	1,700	0	0
						6,700	0	0
				,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ..	196	13	11
								6,896 13 11
Total Rupees...	7,147	13	11		Total Rupees..			7,147 13 11

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1st, 1881.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

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X.—THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 8,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a p	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31	To three Govt. 4 per cent Promissory Notes for	8,000 0 0		1880	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes ...	1 6 0
	,, Ditto one 4 per cent. ditto	1,000 0 0				
		9,000 0 0				1 6 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	1,131 10 2				
	,, Cash in hand	9 8 0				
			10,141 2 2			
	,, Interest on Rs 1,000 (in one Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880		40 0 0			

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
„ Interest on Rs. 8,000 (in three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1880 to 16th January 1881.	320	0	0	1881. Mar. 31. „ Three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	8,000	0	0
				„ One Government 4 per cent. ditto.	1,000	0	0
					9,000	0	0
				„ „ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	1,499	12	2
							10,499 12 2
Total Rupees...	10,501	2	2	Total Rupees...			10,501 2 2

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1*st*, 1881.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XI.—THE ELLIS PRIZE.

(Rs. 1,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31,	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	1,500 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Note	0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	113 9 0			,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Bálkrishna Náráyan Patvardhan in 1879...	60 0 0
			1,613 9 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Munshi in 1880 ..	60 0 0
						120 8 0

				1881. Mar. 31.	,, One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for.	1,500	0	0
,, Interest on Rs. 1,500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1879 to 31st December 1880... ...	60	0	0	,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	53	1	0
							1,553	1 0
Total Rupees ..	1,673	9	0		Total Rupees ...		1,673	9 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

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XII.—THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR.					CR.			
Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.		Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	
1880. Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0			1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Note	0 8 0	
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	297 3 7	5,297 3 7			,, Ditto paid for one Cheque-book containing 50 Cheques	3 2 0	
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1872) from 16th January 1880 to 16th January 1881		200 0 0			,, Ditto to Mr. Pránlál Káhándás Joshipará, the scholar of 1879, from 1st March 1880 to 31st December 1880, at Rs. 18 per month	150 0 0	

					,, Ditto to Mr. Jatáshankar Jivanlál Chháyá, the scholar of 1881, for the month of January 1881, at Rs. 18 per month			18	0	0
								201	10	0
			1881.			Rs.	a. p.			
			Mar. 31.		,, One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ...	5,000	0 0			
					,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	295	9 7			
								5,295	9	7
Total Rupees ..	5,497	3	7		Total Rupees ...			5,497	3	7

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1881.

XIII.—THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

(Rs. 23,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	23,500 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	2 6 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	102 0 0				
			23,602 0 0			
	,, Interest on Rs. 23,500 (in five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1880 to 16th January 1881.		940 0 0			

				Rs. a. p.	
		1881. Mar. 31	,, Five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 23,500 0 0		
		,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 1,039 10 0		24,539 10 0
Total Rupees...	24,542 0 0				
			Total Rupees ..		24,542 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

XIV.—THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 7,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	7,500 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes		1 4 0
	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	125 15 5	7,625 15 5		„ Ditto to Mr. Sorábji Máneckji Kángá, B.A., the scholar of 1879, from 16th December 1879 to 16th December 1880, at Rs. 25 per month		300 0 0
	„ Interest on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1879 to 30th September 1880 ...		20 0 0				301 4 0

,, Interest on Rs. 7,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880... ...		280	0	0	1881. Mar. 31			
					,,	,, Three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	7,500	0	0
					,,	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	124	11	5
								7,624	11	5
Total Rupees...		7,925	15	5		Total Rupees..		7,925	15	5

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar

April 1st, 1881.

XV.—THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881

DR.					CR.		
Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	
1880. Mar. 31.	To four Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for .	6,000 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 10 0	
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	488 10 3					
			6,488 10 3				
	,, Interest on Rs. 6,000 (in four Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1880 to 16th January 1881 ...		240 0 0		,, Ditto to Mr. Moreshvar Náráyan Ovalekar, B.A., the scholar of 1879, from 1st March 1880 to 30th November 1880, at Rs. 22 per month	198 0 0	

					,, Ditto to Mr. Náráyan Ganesh Chandávadkar, B.A., the scholar of 1880, from 1st December 1880 to 28th February 1881, at Rs. 22 per month			66 0 0
								264 10 0
				1881.		Rs.	a.	p.
				Mar. 31.	,, Four Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	6,000	0	0
					,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay...	464	0	3
								6,464 0 3
Total Rupees...	6,728	10	3		Total Rupees ..			6,728 10 3

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1881.

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XVI.—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	10,000 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	423 7 5			,, Ditto to Mr. H. F. Shanahan, B.A., being the third and fourth half-yearly instalments due to him as a Duke of Edinburgh Fellow.	399 0 0
			10,423 7 5			
				1881. Mar. 31.	,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	10,000 0 0

,, Interest on Rs. 10,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880.... ...	400 0 0	
Total Rupees ...	10,823 7 5	

,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	423 7 5	
		10,423 7 5
Total Rupees .		10,823 7 5

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1st, 1881.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XVII.—THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	2,000 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Note		0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	72 8 0	2,072 8 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Alexander A. Sutton in 1880... ...		80 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880		80 0 0	1881. Mar. 31.	,, One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	2,000 0 0	

„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	72	0	0
			2,072 0 0
Total Rupees ..			2,152 8 0

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

Total Rupees .			2,152 8 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1st, 1881.

B 692—31 BT*

XVIII.—THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Rs. 30,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To twelve Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	31,500 0 0		1881.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	3 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	2,827 14 4				
			34,327 14 4		,, Ditto to Mr. Visanji Kaliánji Rukhá, the first scholar of 1877, from 1st March 1880 to 31st August 1880, at Rs. 20 per month	120 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 30,000 (in eleven Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880		1,200 0 0			

,, Interest on Rs. 1,500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1879 to 30th September 1880 . . .	60	0	0
Carried forward .	35,587	14	4

,, Ditto to Mr. Rámdás Ladhá Rukhá, the first scholar of 1878, from 1st March 1880 to 31st March 1881, at Rs. 20 per month.	260	0	0
,, Ditto to Mr. Lakshmidás Ravji Sápat, the second scholar of 1878, from 1st February 1880 to 31st December 1880, at Rs. 15 per month... ...	165	0	0
,, Ditto to Mr. Pránshankar Jatáshankar Anantáni, the first scholar of 1879, from 1st March 1880 to 28th February 1881, at Rs. 20 per month	240	0	0
Carried forward...	788	8	0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over .	35,587 14 4		Brought over .	788 8 0
			1881 Mar. 31.	By twelve Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ... .. Rs. 31,500 0 0	
			,,	Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay . . 3,299 6 4	
					34,799 6 4
	Total Rupees	35,587 14 4		Total Rupees ..	35,587 14 4

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1881.

XIX.—THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Rs. 25,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date	Receipts.	Rs. a. p	Amount Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar 31.	To seven Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	25,000 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	2 14 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	3,194 8 2				
			28,194 8 2		,, Ditto for one Cheque-book containing one hundred Cheques	6 4 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in two Government 4 per-cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880		40 0 0			
	Carried forward		28,234 8 2		Carried forward	9 2 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1880.	Brought over...	28,234 8 2		Brought over...	9 2 0
Mar. 31.	To Interest on Rs. 24,000 (in five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1880 to 1st February 1881	960 0 0	1880.	By amount paid to Mr. Vámanrám Kapilrám Mehtá, the first scholar of 1877, from 1st March 1880 to 30th June 1880, at Rs. 25 per month	100 0 0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Mahipatrám Govindrám Mehtá, the second scholar of 1877, from 17th February 1880 to 17th December 1880, at Rs. 22 per month	220 0 0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Mánshankar Parmánand Oza, the first scholar of 1878, from 1st March 1880 to 28th February 1881, at Rs. 25 per month	300 0 0

				,, Ditto to Mr. Bechardás Chaganlál Párekh, the first scholar of 1879, from 16th March 1880 to 16th February 1881, at Rs. 20 per month	220	0	0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Lallubhái Sámaldás Mehtá, the second scholar of 1879, from 1st January 1880 to 31st December 1880, at Rs. 12 per month	144	0	0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Virchand Rághavji Gándhi, the first scholar of 1880, from 1st January 1881 to 28th February 1881, at Rs. 15 per month	30	0	0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Khushálдás Karsandás Joshi, the second scholar of 1880, from 1st January 1881 to 28th February 1881, at Rs. 12 per month	24	0	0
Carried forward...	29,194	8	2	Carried forward...	1,047	2	0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	29,194 8 2		Brought over...	1,047 2 0
			1881. Mar. 31	By seven Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 25,000 0 0	
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 3,132 6 2	
				,, Cash in hand. 15 0 0	
					28,147 6 2
	Total Rupees...	29,194 8 2		Total Rupees .	29,194 8 2

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

XX.—THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

(Rs. 3,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

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DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	3,000 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	409 0 0				
			3,409 0 0			
	,, Interest on Rs. 3,000 (in three Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880 . .		120 0 0			
	Carried forward		3,529 0 0		Carried forward	0 8 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.		Amount.
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
	Brought over ...	3,529 0 0		Brought over ...		0 8 0
			1881. Mar. 31.	By three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	Rs. a. p. 3,000 0 0	
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	528 8 0	3,528 8 0
	Total Rupees ...	3,529 0 0		Total Rupees...		3,529 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

XXI.—THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ...	5,000 0 0		1881.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Note	0 8 0
	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	1,095 6 0	6,095 6 0		„ Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Kévasji Navroji Mehtá, G.G.M.C., in 1880	200 0 0
	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1879 to 31st December 1880		200 0 0			
	Carried forward ...		6,295 6 0		Carried forward...	200 8 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over..	6,295 6 0		Brought over.	200 8 0
			1881.	Rs. a. p.	
			Mar. 31.	By one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for 5,000 0 0	
				„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay .. 1,094 14 0	
					6,094 14 0
	Total Rupees	6,295 6 0		Total Rupees	6,295 6 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

XXII.—THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	2,500 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest in Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	90 11 0			,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Vásudev Bálkrishna Kelkar, in April 1880	100 0 0
	,, Cash in hand...	0 4 0	2,590 15 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Keshav Ganesh Ajrekar in December 1880	100 0 0
	Carried forward ...		2,590 15 0		Carried forward...	201 0 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over ..	2,590 15 0		Brought over	201 0 0
1880. Mar. 31.	To Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 30th June 1879 to 30th June 1880	80 0 0	1881. Mar. 31.	By three Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. a. p. 2,500 0 0	
	,, Ditto on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st Nov. 1879 to 31st Nov. 1880.	20 0 0		,, Cash in hand 0 4 0	2,500 4 0
	,, Cash Balance	10 5 0			
	Total Rupees..	2,701 4 0		Total Rupees	2,701 4 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

XXIII.—THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	2,000 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,, One ditto 4 per cent. ditto ..	500 0 0			,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Manilál Nathubhái Dvivedi, B.A., in 1879	100 0 0
		2,500 0 0				
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay .. .	101 4 7				
	,, Cash in hand	9 8 0				
			2,610 12 7			
	Carried forward		2,610 12 7		Carried forward	101 0 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over .	2,610 12 7		Brought over	101 0 0
1880. Mar. 31	To Interest on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1872) from 16th January 1880 to 16th January 1881	20 0 0	1881. Mar. 31	By three Government 4per cent Promissory Notes for Rs. a. p. 2,500 0 0	
	„ Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880....	80 0 0		„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay 109 12 7	2,609 12 7
	Total Rupees	2,710 12 7		Total Rupees	2,710 12 7

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

XXIV.—THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880 Mar. 31.	To five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	5,000 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 8 0
	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	185 15 0				
			5,185 15 0		„ Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Shridhar Rámkrishna Bhándárkar, B.A. in 1879.....	200 0 0
	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880..... ...		200 0 0			
	Carried forward ..		5,385 15 0		Carried forward...	200 8 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.		Amount.
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
	Brought over.	5,385 15 0		Brought over		200 8 0
			1881. Mar. 31.	By five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes ..	5,000 0 0	
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	185 7 0	
						5,185 7 0
	Total Rupees	5,385 15 0		Total Rupees		5,385 15 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

XXV.—THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE.

(Rs. 4,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31	To five Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes for	4,500 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	69 1 0			,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Ganesh Krishna Deshmukh in April 1880	180 0 0
			4,569 1 0			
	,, Interest on Rs. 4,000 (in four Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1879 to 31st December 1880		160 0 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Náráyan Dáso Banhatti in December 1880	180 0 0
	Carried forward		4,729 1 0		Carried forward	361 0 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	4,829 1 0		Brought over...	361 0 0
1880. Mar. 31.	To Interest on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 31st March 1880 to 31st March 1881	20 0 0	1881. Mar. 31	By Five Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ... Rs. a. p. 4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0
	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	111 15 0			
	Total Rupees..	4,861 0 0		Total Rupees...	4,861 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

XXVI.—THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP

(Rs. 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	6,000 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 10 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	113 1 0	6,113 1 0		,, Ditto to Mr. C. W. Dudley, L.C.E., the scholar of 1879, from 12th December 1879 to 12th June 1880, at Rs. 20 per month	120 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 6,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880		240 0 0			
	Carried forward...		6,353 1 0		Carried forward...	120 10 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	6,353 1 0		Brought over...	120 10 0
			1881. Mar. 31.	By two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes 6,000 0 0	
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 232 7 0	
					6,232 7 0
	Total Rupees...	6,353 1 0		Total Rupees...	6,353 1 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND

April 1*st*, 1881.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXVII.—THE KAHANDAS MANCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	6,000 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 10 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	118 9 0	6,118 9 0		,, Ditto to Mr. Bhálilál Purshotam Sháh, the scholar of 1879, from 18th December 1879 to 18th December 1880, at Rs. 20 per month	240 0 0
	,,Interest on Rs. 6,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1880 to 16th January 1881		240 0 0			
	Carried forward...		6,358 9 0		Carried forward...	240 10 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	6,358 9 0		Brought over...	240 10 0
			1881. Mar. 31.	By two Govt. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes. Rs. a. p. 6,000 0 0	
				,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 117 15 0	
					6,117 15 0
	Total Rupees...	6,358 9 0		Total Rupees...	6,358 9 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

XXVIII.—THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 6,000 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 10 0
	,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay 113 5 0	6,113 5 0			
	,, Interest on Rs. 6,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55, from 31st December 1879 to 31st December 1880... ...	240 0 0		,, Ditto to Mr. Mániklál Sákarlál Desái, B.A., the scholar of 1878, from 1st January to 31st December 1880, at Rs. 20 per month	240 0 0
	Carried forward...	6,353 5 0		Carried forward..	240 10 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	6,353 5 0		Brought over...	240 10 0
			1881.	Rs. a. p.	
			Mar. 31.	By two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes 6,000 0 0	
				,,Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 112 11 0	6,112 11 0
	Total Rupees....	6,353 5 0		Total Rupees...	6,353 5 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY,
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

XXIX.—THE SINCLAIR PRIZE.

(Rs. 1,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 1,500 0 0			1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
	,,Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay 114 6 0		1,614 6 0		,, Ditto for Prize Books awarded to Mr. Bastisinh Duniasinh Chaván in 1879.	60 0 0
	,,Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880		40 0 0			
	Carried forward.		1,654 6 0		Carried forward .	61 0 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	1,654 6 0		Brought over...	61 0 0
1880.			1881.	Rs. a. p.	
Mar. 31.	To Interest on Rs. 500 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February 1880 to 1st February 1881	20 0 0	Mar. 31.	By two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes... ...1,500 0 0	
				„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 113 6 0	1,613 6 0
	Total Rupees...	1,674 6 0		Total Rupees...	1,674 6 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1881.

XXX.—THE GIBBS PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

Dr. Cr.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 2,000 0 0			1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Govt. Promissory Notes...		0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in hand 99 1 8		2,099 1 8	1881. Mar. 31.	,, Two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	2,000 0 0	
	,, Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in two Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880		80 0 0		,, Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ...	75 7 0	
					,, Cash Balance in hand	103 2 8	2,178 9 8
	Total Rupees...		2,179 1 8		Total Rupees...		2,179 1 8

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1*st*, 1881. MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY. HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A., University Registrar.

XXXI.—THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0		1880.	By amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Note	0 8 0
	„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay	296 11 0			„ Ditto to Mr. Dhanjishâh Hormasji Dastur, the scholar of 1879, being the amount of the first and second half-yearly instalments due to him ...	200 0 0
			5,296 11 0			
	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1879 to 1st November 1880		200 0 0			
						200 8 0

				Rs. a. p.	
		1881. Mar. 31.	„ One Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ...5,000 0 0		
			„ Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay ... 296 3 0		
					5,296 3 0
Total Rupees...	5,496 11 0			Total Rupees...	5,496 11 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1881.

BENEFACTIONS.

I.—MACE FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

(Rs. 1,200.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1880 *to* 31*st March* 1881.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1880. Mar. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay	16 7 0	1881. Mar. 31.	By Balance in the Bank of Bombay	16 7 0
	Total Rupees...	16 7 0		Total Rupees...	16 7 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1881.

II.—GIBBS LIBRARY.

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from 28th July 1879 to 31st March 1881.*

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1879.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1880.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
July 28.	To amount received from the Gibbs Memorial Committee 9,000 0 0		Feb. 3.	By amount paid for books purchased in Bombay 1,654 5 19	
1881.			1881.		
Feb. 12.	,, Do. do. ...3,808 0 2		Feb. 19.	,, Do. for a bill for £300, for Messrs. Trübner & Co., London, for purchase of books... ...3,668 12 7	
		12,808 0 2			5,323 2 5
			1881. Mar. 31.	,, Balance in the Bank of Bombay	7,484 13 9
	Total Rupees ..	12,808 0 2		Total Rupees .	12,808 0 2

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

April 1st, 1881. HENRY MORLAND.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XIII.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1880-81.

The TWENTIETH Convocation of the University of Bombay for Conferring Degrees was held on Tuesday, the 1st February 1881, at 5-15 P. M., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University of Bombay.

The Members of the Senate present on this occasion were as follows:—

The Chancellor.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., D.C.L.

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Honourable Mr. Justice West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.

Dean.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.
The Honourable J. Marriott, B.A.
Henry Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
F. Mathew, C.E.

Syndics.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Hon.M.R.A.S.
C. E. Fox, M.A.
Charles Chambers, F.R.S.
The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.
F. L. Latham, M.A.
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S.
John Pinkerton, M.D.
Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.

Peter Peterson, M.A.

Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.
Captain H. Morland, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.

The Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency Lieut.-General the Honourable H. J. Warre, C.B.

Bishop.

The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.

Member of Council.

The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S., C.S.I.

Judges of the High Court.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Maxwell Melvill, C.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.

Member of the Legislative Council.

The Honourable Ráo Bahádur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh.

Educational Officer

Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.

Fellows.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. Moore, M. D., L.R.C.P.
Manockjee Cursetjee.
Bhugwandass Purshotamdass.
G. M. Macpherson, C.S., M.A.
Ráo Bahádur Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.
A. N. Hojel, L.K. & Q.C.P.I.
Kharshedjee Rustomjee Cama.
Dastur Peshutan Byramji.
Pherozshah Mervanji Mehtá, M.A.

Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A., D.D.
Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.
The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
Shantaram Narayan.
Nowroji Fardunji.
Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.
Raghunath Narayan Khote.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
Sorabji Shapurji Bengali.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Edaljee Nassarwanjee, G.G.M.C.
J. Flynn.
Ráo Bahádur Gampatrao Bhaskar.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Ardesir Framji Moos.
Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.
Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire.
Khán Bahádur Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia.
Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.
J. Anderson, K.L.S.
A. P. DeAndrade, G.G.M.C.
J. Gerson DaCunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
A. W. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.
Ráo Bahádur Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar.
Ráo Bahádur Makund Ramchandra.
Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M.
P. Ryan.
Badrudin Tyabji.
Khán Bahádur Mancherji Kavasji Murzaban, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.
Shamrao Vithal.
Khán Bahádur Bamanji Sorabji, L.C.E.
G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M.
L. P. DeRozario, L.M.
W. Martin Wood.
Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D.
Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana.
S. Newcome Fox, B.A.
The Rev. J. M. Hamilton, S.J.
Jehanghier Barjorji Vacha.

Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B.
J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C.
The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D.
Manasukharam Suryaram Tripathi.
Varjivandas Madhavdas.
Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.
Philip Clement DeSouza, L.M.
The Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, M.A.
George Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.
E. B. Carroll, M. Inst. C.E.
Cowasjee Pestonjee, G.G.M.C.
Joseph Ezekiel.
The Rev. H. C. Squires, M.A.
A. H. Hughes, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P.E., L.M.E.
Surgeon-General T. B. Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Cowasjee Nowrojee, G.G.M.C.
Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A.
Kavasji Dadabhai Naegamvala, M.A.
M. Macmillan, B A.
Mancherji Nowroji Banaji.
J. W. Orr, M.A.
Pestanji Mancherji, G.G.M.C.
M. Starling, B.A., LL.B.
Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M.A., L.M. & S.

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitalé, Assistant Registrar, carried the Mace.

The Members of the Senate having taken their seats, the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, F. Mathew, C.E., rising, supplicated a grace of the Senate as follows:

"Mr. Chancellor,—On behalf of Mánikji Sheriárji Bharuchá, Bhutnáth Chakrabati, Rudrápá Virbasappá Bilgi, Vithal Tátiá Desái, Anant Rámchandra Gádgil, Mahádev Venkatesh Lele, Báláji Gangádhar Moharir, Hiráji Nánábhái Spencer, Sitárám Vishnu Sukthankar, Keshav Ganesh Khándekar, Raghunáth Makund Engineer, Popatlál Dungarsi Khandheriá, Khiásing Rámsing Lálá, Vávábhái Haridás Mehtá, Maganlál Thákordás Modi, Ardesir Navroji Nádirsháh, and Kekobád Hormasji Ráo, of Poona College of Science, I submit the certificates required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon His Excellency the Chancellor put the question, "Doth it please you that this Grace be passed," and the Senate assenting, the Chancellor said "This Grace is passed."

The same words, *mutatis mutandis*, were used successively on behalf of the Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts; Principal Cook, M.D., the Dean in Medicine, supplicating for the Candidates in Medicine and Surgery; the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood, M.A., LL.M., Dean in Arts, supplicating for the Candidates in Arts; and the Honourable Mr. John Marriott, B.A., Dean in Law, supplicating for the Candidates in Law.

When all the Graces were passed, the Deans of the Faculties presented the Candidates in the following words:—

"Mr. Chancellor,—I present to you the Candidates who have been examined and found qualified for the Degrees (stating the particular Degree) to which I pray they may be admitted."

Upon which His Excellency the Chancellor addressed the Candidates standing before him as follows :—

"By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you one and all to the Degree of (mentioning the particular Degree), and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourselves worthy of the same."

The Registrar then made declaration of the Degrees conferred as follows :—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

Mánikji Sheriárji Bharuchá. ...	Poona College of Science.
Bhutnáth Chakrabati ...	Poona College of Science.

Second Class.

Rudrápá Virbasáppá Bilgi ...	Poona College of Science.
Vithal Tátia Desái	Poona College of Science.
Anant Rámchandra Gádgil ...	Poona College of Science.
Mahádev Venkatesh Lele ...	Poona College of Science.
Báláji Gangádhar Moharir ...	Poona College of Science.
Hiráji Nánábhái Spencer ...	Poona College of Science.
Sitáram Vishnu Sukthankar ...	Poona College of Science.

PASS.

Keshav Ganesh Khándekar ...	Poona College of Science.
Raghunáth Makund Engineer .	Poona College of Science.
Popatlál Dungarsi Khandheriá.	Poona College of Science.
Khiásing Rámsing Lálá ...	Poona College of Science.
Váváhái Haridás Mehtá ...	Poona College of Science.
Maganlál Thákordás Modi ...	Poona College of Science.
Ardesir Navroji Nádirsháh ...	Poona College of Science.
Kekobád Hormasji Ráo ..	Poona College of Science.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST CLASS.

Hormasji Edalji Banát ...	Grant Medical College.
Dárásháh Hormasji Báriá ...	Grant Medical College.
Jehángier Jamshedji Lálámválá.	Grant Medical College.
Dinsháh Bamanji Master ...	Grant Medical College.
Phirozsháh Pálanji Mulán ...	Grant Medical College.
Dhondo Appáji Patvardhan ...	Grant Medical College.
Nánábhái Rastamji Umrigar...	Grant Medical College.
Accacio Gabriel Viegas ...	Grant Medical College.

SECOND CLASS.

Káshináth Krishna Bhende ...	Grant Medical College.
Sorábji Rastamji Boyce ...	Grant Medical College.
Nilkanth Dáyábhái Chhatrapati.	Grant Medical College.
Chunilál Ghelábhái Desái ...	Grant Medical College.
Dámodar Raghunáth Dhume...	Grant Medical College.
Frámji Dorábji Divechá ..	Grant Medical College.
Vináyak Govind Gidh	Grant Medical College.
Vithal Bálkrishna Joshi ...	Grant Medical College.
Rastamji Jamshedji Kápadiá...	Grant Medical College.
Frámji Edalji Mádan	Grant Medical College.
Frámroz Ardesir Mus	Grant Medical College.
Sorábji Dosábhái Nádirsháh ...	Grant Medical College.
Ratanji Dorábji Nánji ...	Grant Medical College.
Sorábji Kávasji Páscal... ...	Grant Medical College.
Hormasji Jamshedji Sirvái ...	Grant Medical College.
Hormasji Nasarvánji Sirvái ...	Grant Medical College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Rámkrishna Sakhárám Athavale.	Elphinstone College.
Chintáman Vináyak Vaidya ...	Elphinstone College.

SECOND CLASS.

Narsingráo Bholánáth Divátiá .	Elphinstone College.
Mahádev Yashvant Dole ...	Deccan College.
Mahádev Shivrám Gole ...	Deccan College.
Mánikji Dorábji Kángá ...	Elphinstone College.
Ganesh Pándurang Kelkar ...	Elphinstone College.
Pestanji Dádábhái Merchant...	Elphinstone College.
Nágesh Vishvanáth Pai ..	St. Xavier's College.
Chhaganlál Harilál Pandiá ...	Elphinstone College.
Venkatesh Dámodar Puntámbekar.	Deccan College.
Rustam Bamanshán Vakil ...	Elphinstone College.

PASS.

Jamshedji Mervánji Antiá ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Govind Shridhar Apte ...	Elphinstone College.
Rámchandra Vishnu Bákre ...	Deccan College.
Lakshuman Gangádhar Bhadbhade.	Deccan College.
Navroji Hormasji Cooper ...	Elphinstone College.
Ichhárám Bhagvándás Dalál ...	Elphinstone College.
Dárásháh Peshutan Dastur ...	Elphinstone College.
Gopálji Gulábbhái Desái ...	Elphinstone College.
Motilál Dalpatrám Desái ...	Elphinstone College.
Upkár Ajubhái Desái ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Rámá Mulji Dixon ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Rámchandra Parshurám Godbole.	Deccan College.
Sadáshiv Mahádáji Godbole ...	Elphinstone College.
Edalji Behrámsháh Hodiválá...	Elphinstone College.
Ranchhoddás Lallubhái Khambáti.	Elphinstone College.
Makundrám Nityarám Mehtá.	Elphinstone College.
Nasarvánji Frámji Mirzá ...	St. Xavier's College.
Vishnu Anant Patvardhan ...	Deccan College.
Fardunji Pálanji Pávri ...	Elphinstone College.
Náráyan Gopál Ráje ...	Elphinstone College.
Bálkrishna Rámchandra Sáne.	Deccan College.
Gokaldás Vithaldás Saraiyá ...	Elphinstone College.
Rámchandra Raghunáth Shirgávkar.	Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

First Division.

NárávanGanesh Chandávadkar.		Government Law School.
Dáji Abáji Khare	...	Government Law School.

Second Division.

Harilál Harsadrái Dhruva	...	Government Law School.
Balvant Abáji Divékar	...	Government Law School.
Thomas Duncan	...	Government Law School.
Rastamji Mancherji Gimi	...	Government Law School.
Siddheshvar Bháskar Gole	...	Government Law School.
Pralhád Náráyan Jog	...	Government Law School.
Sakhárám Vásudev Joshi	...	Government Law School.
Fardunji Mánikji Kángá	...	Government Law School.
Govind Bálkrishna Koparkar...		Government Law School.
Rangnáth Narsinha Mudholkar.		Government Law School.
Váman Náráyan Ráhurkar	...	Government Law School.
Gangárám Bápsobá Rele	...	Government Law School.
Kávasji Bejanji Sethná	...	Government Law School.
Rastamji Dhanjibhái Sethná...		Government Law School.
Shivram Sitárám Wágle	...	Government Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Second Class.

Frámji Rastamji Wádiá	...	Elphinstone College.

Pass.

Krishnáji Mádhavráo Joglekar.	Elphinstone College.

The Registrar then read the following report :—

Mr. Chancellor,

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before Your Excellency and the Senate a Report of the Proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 28th January 1880.

The report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—This Examination was conducted, as last year, at Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedábad, and Karáchi. One thousand two hundred and sixty Candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from the various Schools and by Private Tutors, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Schools.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone High School	106	53
Poona High School	51	28
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay	35	21
Fort High School	47	20
Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Bombay	27	18
Bombay Proprietary School	30	17
Ahmedábád High School	47	15
Surat High School	23	15
Rájárám High School, Kolhápur. ...	30	10
Belgaum Sirdárs' High School	42	10
Robert Money Institution, Bombay ...	14	10
Náráyan Jugonnáth High School, Karáchi.	12	9
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	23	9
New English School, Poona	12	8
Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot ...	21	7
Chandanvádi High School	16	7
Nariád High School	7	7
Ratnágiri High School	19	7
Surat Mission High School	10	7
Ahmedábád Irish Presbyterian Mission High School	13	7
Belgaum London Mission School. ...	14	7
Barodá High School	21	6
Bhávnagar High School.	8	5
Haidarábád High School	12	4
Amráoti High School	7	4
Ahmednagar High School	11	4
Sátárá High School	9	4
Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad ...	7	4
Akolá High School	7	4
Broach High School	16	3
Poona Native Institution	11	3
Bishop's High School, Poona	4	3
Sir Cowasjee Jehánghier N. Z. Madressa.	4	3

Schools.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates.
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay .	12	3
Dhárvád High School...	16	2
Dhuliá High School	9	2
Násik High School	15	2
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Thána.	5	2
Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla ..	4	2
Sávantvádi English School	5	2
Bombay Private English School ...	9	2
Shikárpur High School.	9	2
Navánagar High School.	4	2
Bombay Alfred High School	11	2
Poona Mission Institution	5	2
Kárwár High School	12	1
Alfred High School, Cutch	4	1
Sholápur High School...	6	1
Karáchi Mission School	2	1
Kaládgi 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	1	1
Haidarábád Mission School	6	1
Indore English School	8	1
Poona College of Science	1	None.
Haidarábád Engineering College ...	1	None.
Private Tuition	399	57
	1,260	429

Of the successful candidates 113 took Sanskrit as their second language, 36 Latin, 4 French, 2 Portuguese, 74 Maráthi, 111 Gujaráthi, 12 Canarese, 73 Persian, 2 Sindhi and 2 Hindustáni. 288 were Hindus, 106 Párs'is, 10 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, 13 Portuguese, 10 Muhámmadans, 1 a Jew and 1 a Native Christian. Two of the candidates sent up from the Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla, were girls, one of whom passed.

First Examination in Arts.—At this examination, which was held in April last, there were 150 candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the five Colleges, and the

number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	66	27
Deccan College	46	22
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	22	11
St. Xavier's College	10	9
Gujarát College, Ahmedabad	6	2
	150	71

Of the successful candidates 56 were Hindus, 13 Párśis, 1 a Muhámmadan, and 1 a Hindu Christian. Of these, 42 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 15 Latin and 14 Persian.

Previous Examination.—At this examination, which was held in December last, there were 255 candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the six Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination:—

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates
Elphinstone College	100	47
Deccan College	59	30
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	36	10
St. Xavier's College	18	13
Gujarát College, Ahmedabad	37	6
Rájárám College, Kolhápur.	5	2
	255	108

Of the successful candidates 87 were Hindus, 19 Pársis, 1 a Portuguese, and 1 a Muhámmadan. Of these, 70 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 19 Latin, 18 Persian and 1 Hebrew.

Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination 100 candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the four Colleges, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up	No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	55	22
Deccan College	30	8
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	12	3
St. Xavier's College	3	1
	100	34

Of the successful candidates 20 took up Sanskrit as their second language, 7 Latin and 7 Persian. In the selected Groups 3 passed in Language and Literature (Group A), 12 in History and Political Economy (Group B), 3 in Logic and Moral Philosophy (Group C), 9 in Mathematics (Group D), and 7 in Natural Sciences (Group E): 25 were Hindus and 9 Pársis.

First Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.—There were 2 candidates for this Examination from Elphinstone College. They both passed the Examination in the Second Class. One was a Hindu and the other was a Pársi.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Languages.—There were 3 candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination in the Second Class, from St. Xavier's College. He was a Pársi and took Persian as his second language.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy.—There was only 1 candidate from Deccan College: he passed the Examination. He was a Hindu.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics.—There was only 1 candidate, who failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Natural Sciences.—There were 2 candidates from Elphinstone College, who passed the Examination. One was a Pársi and one was a Hindu. One of these candidates was placed in the Second Class.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 25 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 17 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the First Division and 15 in the Second Division. 12 were Hindus, 4 Pársis, and 1 a European.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 28 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 21 passed the Examination. 4 passed in the First Division and 17 in the Second Division. 5 were Hindus, 9 Pársis, 3 Portuguese, 2 Europeans, 1 a Hindu-Christian, and 1 a Muhámmadan.

Examination for the Degree of L. M. & S.—There were 28 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 24 passed the Examination, 8 in the First Class and 16 in the Second Class. 7 were Hindus, 16 Pársis, and 1 a Portuguese.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 36 candidates from Poona College of Science, of whom 26 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the First Class and 24 in the Second Class. 16 were Hindus, 8 Pársis, 1 a Portuguese, and 1 a Muhámmadan.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 23 candidates from Poona College of Science, of whom 17 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the First Class and 7 in the Second Class. 13 were Hindus and 4 Pársis. In the selected subjects 1 passed in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, 12 in Mining and Metallurgy, 3 in Mechanical Engineering, and 1 in Architecture.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

During the year under report the University Prizes and Scholarships were awarded as follows:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—First to Bháskar Rámchandra Arté, of New English School, Poona. Second toKrishnáji Hari Kirke, of Elphinstone High School.

The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.—To Odhavji Devji Chaván, of Elphinstone High School.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship.—To Manuel De Silva, of St. Mary's Institution.

The Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.—To Jetáshankar Jivanlál Chháyá, of Private Tuition, Junágad.

The Ellis Scholarship—To Chintáman Vináyak Vaidya, of Elphinstone College.

The Arnould Scholarship.—To Náráyan Ganesh Chandávadkar, of Government Law School.

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship.—To Chintáman Vináyak Vaidya, of Elphinstone College.

The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.—First to Karamally Dost Muhámmad, of Fort High School. Second to Dámodar Ishvar Sankhariá, of Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.—First to Virchand Rághavji Gándi, and second to Khusháldás Karsandás Joshi, both of Bhávnagar High School.

The Merwanjee Framjee Panday Scholarship.—To Mánikji Sheriárji Bharuchá, of Poona College of Science.

The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship.—To Bálábhái Gulábchand Korá, of Nariád High School.

The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship.—To Narsingráo Bholánáth Divátiá, of Elphinstone College.

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.—To Nasarvánji Frámji Mirza, of St. Xavier's College.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.—To Krishnáji Mádhavráo Joglekar.

PRIZES.

The Ellis Prize.—To Ghulám Ahmad Munshi, of Fort High School.

The Bai Manekbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To Alexander Arthur Sutton, of Scottish High School, Byculla.

The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize.—To Kávasji Navroji Mehtá, G.G.M.C., of Grant Medical College.

The Hughlings Prize.—To Keshav Ganesh Ajrekar, of Elphinstone College.

The James Taylor Prize.—To Chhaganlál Harilál Pandiá, of Elphinstone College.

The Bhau Daji Prize.—To Narsingráo Bholánáth Divátiá, of Elphinstone College.

The Vinayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize.—To Náráyan Dásc Banhatti, of Elphinstone College.

The Sinclair Prize.—To Krishnáji Bháskar Abhyankar, of Akolá High School.

The Gibbs Prize.—To Moreshvar Gopál Deshmukh, of Elphinstone College.

The Cobden Club Silver Medal.—To Chhaganlál Harilál Pándiá, of Elphinstone College.

The following Medals, Prizes, and Scholarships were not awarded:—

The Bhugwandass Purshotamdass Sanskrit Scholarship.
,, Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize.
,, Kinlock Forbes Gold Medal.
,, James Berkley Gold Medal.
Karsandas Mulji Prize.

ENDOWMENTS.

For the first time, since the year 1867, the Syndicate are unable to include in their annual report any record of fresh endowments to the University.

During the year under review a futher sum of Rs. 3,500 has been handed over to the Registrar by the Gibbs Memorial Committee. The amount now available for the

purchase of a collection of books in History and Political Science is Rs. 12,500. The purchase of the books, which have been carefully selected by the Syndicate, has been entrusted to Messrs. Trübner & Co., and the Gibbs collection will, it is hoped, be available for purposes of research at an early date.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees several alterations in the Bye-Laws and Regulations have been made by the Senate, and have received the approval of Your Excellency in Council.

In redemption of a pledge given on the occasion of the introduction of the Science course and the important modifications made at the same time in the Arts course, the Mathematical curriculum for the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science has been carefully revised and readjusted, mainly in accordance with the recommendations of a Committee of experts to whom the matter was entrusted. The Committee referred to, deserve the thanks of the Faculty and the University.

In connection with the new degrees in Science, various concessions have been made to holders of those degrees and candidates for them. To meet the case of students who have already graduated as Masters of Arts in the Science side of that examination and of the old B.A. Examination, provision has been made for enabling such students to take the new degree after an examination in such of the prescribed subjects only as it may in each case seem desirable that they should be further examined in. To encourage students who are entering on their academical studies to go through the Science course before entering on their more strictly professional studies, regulations have been made under which candidates for the professional degrees who have graduated as Bachelors of Science, will, in certain circumstances, be exempted from the examination in Chemistry and in Botany at the First Examination in Medicine, and from the examination in Comparative Anatomy at the examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A similar concession is in contemplation in connection with degrees in Civil Engineering.

The First Examination in Arts held in April 1880 was the last which will be held under the old system. At the end of the current year the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will also be held for the last time under the old rules. Careful arrangements have been made for the transition to the new scheme. In laying down the course of study occasion has been taken to introduce—for the first time, it is believed, in India—into the ordinary Arts course a selection of a few of the best and simplest hymns of the Rig-Veda.

With the view of marking the place it now holds as introductory to both degrees in the Faculty of Arts (B. A. and B.Sc.) the name of the First Examination in Arts has been altered to the Previous Examination. The dates of most of the Examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering have been slightly altered. The object of the change has been to make the Examinations affected fall to a greater extent than is the case at present out of term, and thereby to minimise the interference caused with the ordinary work in our Colleges by the withdrawal of students for examination purposes, and the employment of the Professors as University Examiners.

In response to several applications the University has taken into consideration the case of students who after beginning their academical studies at one of the sister Universities find it convenient to finish their studies at the University of Bombay. The Matriculation Examination of these Universities has always been accepted in lieu of the Matriculation Examination here. This recognition has now been extended to the examinations in the other Universities which may correspond to the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay; and in future candidates will be admitted at once to the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and to the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, who have passed a "Previous" Examination at their own Universities, and have "studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University, or partly at one and partly at the other, as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the examination" which will under this regulation be thrown open to them.

Regulations for awarding the Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize and Scholarship have been made and approved of by Your Excellency in Council. The Syndicate have heard with much regret the recent intelligence of the death of the donor of these endowments.

The Rájárám High School at Kolhápur, having been raised to the rank of a College, has been recognized in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination.

During the year under review busts of the late Reverend Dr. John Wilson and the Honourable James Gibbs, some time Vice-Chancellors of this University, have arrived from England, and have been placed in the Great Hall of the University Library. In the same Hall has now been placed a Portrait of the late Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, which has been transferred from the Secretariat at the wish of some of the original subscribers, in recognition of the great interest Sir Henry Anderson took in the progress of this University, of which he was one of the Fellows named in the Act of Incorporation.

It is matter for regret to the Syndicate that the clock and joy-bells which are to complete Mr. Premchund Roychund's munificent benefaction have not yet arrived.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and gentlemen of the Senate,—I cannot preside on this occasion—my first opportunity since assuming the Government of this Presidency—in the place filled by so many eminent predecessors, without expressing my earnest desire that, in so far as my influence extends, this University may not suffer from any deficiencies of mine. It is now just twelve years since I, a traveller passing through Bombay, took part as a spectator in the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this splendid hall: That stone was laid by the Earl of Mayo, who was a most revered friend of mine, and whose untimely end is fresh in our recollections. I also met here on that occasion the respected Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wilson, who

bears a household name in Bombay—and many others whose careers are now closed and whose places inexorable fate has rendered vacant for others. On such an occasion as this we cannot help calling to mind those who have founded and maintained this institution; and we must hope that, by the aid of kind Providence, we may be enabled rightly to perform the important duties devolving upon us. I am glad, indeed, to know that since that day twelve years ago—which marks a point just half-way from the foundation of the University to the present time—it has so largely developed and prospered. I am glad to see so many young men obtaining the degrees which have just been conferred, because it shows that so many of our youth prize that hall-mark—if I may so term it—of the quality of their education which this University bestows. I have heard how earnestly our youths are availing themselves of the educational advantages extended to them, and I earnestly hope that the young men whom we see to-day obtaining the honoured prize of a degree in this University, may find in it the beginning of a long and useful career. It has been one of the recent duties of the Government to add to the roll of Fellows nineteen other names. Let me say that my colleagues and myself have selected those names with no regard to race or creed, but with sole reference to educational eminence and their services in the cause of education, which I think alone should entitle citizens to that distinction.

Now, gentlemen, I cannot but pause for a few moments to note one or two features in the report just read, which strike me as remarkable. In the first place, in noting the results of Matriculation examinations, I find that only about one-third of the candidates who presented themselves were successful in passing. Well, I believe that that rather marks the high standard required by this University than the insufficient preparation which these candidates have received; and I am glad to observe by reading the curriculum laid down for each class that a really high standard is required by this University. But I think, and must remark, that the University does well so to maintain its standard, because it will incite the educational institutions affiliated to the University to neglect no means to prepare their candidates, so that in future a larger number may pass. At the First Examination of Arts out of 150 candidates, one-half passed; in the "Previous" or preliminary examination, two-

fifths, and for the degree of Bachelor of Arts one-third passed successfully. I have some further remarks to make on this part of the programme. In the first place I regret to observe that so few of the Mussalman community have appeared in these examinations. I think it is much to be deplored that members of a community which has undoubtedly in previous ages produced many learned men should not be so prominent as their fellow-subjects here in taking advantage of the modern education provided so freely for them. I know that the leading members of that community are sensitive and sensible of this defect, and I am glad to say that an effort has been made to establish a school, which, I trust, will send many pupils in future to our colleges and graduates to this University. This school has already achieved a great success. In the month of September, through the agency of the leading Mussalmán gentlemen, subscriptions amounting to Rs. 40,000 were raised by their friends for the establishment of this school; Government most gladly supplemented the amount raised by a regular subsidy; and already the school contains 370 students. I have to remark that in the report this year it is stated that for the first time there has been no addition to the endowments of the University; but I am glad to say that within the last few days there has been a scholarship founded by Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, a Mussalmán gentleman of this city, for Mussalmán candidates obtaining the greatest number of marks in the Matriculation examinations, enabling them to prosecute their studies for at least one year in Bombay, or to proceed to England for that purpose.

Well, gentlemen, this is a beginning; let us hope that it will soon bear great fruits.

The next point which I desire to notice is the little progress which has been made in the scientific branch of the studies qualifying for the Bachelor of Science degree. I find that for the first examination for that degree only two candidates presented themselves this year, and those were from the Elphinstone College. I am glad to say both passed. But if we consider what class of teaching this scientific degree is intended to encourage, I think we may well hope that greater advantage will be taken of it, and greater encouragement given to it by the public. I know how great an interest in these examinations my honoured predecessor took, I know how much he impressed upon you

the great advantage the community would derive by the promotion of a knowledge of scientific subjects, and I would venture on this occasion to say a few words to supplement what he has said in earlier times, and impress it still more earnestly on your attention. What does the study of science mean? Well, it means that in the operations of life in which we seek to turn to account the gifts of Divine Providence, we should be guided by the skill which rises out of knowledge, rather than by haphazard work or groping in the dark. It is not that we should work upon theory rather than common-sense and practice, but it means that we should ground our theory and practice upon ascertained loss. It means that instead of going on blindly in the path that our fathers trod, or adopting one invention or another at haphazard, we should from our practical knowledge comprehend them and judge of their right application. It means that we should turn to good account not only the talents that are given us, but the liberal gifts of Providence by which we are surrounded. In days past, when this great country was separated from the rest of the world by a waste of waters, communications were slow, and when it was dependent upon itself and its people for its supplies of manufactured material, rude and simple inventions might suffice to utilize the products of the land. I do not for a moment forget the great knowledge of the science of beauty possessed by many of the inhabitants of the country, and marvellous perfection to which certain arts were carried; but I mean in the prosecution of the industries which form the main staples of this country the arts were rude and simple, and are not calculated to compete in the present day with the science and inventions of the world. The wonderful development of steam, which has rendered the sea not a barrier but a bridge to connect one land with another, has borne in upon us the manufactures of other countries to which all the inventions of science have been applied, so that they are produced with marvellous cheapness, and compete, nay, almost exclude, the simple manufactures of our people. Well, what is the moral, what is the policy to be followed under circumstances to which that is but one illustration? Not, surely, that we should tax the people of the country to maintain their industries in their own rude, extensive, and therefore expensive, form, but that we should bring and apply to the industries of the country the science which has cheapened production and produced prosperity elsewhere.

The natives of this country are surely not less capable of learning; their intellects are not less subtle, their ability to acquire knowledge not less keen than those of their brethren in the West. Sure I am that if they embraced the advantages of modern inventions they would compete successfully with the manufactures of any part of the world. It is in the right application—the prudent application of invention which are sufficiently numerous, that scientific education will be most profitably directed. And this is but one illustration of the benefits to be derived from a study of science, because there is, as you know well, in the study of the laws of gravitation, in the right estimation of the powers by which we are surrounded, in the knowledge of the component parts of the soil, in the improvement of agriculture, and in the knowledge of chemistry, botany, and so forth, abundant exercise for inventive genius and scientific success, which cannot fail to be profitable if we only rightly turn our attention to these subjects. Again, the science of astronomy will do much to wipe away the superstition which the best of the natives of this country deplore as much as we do, to teach the people that the heavenly bodies move in a wonderful way indeed, but do not exercise malign influences on man's existence. In trying to do away with superstition we do not want to interfere with any man's religion, but simply to teach those truths which we are all seeking.

You can profit by many branches of education, because in our colleges we have been aided and equipped by funds liberally given by beneficent persons, scholarships and fellowships are endowed, and professors are paid, partially indeed by the State, but in the largest proportion by private benefactions. I find in the Elphinstone College, which, I suppose, occupies the most prominent place amongst our colleges, there are eight well-paid professors of art and other branches, but for physical science there is but one—and he is not paid so highly as the others. Well, that shows that the sinews of war are wanted; and backing up, as I do most earnestly, the appeal not made for the first time, believe that we shall not have to appeal in vain. I notice also in the report that an increasing number of students are coming up for examination from the provincial colleges.

Now, gentlemen, it is not to-day, when I am still at the commencement of my term of office, that I should attempt to

express matured opinions upon the education of this Presidency, the education conducted under the auspices of this University; but the time will come, I hope, when I shall render myself better acquainted with every part of the Presidency. You can readily understand that the months which have passed since my arrival have been crowded with business, and occupied in gaining information of every kind, so that hardly upon any point can I attempt to speak with authority, for I am still a learner; but I assure you I am not supine or insensible to the great responsibilities involved, especially in the spread of education. We have done much, but we have still more to do, and problems are arising every day which require the earnest attention of the wisest to solve, if the future is to be turned to good account, and if we do our bounden duty by the people of India. But relying upon that Providence which has so greatly blessed British influence here, which has given such a wonderful impulse to the country, and promoted the best interests of the people in this last half century at least, we may look forward hopefully to the results of this and kindred institutions in raising the character and aims of the people, and in equipping many for the work of life, of whose knowledge, of whose aspiration we need not be jealous, but in whose love of country we should find our best ally.

His Excellency the Chancellor, after a short pause, declared the Convocation dissolved.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments is Rs. 11,049.

The total amount of Benefactions received is as follows :—

For University Buildings	...Rs.	1,00,000
For University Arms and Common Seal ...	... „	1,200
For University Library Building	... „	2,00,000
For the Rájábái Tower	... „	2,00,000
For University Mace	... „	1,200
For Gibbs Library	... „	12,808
Total .	Rs.	5,15,208

Nine Institutions are recognized by the University of Bombay.

The number of Matriculated Students is 4,430.

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Results of Examinations of the University of Bombay for the Year 1880-81.

	Number of Candidates	Candidates.				Passed.				Religion of Passed Candidates.						Class.*		
		Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Christians.	Hindus.	Pársis.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Europeans.	First.	Second.	Pass.
Matriculation Examination ..	1,260	430	122	309	399	178	47	152	57	14	288	106	10	1	10	..	..	..
First Examination in Arts ..	150	118	..	32	..	51	..	20	..	1	56	13	1	..	..	2	17	51
Previous Examination.. .	255	196	5	54	..	83	2	23	..	1	87	19	1	..	..	3	50	50
B.A. Examination	100	85	.	15	..	36	..	11	..	..	25	9	..	..	..	2	9	23
First B.Sc. Examination ..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
M A. Examination	7	4	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
LL.B. Examination	25	25	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	12	4	..	..	1	2†	15	..
Honours in Law Examination.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
First Examination in Medicine and Surgery	28	28	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	4	5	9	1	..	2	4†	17	..
L M. & S. Examination ..	28	28	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	1	7	16	..	..	..	8	16	..
M.D. Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First Examination in Civil Engineering	36	36	..	..	..	26	..	.	.	1	16	8	1	..	..	2	11	13
L.C.E. Examination	23	23	..	..	..	17	..	.	..	..	13	4	..	..	..	2	7	17
M.C.E. Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Number of Candidates .	1,914	975	127	413	399	447	49	209	57	22	513	191	14	1	13	30	136	156

* Applies to higher Examinations *only*, and not to Matriculation Examination. † Division

Examination Papers.

1880-81.

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Examination Papers.

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate at the beginning of each Examination.*]

1. Write your number on the list and your name, beginning with your surname, at the top of each sheet of foolscap.

2. Make a margin (as in this paper), and write in the margin, at the top of each page, the number of the answer.

3. Write upon one side only of the paper and do not write any part of your answer upon the margin.

4. Begin each answer at the top of a new page.

5. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the question, *and tie them together* with the piece of string provided.

6. Write on the back of the last sheet—

1st. Your number on the List,

2nd. Your Name, beginning with your Surname.

7. Candidates in want of anything are to apply to the Examiner or other officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or on any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

8. If any Candidate bring any book or paper into the Examination Hall, or speak to, or communicate in any other way with, another Candidate while the Paper Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

9. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1880-81.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. J. M. HAMILTON, S.J. ...	In English and in Elementary History and Geography.
PETER PETERSON, M.A.	
The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE	
G. W. FORREST, B.A.	
H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.	
The Rev. G. T. REA, M.A.	
R. W. S. PINHEY, Esq.	
F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
M. MACMILLAN, B.A.	In Latin.
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	In Hebrew.
Khán Bahádur HOSHANG JAMASP DASTUR...	In Persian.
The Rev. A. BOURQUIN	In French.
A. P. DE ANDRADE, G.G.M.C. ...	In Portuguese.
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.	In Marathi.
AMBALAL SAKARLAL DESAI, M.A., LL.B.	In Gujarathi.
SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.	In Canarese.
RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.	In Hindustani.
ALUMAL TRIKAMDAS BHOJVANI, B.A.	In Sindhi.
S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Arithmetic & Algebra and Euclid.
The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D..	
D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.	In Elementary Natural Science.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

The Rev. J. HAMILTON, S.J.
P. PETERSON, M.A.
The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE.
G. W. FORREST, B.A
H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.
The Rev. G. T. REA, M.A.

R. W. S. PINHEY, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—*Ten* marks are assigned to legibility and general neatness of writing.

1. Paraphrase the English passage or translate any one of the vernacular passages. 35

The more the bold, the bustling, and the bad,
Press to usurp the reins of power, the more
Behoves it virtue with indignant zeal
To check their combination. Shall low views
Of sneaking interest, or luxurious vice,
The villain's passions, quicken more to toil
And dart a livelier vigour through the soul,
Than those that, mingled with our truest good,
With present honour and immortal fame,
Involve the good of all? An empty form
Is the weak virtue that amid the shade
Lamenting lies, with future schemes amused,
While wickedness and folly, kindred powers,
Confound the world. His virtue, different far,
Sprung ardent into action, that disdain'd
To lose in deathlike sloth one pulse of life
That might be saved; disdained, for coward ease
And her insipid pleasures, to resign
The prize of glory, the keen sweets of toil,
And those high joys that teach the truly great
To live for others, and for others die.

राजाचें भाषण एकून शकुंतला मूर्छित पडली. रागानें तिचे डोळे लाल झाले. रागानें राजाकडे पाहून त्यास ती म्हणाली, महाराज, आपणास सर्व ठाऊक असून,

अज्ञान्यासारिखें कांहीं आठवत नाहीं, असें कां म्हणतां? याविषयीं तुमचे अंतःकरणास माहीत आहे. त्याचीच साक्ष घ्या. जो सत्य स्मरून त्याचा अपलाप करितो, त्या चोरानें कोणतें पाप केलें नाहीं? आपण मोठे ज्ञानी म्हणविता, पण सर्वांतर्यामी परमेश्वर तुमच्या हृदयांत आहे, त्याच्या समक्ष पाप करण्यास तुम्हांस कां शंका वाटत नाहीं? मनुष्य, मी गुप्तपणें काम करितों, हें कोणास समजणार नाहीं असें मानितो; परंतु सूर्य, चंद्र, पृथ्वी, वायु, अग्नि, इत्यादि त्याचें कृत्य पहाणारे पुष्कळ आहेत. हृदयस्थ परमेश्वर संतुष्ट असला म्हणजे मनुष्यांचीं सर्व पातकें नष्ट होतात. तोच संतुष्ट नसला म्हणजे महायातना भोगाव्या लागतात. आपण होऊन मी तुजकडे आलें, एवढ्यावरूनच तूं माझा अपमान करूं नको, मी एथें एकटी रडत्यें त्याची तुला करुणा येत नाहीं काय? मी इतकी याचना करित असतां तूं ऐकणार नाहींस तर आज तुझें कपाळ फुटलें असें समज.

આપણા સુખ તથા વૈભવને સારૂ જે અમૂલ્ય પદાર્થો પરમેશ્વરે ઉત્પન્ન કર્યા છે તે એકજ દેશમાં અને એકજ જગ્યાએ કર્યા નથી. પરમેશ્વરે તરેહ તરેહની વસ્તુઓ જુદા જુદા દેશોમાં અને જુદે જુદે ઠેકાણે ઉત્પન્ન કરી છે; જેમ કે કેટલાએક દેશમાંથી લોઢા તથા કોયલાની ખાણો પુષ્કળ નિકળે છે, કોઇ દેશમાંથી સોના રૂપાની, કોઇ દેશમાંથી હિરા માણેકની, કોઇ દેશમાંથી ત્રાંબા

કક્ષાએની ખાણો નિકળે છે. વળી કેટલેક ઠેકાણે ૬ અશીણનો પાક સારી રીતે થાય છે, કેટલેક ઠેકાણે ભાત ભાતનું અન્ન વધારે પાકે છે. કેટલેક ઠેકાણે એળચી લવીંગ વગેરે મસાલો પેદા થાય છે. કેટલાક દેશોને કિનારેથી મોતી નિકળે છે ને કોઈ દેશમાંથી આમાંની એક પણ વસ્તુ મળતી નથી.

મુસાફરી કરવાથી જુદા જુદા દેશોની તરેહ તરેહની રચના, તરેહ તરેહના ઝાડો, ફુળો, ફળો, પાલાઓ, જનાવરો અને પક્ષીઓ, એવી અનેક અચરતી ઉપજાવનાર, વસ્તુઓ અને પ્રાણીઓ કે જેનો વિચાર આપણા સ્વપ્નમાં પણ કોઇ દિવસ થયો નહિ હોય, એ બધું જોવામાં આવે છે. ટુંકામાં કહીએ તો દ્રવ્યવાનના કરતાં મુસાફરને દસગણો સંતોષ પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. મુસાફરી કરવાથી માણસને અકલવાન થવાનો, પોતાનું નામ જગતમાં કાયમ રાખવાનો, તથા બીજા અનેક જય મેળવવાનો પ્રસંગ મળેછે.

હવે કેટલાએક ગૃહસ્થો કહેશે કે બાહારના દેશોમાં મુસાફરી કરવાથી થતા ફાયદા અમારા જાણવામાં આવ્યા, પણ અમે મુસાફરી કરવા જઇએ તો અમારી ન્યાત જ્યાત અમને અટકાવ કરે અથવા ન્યાતબાહાર મુકે, ત્યારે શું કરવું? અમારાથી મુસાફરી કેમ કરાય?

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವು ಮಹಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿಯ ವಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಾತಂಕವಾಗಿರಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವನು ಸು ಸೂತ್ರವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಮಾಧಾನವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೂತುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಲಿ

ಲ್ಲವು. ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ — ಅವನು ಅಂಗಿಸ ಅಳವಿಲ್ಲದಂಥ ದಂಗೆಗಳು ಎದ್ದದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವನ ಸಹೋದರನು ಸಹ ಅವನ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಎಂಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಲಿಲ್ಲವು. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷರು ಅವನ ಕೈಗೂಡಿಕೆಯವರಾಗಿದ್ದದರಿಂದ, ಅವನನ್ನು ತಾವು ನವಾಬನಾಗ ಮಾಡಿದ ಬಳಿಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶತ್ರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಯದುವಾಗಿ ಅವನನ್ನು ಕಾಯುವದು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸವೆಂದೆಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅದು ವಿಮಿತ್ಯವಾಗಿ, ಫ್ರೆಂಚರು ತಿರುಚಿನಾಪಳ್ಳಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದಂದು ತಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರಿಂದ, ಆ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬದುಲಾಗಿ ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ತನಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ರಾಜನು ನುಡಿಯೆ — ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷರು ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕೈಹಚ್ಚದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾದು ಕೊಂಡರು ಆ ವೇಳೆವೇ ಅವರು ಮಧುರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನವಾಬನ ಆಳಿಕೆ ಬಲವಂತವಾಗಿ ನಡಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ ದಂಡು ಗಾರರನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು. ಆ ದಂಡುಗಾರನ್ನು ಆ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಳಿಕೆಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪಾಳೆಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಡುತರದ ಜನರು ಚಂಡಿತನದಿಂದ ಎದುರಾಡಿದರು.

Para se apreciar devidamente, este pensamento comprehensivo deve ser olhado com relação ao periodo em que fora concebido. O seculo decimo quinto tem sido justamente chamado o "ultimo das idades escuras," mas a luz que desfez esta escuridão, ainda não havia começado á aparecer quando o principe D. Henrique, com instincto prophetico, traçou mentalmente a verêda da India por um previsto Cabo de Boa Esperança. Nenhuma imprensa havia até então dado ao mundo o conhecimento e a experiencia amontoada do passado, O compasso, ainda que conhecido e ja em uso, ainda não havia animado os homens á deixar as praias e á hir embora com coragem no mar aberto; não existia nenhuma carta maritima que pudesse guiar o marinheiro por aquellas perigosas costas Africanas; nenhum pharol levantava o seo topo amigavel para acautelal-o ou saudal-o pelo caminho de sua patria. As applicaçoens scientificas e practicas que

devião fazer possivel a descoberta de ametade do mundo, tinhão ainda a desemvolver-se. Más com tamanhos objectos em vista, o principe colligiu a informação dada pelos antigos geographos. dedicou-se incansavelmente para o estudo das mathematicas, navegação e carthographia,, e livremente convidou, com real liberalidade de recompensa, a co-operação dos mais corajosos e mui expertos argonautas de todos os reinos.

Se he a gloria de Inglaterra que por meio de suas explora-çoens maritimas o sol nunca poem-se nos seos dominios, ella pode recordar com satisfação que quem abriu o caminho para aquella gloria, foi o filho d'uma senhora real Ingleza e do maior dos reis que até aqui assentaram no throno de Portugal.

وزير كهني لگا — قِبْلَهٔ عالم اِس تَصَوّرِ
باطل كو دل سي دُور كرو — نهين تو تمام
عالم درهم برهم هوجايگا * اور يه سلطنت
كِس كِس مِحْنت اَور مشقّتْ سي تمهاري
بُزرگُون ني اَور تُم ني پيدا كي هي ؟ ايک
ذرّه مين هاته سي نِكل جائيگي اَور بي
خبرِي سي مُلكْ وَيران هو جائيگا * خُدا نه
خواسته بدنامِي حاصِل هوگِي * اِس پر بهي
بازپُرس روزِ قِياصت كِي هُوا چاهِي — كه
تجهي بادشاه بنا كر — اپني بندون كو تيري

حَوالي کيا تہا—تو ہمارِي رحمت سي مايوُس ہُوا — اَور رِعيّت کو حَيران پريشان کيا * اِس سُوالْ کا کيا جواب دوگي ? پس عِبادت بہي اُس روز کام نہ آويگي — اِس واسطي کہ آدمي کا دِل خُدا کا گہر ہي — اَور پادشاہ فقط عدل کي واسطِي پوُچہي جاٴينگي * غُلام کِي بي ادبي مُعاف ہو— گہر سي نِکل جانا اَور جنْگل جنْگل پِہرنا کام جوگِيون اَور فقِيرون کا ہي — نہ کہ بادشاہون کا * تم اپني جد کا کام کرو— خُدا کِي ياد اَور بندگي جنگل پہاڑ پر مَوقُوف نَہين * آپ نِي يِہ بَيت سُنِي ہوگي —

خدا اِس پاس — يِہ ڈہونڈہي جنگل مين *
ڈہنڈہورا شہر مين — لڑکا بغل مين *

اگر مُنصِفي فرمايي — اور اِس نِدوي کِي
عرض قُبول کيجيے — تو بہتر يُون ہي —
کہ جہان پناہ ہردم اَور ہر ساعت دہيان اپنا
خُدا کي طرف لگاکر — دُعا مانگا کرين *
اُس کي درگاہ سے کوئي مَحرُوم نہين رہا
* دِن کو بندوبسْت مُلکْ کا اور اِنصاف
عدالت غرِيب غُربا کِي فرمائِن — تو بندي
خُدا کِي دامن دَولت کي سائي مين امن
و امان خُوش گذران رہين *

2. Write a short Essay on the following theme :— 35

"Why should we behave towards others as we would wish them to behave towards us?"

3. Explain the italicised phrases in the following passages : — 10

(A.) "*The game is up*, so, without *comparing notes*, or *beating about the bush* you had all better *make a virtue of necessity* and *make a clean breast of* the matter, else I shall *make a clean sweep of* the whole lot of you."

(B.) "So the panic at Karáchi *turned out* to be due to a *cock and bull story*, doubtless *set afloat* by some one well skilled in *drawing the long bow*. Well, if the enemy had *turned up*, they would have *caught a Tartar*, as the guards had all *turned out*, and every one was *on the alert*."

4. Re-write the following correcting all the mistakes :— 10

I had gone to Poona the past week for changing my air. Our friend Rama met me in bazár and asked to me that why you had come here this day? I replied him that I have come for seeing my family members. He was much angry upon me, and said that I am sorry after seeing you, because how you can pursue your studies by a such manner? I am believing that you had told a fallacy, and you had gone here for enjoying. I replied him that I have not gone here since three months, and my one reason of coming was for performing ceremonies of my diseased relative. He said that nobody shall be pleased from seeing you. I said "Is it?" He said that I am to write to the Principle of the school and respectfully inform to him that he will not grant you leave.

5. (*a*) What changes of meaning have the following words undergone in English :—

knave, caitiff, weeds, let, prevent, vixen.

(*b*) Cite at least six words which, like churl, have acquired a bad sense in English, and show the connection between the original and the acquired sense.

(*c*) 1. In what form do the following words occur in Sanskrit, Latin or your vernacular :—am, five, nephew, thin and brother.

2. 'Father' and 'paternal' are both connected with the Latin word 'pater,' but not in the same way. What is the difference between the two words in this respect, and what is there in the form of the words themselves to point to that difference.

6. (*a*) Define :—onomatopœia, rhythm, gender, alliteration, simile, apposition, sonnet, collective nouns, subjunctive mood, compound-relative pronoun, emphasis.

(*b*) Give the past tense and perfect participle of, *cost, catch, let, shoe, blow, sew, tread.*

(*c*) Write short sentences illustrating (1) the various uses of "but," and (2) the distinction in use between the relative pronouns "that" and "which."

7. Turn into an indirect narrative :—

Spottiswoode.—So, Sir, wine is a key which opens a box: but this box may be either full or empty.

Johnson.—Nay, Sir, conversation is the key: wine is a pick-lock which forces open the box and injures it. A man should cultivate his mind so as to have that confidence and readiness without wine which wine gives.

Boswell.—The great difficulty of resisting wine is from benevolence.

Johnson.—Sir, all this notion about benevolence arises from a man imagining himself to be of more importance than he really is. They don't care a farthing whether he drinks wine or not.

Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Yes, they do, for the time.

Johnson.—For the time!—If they care this minute, they forget it the next.

8. Parse the italicised words in the following:—

What was *behind was* not of a nature to entice men of letters from their books. *There remained* the *reading* of papers, there remained bickerings not always *carried* on with the best taste. *As often as* a point of law *was to be discussed* their Lordships retired *to discuss it apart.*

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Rev. J. HAMILTON, S.J. | G. W. FORREST, B.A.
P. PETERSON, M.A. | H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.
The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE. | The Rev. G. T. REA, M.A.

R. W. S. PINHEY, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention in chronological order all the attempted invasions of England that you remember, giving the reign, and where you can, the date at which each occurred. 10

2. For what are the following chiefly remarkable:— 7

Philip II., Thomas Cromwell, John Wilkes, William Wilberforce, Simon de Montfort.

3. What title to the English Crown had Lady Jane Grey, William III., George I., Victoria? 8

4. Explain in a short note *any one* of the following:— 7

(*a*) The *Habeas Corpus* Act, and the Statute of Mortmain.

(*b*) Trial by Jury.

(*c*) The steps by which a legislative measure introduced into the British Parliament becomes law.

5. Give an account of Aurungzebe, his reign, character, and chief exploits. 8

6. With what historical associations are the following places connected :— 8

Goa, Bassein, Seringapatam, Bombay, Assaye, Wargám.

7. Give a sketch of the coast line between the Gulf of Aden and Rangoon inclusive. Sketch and name the great rivers with their tributaries that fall into the sea between these places. Mark and name the principal towns along the coast. 9

8. In what countries do the following peoples dwell :— 9

Dyaks, Magyars, Basques, Maoris, Bushmen, Esquimaux, Hellenes, Gaels, Flemings, Veddahs.

9. Enumerate the countries into which North and South America are divided. Mention the forms of government which exist in each. 9

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the acc. sing., loc. du., and instr. plur. of— 9

अहन्, उपानह्, जुहूत् masc., जरा, तादृश् neut., दधि, नृ, सम्राज्, and of the feminine of तेनिवस्.

2. Give the 2 sing. imperat. par. and the 3 sing. imperf. par. of छिद्, पिष्, भी, व्यध, श्रु, and हन्. 6

3. Give the 3 plur. of the perfect of लभ्, वह् âtm., ऋ, प्लु, इ âtm., and हू par. 6

4. Give the 2 dual of the aorist of मुष् par., पद्, वृध्, यम् âtm., कुश्, and तॄ par. 9

5. Give the rule for the optional insertion of इ in the 2 sing. perf. par. 5

6. Translate into English— 25

(*a*) जनमेजयः पारिक्षितः सह भ्रातृभिः कुरुक्षेत्रे दीर्घसत्रमुपास्ते स्म । तस्य भ्रातरस्त्रयः श्रुतसेन उग्रसेनो भीमसेन इति । तेषु तत्सत्रमुपासीनेष्वागच्छत्सारमेयः। स जनमेजयस्य भ्रातृभिरभिहतो रोरूयमाणो मातुः समीपमुपागच्छत् । तं माता रोरूयमाणमुवाच । किं रोदिषि केनास्यभिहत इति । स एवमुक्तो मातरं प्रत्युवाच । जनमेजयस्य भ्रातृभिरभिहतोऽस्मीति । तं माता प्रत्युवाच । व्यक्तं त्वया तत्राप्रराद्धं येनास्यभिहत इति । स तां पुनरुवाच । नापराध्यामि किंचित् । नावेक्षे हवींषि नावलिह इति । तच्छ्रुत्वा तस्य माता सरमा पुत्रदुःखार्ता तत्सत्रमुपागच्छच्चत्र स जनमेजयः सह भ्रातृभिर्दीर्घसत्रमुपास्ते ॥

(*b*) पङ्गो वन्ध्यस्त्वमसि न गृहं यासि योऽर्थी परेषां
धन्योऽन्ध त्वं धनमदवतां नेक्षसे यन्मुखानि ।
श्राव्यो मूक त्वमसि कृपणं स्तौषि नार्थाशया यः
स्तोतव्यस्त्वं बधिर न वचो यः खलानां शृणोषि ॥

7. Dissolve the underlined compounds in the above, and state to which class each belongs. 6

8. Translate into Sanskrit— 34

(*a*) Two anushtubh verses contain 64 syllables.

(*b*) He ruled (perf. of ईड्) over the whole earth.

(*c*) Sîtâ was dearer to him than any other woman.

(*d*) He has taught (aor. of caus. of इ with अधि) Râma the Veda.

(*e*) As the bee collects nectar and departs without injuring the flower, or its colour and scent, so let the sage dwell on earth.

(*f*) A man is not a Muni because he observes silence, if he is foolish and ignorant; but the wise who, taking the balance, chooses the good and avoids evil, he is a Muni.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

LATIN.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the Latin for twenty-eight, nineteenth, forty each, and one hundred and one times; the ablative singular and accusative plural of elephas, mus, obses, animal, vis, uterque, tristis, idem, and quivis; the first person perfect indicative active, the supine in um, and the meaning of neo, prandeo, faveo, pando, lino, vincio, tero, fallo, abdo, veho, quæro and quiesco. 20

2. When are the comparative and superlative formed by means of the adverbs magis and maxime? Give the comparatives and superlatives of nequam, pulcher, diu and superus. 6

3. Mention any verbs followed by the genitive, ablative, dative, or double accusative. 5

4. Correct the Latin of the following sentences :— 6

Te suadeo ut non ad Athenas eas.
Ne spera naves submersas iri.
Milites conati sunt ut flumen transirent.

5. Put into Latin :— 8

Scipio could have made Rupilius consul.
Appius Claudius chose sons of slaves for senators.
He pretended to know more than he really knew.
Are not the walls of Athens many feet higher than those of Rome?

6. Translate into English :— 30

Eo anno Rex Prusias venit Romam cum filio Nicomede. Is magno comitatu urbem ingressus ad forum a porta tribunalque Q. Cassii perrexit; concursuque undique facto, deos qui urbem Romam incolerent senatumque et populum Romanum salutatum se dixit venisse, et gratulatum quod Persea Gentiumque reges vicissent, Macedonibusque et Illyriis in dicionem redactis auxissent imperium. Cum prætor senatum ei, si velit, eo die daturum dixisset, biduum petiit, quo templa deum urbemque et hospites amicosque viseret. Datus est qui circumduceret eum, L. Cornelius Scipio, qui et Capuam ei obviam missus fuerat. Tertio post die senatum adiit; gratulatus victoriam est; mer.ta sua in eo bello commemoravit; petiit ut societas secum renovaretur, agerque sibi de rege Antiocho captus, quem nulli datum a populo Romano Galli possiderent, daretur. Filium postremo Nicomedem senatui commendavit. Omnium qui in Macedonia imperatores fuerant favore est adjutus. Itaque cetera quæ petebat concessa; de agro responsum est legatos ad rem inspiciendam missuros. Si is ager populi Romani fuisset nec cuiquam datus esset, dignissimum eo dono Prusiam habituros esse.

7. Translate into Latin :— 25

Hamilcar had poured the libation on the victim which was duly offered on the altar, when on a sudden he desired all the other Carthaginians, who had come to see the sacrifice, to step aside to a little distance, and then called his son Hannibal. Hannibal, a boy of nine years old, went up to his father, and Hamilcar asked him kindly if he would like to go with him to the war in Spain. The boy eagerly caught at the offer, and with a child's earnestness implored his father to take him. Then Hamilcar took him by the hand and led him up to the altar and bade him, if he wished to follow his father, lay his hand upon the sacrifice and swear that he would never be the friend of the Romans. Hannibal swore and never to his latest hour forgot his vow.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P M]

HEBREW

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 (a) What different names does each of the letters כמנפץ receive from its different forms? What do those names signify? 8

(b) Which of the Servile letters are used only as prefixes?

(c) What is Hatuph? To which of the vowel points is it added? What effect has it on those vowel points?

2. (a) Give the feminine singular, and masculine and feminine plural of טוב, רַע, גָּדוֹל, קָטָן, בכור: 6

(b) Give some nouns that are used only in the plural.

3. In what different ways is the accusative case expressed? Give an example of each. 8

4 (a) Give the construct form of פה, קֶדֶם, מַיִם, טוב, שָׁנָה: 6

(b) How are fractions above half expressed? Show the difference between רְביעית הַשָּׁנָה and שָׁנָה הַרְביעית:

5. Give the future of Kal of a verb שׁוּן; and the past of Niphal of a verb פֹּא: 7

6 In which of the seven conjugations must the following verbs be expressed:—I was remembered. She will write repeatedly. Causing another to keep. We were diligently watched. Keep. Be remembered, You were caused to break. He pretended to be poor 7

7. Correct the errors in the following sentences :— 5

(a.) וַיְהִי יוֹסֵף יְפַת תֹּאַר וְיִפַת מַרְאָה :

(b.) וַיַּחַז אֶת הַיְלָדִים עַל לֵאָה וְעַל רָחֵל וְעַל שְׁנֵי הַשְּׁפָחוֹת :

(c.) וַיִּמְצָאָה מַלְאַךְ יְיָ עַל עֵין הַמַּיִם :

(d.) וַיֹּאמֶר לָהּ מַלְאַךְ יְיָ שׁוּב אֶל גְּבִרְתֵּךְ :

(e.) וַיַּכִּירוּ יוֹסֵף אֶת אֶחָיו וְהֵם לֹא הִכִּיר :

8. Parse the following sentence :— 8

וַיָּרֶץ הָעֶבֶד לִקְרָאתָהּ וַיֹּאמֶר הַגְמִיאִינִי נָא מְעַט מַיִם מִכַּדֵּךְ :

9. Translate into English :— 20

בִּימֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ טִיבַרְיוּ הָיָה מוֹשֵׁל עַל הַיְהוּדִים בְּשֵׁם הַמֶּלֶךְ אִישׁ אֶחָד הַנִּקְרָא בְּשֵׁם פִּילָאטוּ : הָאִישׁ הַזֶּה שָׁלַח מִקְסָרִי עִיר מֶמְשַׁלְתּוֹ לִירוּשָׁלַיִם אֶת דֶּגֶל הַמֶּלֶךְ וּפְנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ מְחֻקִּים בּוֹ לְהִשְׁתַּחֲוֹוֹת לָהֶם : אַךְ הַיְהוּדִים עָתְבוּ אֵלָיו לֵאמֹר לֹא נוּכַל לַעֲבוֹד לְתְמוּנַת כָּל סֶמֶל וּלְהִשְׁתַּחֲוֹוֹת לָהּ כִּי כֵן צִוָּה לָנוּ מֹשֶׁה עַל פִּי יְיָ לֵאמֹר לֹא תִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה לָהֶם וְלֹא תָעָבְדֵם : וְלֹא שָׁמַע פִּילָאטוּ אֶל דִּבְרֵיהֶם וַיִּשְׁלַח עֲלֵיהֶם שַׂר אֲלָפִים וַאֲלָפָיו וַיֵּצוּ עֲלֵיהֶם לַהֲמִיתָם לְפִי חָרֶב אִם לֹא יִשְׁתַּחֲווּ לְדֶגֶל רוֹמָא : וַיַּעֲנוּ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל פֶּה אֶחָד וַיֹּאמְרוּ נָמוּת כֻּלָּנוּ וְלֹא

וַיָּבֹא עֲמָלֵק וַיִּלָּחֶם עִם־יִשְׂרָאֵל בִּרְפִידִם׃ וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אֶל־יְהוֹשֻׁעַ בְּחַר־לָנוּ אֲנָשִׁים וְצֵא הִלָּחֵם בַּעֲמָלֵק מָחָר אָנֹכִי נִצָּב עַל־רֹאשׁ הַגִּבְעָה וּמַטֵּה הָאֱלֹהִים בְּיָדִי׃ וַיַּעַשׂ יְהוֹשֻׁעַ כַּאֲשֶׁר אָמַר לוֹ מֹשֶׁה לְהִלָּחֵם בַּעֲמָלֵק וּמֹשֶׁה אַהֲרֹן וְחוּר עָלוּ רֹאשׁ הַגִּבְעָה׃ וְהָיָה כַּאֲשֶׁר יָרִים מֹשֶׁה יָדוֹ וְגָבַר יִשְׂרָאֵל וְכַאֲשֶׁר יָנִיחַ יָדוֹ וְגָבַר עֲמָלֵק׃ וְיְדֵי מֹשֶׁה כְּבֵדוֹת וַיִּקְחוּ אֶבֶן וַיָּשִׂימוּ תַּחְתָּיו וַיֵּשֶׁב עָלֶיהָ וְאַהֲרֹן וְחוּר תָּמְכוּ בְיָדָיו מִזֶּה אֶחָד וּמִזֶּה אֶחָד וַיְהִי יָדָיו אֱמוּנָה עַד־בֹּא הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ׃ וַיַּחֲלֹשׁ יְהוֹשֻׁעַ אֶת־עֲמָלֵק וְאֶת־עַמּוֹ לְפִי־חָרֶב׃

10. Translate the following into Hebrew :— 25

Then came Amalek, and fought with Israel in Rephidim. And Moses said unto Joshua, Choose us out men, and go out, fight with Amalek : to-morrow I will stand on the top of the hill with the rod of God in mine hand. So Joshua did as Moses had said to him, and fought with Amalek : and Moses, Aaron, and Hur went up to the top of the hill. And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed : and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed. But Moses' hands were heavy ; and they took a stone, and put it under him, and he sat thereon ; and Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side ; and his hands were steady until the going down of the sun. And Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

Khán Bahádur HOSHANG JAMASP DUSTUR.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) How many Arabic letters are there in the Persian alphabet? Name them. What particular letters do not occur in Arabic, and are purely Persian? 10

(*b*) Enumerate مسر و ری — مکتو پی and ملفوظی letters. How many and what letters are called شمسی and قمری and what are their characteristics?

2. Define or explain فعل ناقص — فعل معروف 15
and فعل متعدی — فعل لازمی — فعل مجهول ?
Give an example of each.

3. (*a*) Give the Persian equivalents of the following grammatical terms, and write them in Persian characters :— 15

aorist, imperfect tense, pronoun, preposition, and interjection.

(*b*) Give English equivalents of the following :—

حالت جری — حاصل مصدر — تذکیر و تانیث
and مضاف مضاف الله — صفت موصوف

4. Write the aorist tense of each of the following with its meaning :— 7·

جستن and جستن — گسیختن — سفتن — آغشتن

5. What is the difference between م and ن when prefixed to verbs ? Give their grammatical names in Persian characters. 5

6. Translate into English :— 25

خواجهٔ غلامی را بیازار فرستاد که انگور
وانار و انجیر و خرما بیار غلام رفت و بدیر
باز آمد و بعداز انکه آمد همین انگور آورد خواجه
که انتظار کشیده بود غلام را تنبیه بلیغ کرد
و گفت که چون ترا بیک کارفرستم باید که
چندین کار بسازی و زود بیائی اکنون که

بچندین کارت فرستادم پس از مدتی آمدی
و همین یک کار کردی — اتفاقاً بعد از چند
روز خواجه بیمار شد غلام را گفت برو و
طبیبی برسر بالین من بیار غلام رفت و زود
باز آمد و چند کس را همراهِ خود آورد
خواجه پرسید این جمع چه کسان اند
غلام جواب داد ای خواجه آنروز که مر
تنبیه کردی و فرمودی که چون تُرا یک
کار فرمایم باید که چندین کار بسازی وزود
باز آئی اکنون رفتم و طبیب آوردم که از
برای تو دوا کند و مطربی آوردم که اگر
تو صحت یابی برای تو سرودی سراید
و مُرده شوئی آوردم که اگر بمیری تُرا
بشوید و گورکنی آوردم که قبر تُرا بکَند
و حافظی آوردم که بر سر گورت قران بخواند
حکایت — ازبخیلی پرسیدند که شجاع
ترین مردمان کیست گفت که آنکس که
آواز دهان جمعی که چیزی بخورند بگوش
اوبرسد وزهره او اب نشود ط

7. Translate into Persian — 23

NECESSITY OF SOMETHING TO DO.

A gentleman was under close confinement in the Bastile for seven years, during which time he amused himself in scattering a few small pins about his chamber, gathering them up again, and placing them in different figures on the arm of a great chair. He often told his friends afterwards, that unless he had found out this mode of employing himself, he verily believed he should have lost his senses.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

The Rev. A. BOURQUIN.

FRENCH.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In connection with which consonant and before which vowels is the sign called cédille used and what influence has it on the pronunciation of that consonant? 2

2. What is the rule as to the change of meaning many adjectives are subjected to by being placed either before or after the nouns they qualify? Give two examples and explain their different meanings. 3

3. What is the rule to be followed for the formation of the comparative and superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs, and what is the exception concerning bien and mal? 3

4. What difference does it make to the past participle of a verb conjugated with avoir, that its object precedes or that it follows it? Give two examples to illustrate the rule. 4

5. Give English equivalents for the following prepositions:—attendu, envers, malgré, moyennant, sauf, vis-à-vis. 3

6. Give the feminine form of the following adjectives:— blanc, caduc, favori, fou, grec, jumeau. 2

7. How do nouns ending in s, x, au, eu, al form their plural? 3

8. Conjugate the présent de l'indicatif, parfait de l'indicatif and imparfait du subjonctif of the following verbs:— protéger, tenir, vouloir, craindre. 12

Translate into French —

9. I have headache and she has toothache. 16
Be welcome, Madam! Be welcome, Sir!
I work as well as he.
It was very cold.
Your health is better than mine.
George the Fourth. William the Third.
The First Napoleon was a great captain.
Is there still fire in the stove?
His gardens and plantations are all in a prosperous state.
Give me some bread.
I see some mistakes in your letter.
Which of those two ladies is his sister?
We are just speaking of it.

10. At the opening of modern civilisation, the Germans influenced it far less by the institutions which they brought with them from Germany than by their situation as victors amidst the Roman world. They had conquered it and, at least in those districts where they had established themselves, they were masters of the population and of the territory. The new society which formed itself after this conquest arose rather from their manners than their institutions, for up to that time they had scarcely had any instituted politic or religious power. 19

Translate into English :—

11. Il a des biens dans tous les départements de la France. 14
Il en a bien fait d'autres.
Il va sans dire que vous serez de la partie.
Il vient de faire cela.
L'homme aux cheveux roux.
C'est une femme à la voix mielleuse mais au caractere difficile
Vos mains sentent la rose.
Je lui suis redevable de la vie.
J'ai couru de toutes mes forces.
J'allai a sa rencontre.
Qu' il lui accorde son pardon!
C'est par ses vertus qu' une femme doit se faire aimer, car elle a peu de temps à être belle et longtemps à ne l'être plus.

12. Il n'y avait pas une âme au village; tout le monde était allé dans une bourgade voisine ou il y avait une fête et toutes les portes etaient ouvertes, mais il 19

n'y avait rien à craindre des voleurs, car il ne restait partout que les quatre murailles. Ces cabanes n'ont aucune issue pour la fumée, néanmoins toutes celles où j'entrai étaient assez blanches. Le temple est à côté de celle du chef, tourné vers l'orient et à l'extremité de la place. Il est composé des mêmes matériaux que les cabanes, mais sa figure est différente; c'est un carré long d'environ quarante pieds sur vingt de large avec un toit tout simple et de la forme des nôtres.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE.

A. P. DEANDRADE, G.G.M.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Verta em Inglez :— 16

Quando o mundo quasi que acabava de sahir das mãos do Creador, e ainda humido das agoas do diluvio, se recordava da severidade do castigo, o conhecimento da unidade de Deus, transmittido de Adam a Noé, e deste por seos filhos aos descendentes, gravou-se na alma dos homens com a evidencia da verdade e a luz da origem proxima. Para attestar as maravilhas do Senhor e a sua grandeza, a razão e a memoria erão bastantes. Más os tempos decorreram, a tradição foi-se corrompendo, e o entendimento dos netos á medida que as epocas se alongavão do principio das couzas, perdia as idéas simplices e sublimes da religião dos avos. Indoceis e embrutecidas as geraçoes deixaram de acreditar na palavra dos velhos, e já sem forças para elevarem o espirito, prostraram-no aos pés da idolatria, e assim é que esta abrangeu o universo.

2. Que he nome collectivo, patrio, e gentilico? 6

Dê-me dois exemplos de cada um.

3. De que genero são os nomes seguintes :— 6

Neve, nevoa, nevoeiro, comboi, náo, enigma, grei, telegramma, enxò, extratagema, arte, bosque e enigma?

4. Que cousa he verbo? Dê-me dous exemplos de verbos 6
auxiliar, reflectivo irregular, e defectivo.

5. Conjugue o tempo presente, preterito perfeito, futuro imperfeito e perfeito do verbo *Pôr*. 6

6. Aque tempos e aque conjugações dos verbos pertencem os seguintes :— 8

Amal-o-hei, Dil-o, Ponde, Recahiu, Tivesse feito, Iria, Gostando, Escreveria, Tivera ordenado, Teria feito, Depuz, Dispôz, Praza.

7. Qual he a preposição que geralmente rége o dativo e o ablativo na oração Portugueza ? 7

8. Que couza he o adverbio ? Dê-me todas as especies de adverbios, exemplificando-as. 8

9. Analise grammaticalmente os seguinte :— 8

Camões, grande Camões, quam semelhante
Acho teu fado ao meu quando os cotejo !

10. Define an article. How many kinds of articles are there in Portuguese ? Exemplify each. 5

11. What are the superlatives of :— 8

Bom, Máu, Difficil, Semelhante, Aspero, Sagrado, Humilde, Pobre, Salubre e Frio.

12. Translate into Portuguese :— 16

Here the remonstrances and complaints of the crews compelled Dias to turn back when he reached the little island of Santa Cruz, and bade farewell to the cross which he had there erected, it was with grief as intense as if he were leaving his child in the wilderness with no hope of ever seeing him again. The recollection of all the dangers that he and his men had gone through in that long voyage and the reflection that they were to terminate thus fruitlessly, caused the keenest sorrow. He was in fact unconscious of what he had accomplished. But his eyes were soon to be opened. As he sailed onwards to the west of Santa Cruz he at length came to that remarkable Cape which had been hidden from the eyes of man for so many centuries. In remembrance of the perils they had encountered in passing that tempestuous point, he gave to it the name of Cabo Tormentoso or Stormy Cape, but when he reached Portugal and made his report to the King, João II., foreseeing the realization of the long coveted passage to India, gave it the enduring name of Cape of Good Hope.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHI.

YASAVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How do nouns ending in आ and ऊ form their सामान्यरूप? Note exceptions to those rules.

2. Decline in the first three cases the following words :— 5

ताकू, तरवार, खारीक, भोंरपि, गुरू.

3. Name the auxiliary verbs (सहायक्रियापद) and give instances of जा, ये and दे being used as auxiliaries. 5

4. Parse the following :— 8

आलों शोध करित तों श्रीविष्णु विलोकिला तुह्मां आंत.

5. Comment on, and correct where necessary the following sentences :— 10

(*a*) ही गोष्ट तुह्मी मला सांगितलीत.

(*b*) वैद्यानें रोग्यास बरा केला.

(*c*) ते स्नान केले नाहींत.

(*d*) धर्में तूं द्यूतांत हारविलीस असें दूत द्रौपदीतें ह्मणे.

(*e*) म्या तुला शहाणें केलें.

6. Name some indeclinables which do not require the nouns they govern to be changed into their सामान्यरूप. 3

7. Give the masculine third person singular of the following :— 5

(*a*) the अकरणरूपरीतिभूत of देणें.

(*b*) the संशयार्थवर्तमान of लिहिणें.

(*c*) the विध्यर्थ भूत of वाचणें.

8. Convert (*a*) श्रीमंत गरिबांला द्रव्य देतो. and (*b*) देवानें गर्भवास चुकवावा into कर्मणि and भावे constructions respectively. 4

9. Translate into Maráthi the following :— 25

Men must prepare in youth and in middle age the means for employing old age pleasantly and happily. There can be nothing more distressing than to see an old man who has spent the greater part of his life in well-paid-for labour reduced to the necessity of begging for bread, and relying entirely on the commisseration of his neighbours or upon the bounty of strangers. Such a consideration as this should inspire men in early life with a determination to work and to save for the benefit of themselves and their families in later years. Poverty takes away so many means of doing good and produces so much inability to resist evil that it ought by all virtuous means to be avoided. Resolve therefore not to be poor. Frugality is the basis not only of quiet but of beneficence also.

10. Translate into English— 30

अब्रूच्या कामाकडे मी आपलें सर्व आयुष्य घालविलें आहे व माझ्या मनाला खाण्याजोगें कर्म माझ्या हातून आजपर्यंत घडलें नाहीं, ह्यामुळें मरणाचें भय मला अगदीं वाटत नाहीं. अशा संकटसमयीं मी आपणांस एकच प्रार्थना करितों ती आपण मान्य केली असतां मरणसमयीं मला दुःखांत सुख होईल. आपण माझी प्रार्थना नाकारणार नाहीं अशी मी आशा धरून आहें. माझ्या सारख्या शिपायाविषयीं आपल्या मनांत करुणा येऊन माझ्या अब्रूला अनुरूप

असा देहांतदंडाचा प्रकार आपण योजालच असें समजून मी अशी विनंती करितों कीं मला फांशीं न देतां माझ्या अब्रूस योग्य असा दुसरा जीव घेण्याचा मार्ग योजण्यांत यावा. तसें झाल्यानें आपला मजवर मोठा उपकार होईल व माझ्या प्रार्थनेचा आदर होण्याजोगे माझ्यामध्यें कांहीं गुण आहेत असें वाटून क्षणमात्र चित्तास आनंद होईल.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATHI.

AMBALAL SAKARLAL DESAI, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English the following passage :— 40

વિનાશકાળે વિપરીત બુદ્ધિ. બાળલગ્ન ને વહુને સોળ વરસની થયા પહેલાં સંસારમાં નાંખવી એ બે ક્ષયીરોગ જેવા છે. જો એ બે ચાલ આપણા દેશમાં પ્રસર્યા તો ખરાખીનો પાર નથી એવું મારા ઘરવાળા કહેતા. પહેલી (સ્ત્રી) કહે, એન એ ખરૂંછે ; પાલીના બાપે પણ એદ પામી કહ્યું, કે એ વિષ જો દેશમાં ફેલાયાં, તો પ્રજા શરીરે નિર્બળ, બુદ્ધિહીન, ને અપરાક્રમી થશે ; હીમાયલાં બાળક અવતરી ઘણાં મરી જશે, આવરદા ઘટશે. ઘણીનું વય વધારે હોય, તોપણ વહુની કાચી ઉમરે ગેડી કર્યાથી તેના અંગનો કાચો બાંધો તુટી જાય, તે વહેલી

ધરડી થશે; પુરૂષમાં ધડપણ વહેલું આવશે. બાળક ઉમરની બાની કાયા કાચી ને બુદ્ધિ કાચી, તેથી તેના સંતાનનાં તન મન ધણું કરીને નબળાં રહેશે. બાપ પણ જોડે મુછ વગરનો તરણ હશે, તો બમણું નુકસાન: વિદ્યાભ્યાસ બંધ પડશે, નરનારીની બુદ્ધિ ભ્રષ્ટ થશે, અને અનીતિની જાળમાં તેઓ પકડાશે. બીજી કહે, બળ્યું, એ તો બહુ બોટું. છયા નિશાળમાં મહેતાજીની સોટીઓ બાશે, રસ્તામાં લગોટીઆ જોડે રમશે, ને ઘેર આવી મડીએ જઇ પોતાના બાળકને બોળે લેઇ રમાડશે, કે ભાઈબંધના કે બા બેનના શિખ્યાથી અણસમજણે મૂર્ખ માંટી બાયડીને મારશે. બાયડાને કહો કે વનરાજ મહારાજને અરજી કરી આરંભમાંજ આ અનર્થને, આ ભુંડા ચાલને અટકાવે.

2. Translate into idiomatic Gujaráthi— 35

Yet I would not extenuate the calamities of this great revolution, true though it be that much good was brought out of them, and that we owe no trifling part of what inspires self-esteem to the Norman element of our population and our polity. England passed under the yoke; she endured the arrogance of foreign conquerors; her children, even though their loss in revenue may have been exaggerated, and still it was enormous, became a lower race, not called to the councils of their sovereign, nor sharing his trust or his bounty. They were in a far different condition from the provincial Romans after the conquest of Gaul, even if, which is hardly possible to determine, their actual deprivation of lands should have been less extensive. For not only they did not for several reigns occupy the honorable stations which sometimes fell to the lot of the Roman subject of Clovis or Alaric, but they had a great deal more freedom and importance to lose.

3. Mention the several subdivisions of वाक्ययोगी particles according to Taylor. 5

4. Parse the following sentence on Taylor's method :—

પાલી કહે, મૂધરે રાંડ એ સાસું. 10

5. Classify the following words, according to the part of speech to which they belong :— 10

તથાપિ, એવા, બાહાર, લેખને, પુરું, નજીક, રમતી-આળ, જે, કોણ, તો, ભણી, આવડું, નથી, હરદમ, જીમલે, રોકડા, હાડકરમર.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

SHAMRAO VITHAL, ESQ.

CANARESE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the rules of "ಕನ್ನಡ ಸ್ವರಸಂಧಿ" and "ಕನ್ನಡ ವ್ಯಂಜನಸಂಧಿ" with examples. 10

Connect the words in each of the following sets according to the rules of ಸಂಧಿ stating each rule fully :—

ಕವಿ —— ಇಂದ್ರ.
ಗಂಗಾ —— ಆತ್ಮಜ.
ಹರಿ —— ಅನುಭವ.
ಗುರು —— ಅಂತರ.
ರಮಾ —— ಈಶ.
ದೇವತಾ —— ವಿಕಲ್ಪ.
ವನ —— ಔಷಧಿ.

2. (a) How many kinds of adjectives are there in the Canarese language? State with examples the rule according to which each class is formed. 11

(*b*) Are there degrees of comparison ; if so, how many ; and how are they formed ?

3. (*a*) How many classes of verbal roots (ಧಾತುಗಳು) are there in the Canarese language, and how is each class subdivided ? 10

(*b*) State the rules of forming verbal roots by the use of the affix "ಇಸು."

(*c*) Can verbal roots be formed otherwise than by the use of the affix "ಇಸು" ; if so how ? Illustrate your answer by examples.

4. Under how many heads are compound words (ಸಮಾಸಶಬ್ದಗಳು) classed in the Canarese language ? 11

Form the words given in each of the following lines into one and state to what class each belongs :—

(1) ಕೆಂಪು ಕುದಲು ಉಳ್ಳವನು.

(2) ಮೂರು ಕಣ್ಣುಳ್ಳವನು.

(3) ನಿಡುತೋಳುಳ್ಳವನು.

(4) ತಂಪಾದ ನೀರು.

(5) ಮುಂದಿನ ಕೈ.

(6) ಮರವೂ ಗಿಡವೂ.

(7) ದನವೂ ಕರವೂ.

5. Parse the following sentence :— 1

ಯೋಗಿಗಳು ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಯರಡು ತೋಳುಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಗಹಿ ಸೂರ್ಯನೆದುರಿಗೆ ನಿಂತು ಕೊಂಡು ದೇವತಧ್ಯಾನವ ಮಾಡುವರು.

6. Put the following into simple and idiomatic prose : — 15

ಈಕೆ ಗೋಸುಗವಳಿದನಕಟ ವಿವೇಕಿ ಕೀಚಕನೆಂದು ಕೆಲಬರಿ
ದೇಕೆ ನಮಗೀ ಚಿಂತೆ ಶಿವಶಿವ ಯೆಂದು ಕೆಲಕೆಲರೂ ||
ನೂಕಿ ಕಪಿದುದುಮಂದಿ ಮಧ್ಯದೊಳೀಕೆ ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ ಬರುತಲಾಲೊ
ಕೈಕವೀರನ ಕಂಡಳಾ ಬಾಸಣದಬಾಗಿಲಲಿ ||

ಮುಗುಳು ನಗೆಯಲಿ ಕಣ್ಣ ಕಡೆಯಲಿ ವಿಗಡಚೀಮನ ನೋಡಿಕೈಗಳ
ಮುಗಿದ ವಾವ್ಗಂಧರ್ವ ಪತಿಗೆನವೋನಮೋಯನುತ ||
ಹೊಗರಿಡುವ — ಹರುಷದಲಿ ರೋಮಾಳಿಗಳ ಗುಡಿಯಲಿ ತನ್ನವಿಳೆ
ಯಕೆ ಮುಗುದೆಬಂದಳು ಸೂರ್ಯನಡರಿದನುದಯಪರ್ವತವ||

7. Translate the following into Canarese :— 16

I have now to tell you that the first men were placed here wild and naked, knowing nothing of the great riches stored up in the earth beneath them, and only after a long time making it yellow with the waving corn, and digging out of it the iron and other metals so useful to mankind. The first thought of man was about the wants of his body ; his first desire was to get food to eat, fire for warmth and some place for shelter when night came on and wild beasts howled and roared around him. Wherever God has placed the brute,* He has given it the covering best fitted for the place in which it lives and has supplied its proper food close at hand. But God has placed man here naked, and left him to seek for himself the food and clothing best suited to that part of the world in which he lives. If God had given man thick hair-covered skin, he could not have moved from place to place with comfort, and so man is made naked, but given the power of reasoning about things and acting by reason. The brute remains the brute he always was, while man never stops, but improves upon what those who lived before him have done.

8. Translate the following into English :— 16

ಮಹಿಳಾಪುರವೆಂಬ ಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮೀಪವಾಗಿದ್ದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಡವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬೂರುಗ ಮರ ಉಂಟು. ಆ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಲಘುಪತನಕನೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರುಳ್ಳಕಾಗಿ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಗಿಡದಕೆಳೇಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಬೆಸ್ತನು ಬಂದನು. ಅವನನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಆ ಕಾಗಿ ಹೆದರಿ ಇವನಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಯಾತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಬಂದನು, ದುರ್ಜನನಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಬಾರದು, ಇದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈಗ ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ಹಸಿಗೊಂಡು ಇದ್ದೇನೆ, ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತೇರಿತು. ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು ಎಂತ ಯಶ್ಟಿ ಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ; ಆ ಬೆಸ್ತನು ಆ ಮರದ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಬಲೆ ಒಡ್ಡಿ

ಕೆಳಗೆ ಧಾನ್ಯಪಟಲ್ಲಿ ತಾನು ಕಾಣಿಸದೆ ಆಚೆ ಹೊದರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜೌತುಕೊಂಡು ರಪ್ಪೆ ಹಾಕದೇ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದನು ಆಗ ಚಿತ್ರಗ್ರೀವ ನೆಂಬ ಕಪೋತರಾಯನು ಬಂದು ಆ ಧಾನ್ಯವ ತಿನ್ನಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಶೆ ಯಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಪರಿವಾರದ ಸಮೇತ ಅವನ ಬಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಕು ಬಿದ್ದನು. ಆದಕಂಡು ಬೆಸ್ತನು ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷಿಸಿ ಬಲೆ ಹತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿ ರುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರಗ್ರೀವನು ತನ್ನ ಪರಿವಾರವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಇಂತೆಂದನು ಹಸಿವಿನ ಬಾಧೆಯಿಂದ ಮೈಮರತು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರು ಬಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಂಡೆವು ನಮಗೆ ಈ ಆಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿ ಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI.

RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What words are generally used to supply the place of the English definite and indefinite articles "the" and "a" or "an"? 5

2. Decline— 5

کون — فلان — وہ — میں — راجا — مرد — عورت

3. How are the degrees of comparison generally expressed? 5

4. How are abstract nouns formed from adjectives? Give examples. 5

5. What is added to the root of a verb to form the infinitive? 5

6. Conjugate— 5

جلنا — بولنا — کرنا

7. Give the transitive and causal forms of — 5

مرنا — جلنا

8. What is the general rule for the arrangement of the parts of a simple sentence in Hindustáni? Give a few examples.

9. Translate into Hindustáni— 35

(*a*) I cannot attend to your work to-day, as I am very busy.

(*b*) The more I read this book, the better I like it.

(*c*) A short time ago a Hindu murdered his wife. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

(*d*) How long have you known him, and what is your opinion of him?

(*e*) He did not meet with a kind reception.

(*f*) Honesty is the best policy.

(*g*) Less talk and more work.

(*h*) America was discovered by Columbus.

(*i*) Glass is a very useful invention.

(*j*) He is ten years old.

10. Translate into English— 25

۱ جاهل طلب کرتا هي مال کو
اور عاقل کمال کو

۲ بادشاه کو خوشي حاصل هوئي

۳ وه غريب نهايت خفيف هوا

۴ نقل هي که اگلے زمانے مين ايک
بادشاه نے دست ظلم کا دراز کيا
تها اور قدم عدالت کي راه سے باهر
رکها تها رات دن لوگ ظلم سے
آسکے خدا کي درگاه مين نالان تهے
اور اُسے لعنت کرتے تهے

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI.

ALUMAL TRIKAMDAS BHOJWANI, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full mark.]

1. Translate the following into Sindhi :— 25

And what are the results as affecting the well-being of the raiyat? Has he become rich and prosperous? Quite the contrary. From all parts of India the cry is the same. Not only is the raiyat without accumulated resources, but he is sunk in debt And his daily life is represented to be a hopeless struggle with remorseless creditors who by the help of the civil courts strip him of all he has; who take in execution his house, his cattle and his plough, his cooking pots, even his bedding and clothes; who cause his ancestral land to be attached and sold by auction; who can reduce him to serfage or consign him to a civil gaol. In some districts the state of things has become so unendurable that the cultivators have risen *en masse* to resist their oppressors. How is it that all our good intentions have failed so utterly?

2 Translate the following into English :— 25

سياڻي کان پڇاءِ جو سچ ۽ ڪوڙ جي
وچ ۾ ڪيترو ڦير آهي چي چار اکر ۽
جهڙو ڪن ۽ اکر ۾ — يعني ڪنن ٻڌل
ڪوڙ ۽ اکين ڏٺل سچُ — اگرچه ڏسڻ
لاءِ منجهن ڦير ٿورو آهي پر حقيقت ۾
تمام وڏو جهڙو سچ سون ڪور پتل ۽ سچ
سکه جو ٻج ڪوڙ ڏکه جو ٻج — سچ بهشت
جو رستو ڪوڙ دوزخ جو دڳ — سچ

خداکي پسند شيڪان کي نوڻي—ڪوڙ خداکي
نا پسند شيڪان ڪُي وڻي—سچ سپ هنڌ مانُ
پائي ڪوڙ سپ هنڌ مان وڃاي—سچ
ماڻهوءَ کي مرڪاي ڪوڙ ماڻهوءَ جي
پت وڃاي—

سچ کان چگو ڪم جهان ۾ ڪوءَ آهي
جو سچ جي باغ ۾ ڪنڌو ڪون آهي
ڪوڙ ماڻهوءَ کي لچارو ڪري
ڪوڙ ماڻهوءَ کي بي مانو ڪري

3. Conjugate the verbs ڏُڻڻ and وَڻڻ in their causal forms. 8

4. How is the agent case formed in Sindhi? Give examples. 12

5. What purpose do pronominal affixes serve in Sindhi? With what parts of speech are they used? Give examples. 10

6. When may the case-sign of the genitive be dropped in Sindhi? 8

7. What does the future tense in Sindhi imply besides simple futurity? Illustrate your answer by examples. 6

Give the rule for the formation of the future in the passive voice.

8. Explain the term Prayog پريوگي with examples. 6

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY NATURAL SCIENCE.

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Name and explain the various molecular attractive forces. 6

2. What is meant by the *inertia* of matter? State the first law of motion and give illustrations of it. 7

3. If forces 5, 7, and 10 units act on a point, show by a diagram how they must be adjusted so as to be in equilibrium. State the proposition known as the Triangle of Forces. 6

4. Define a Lever and give an example of each kind. A straight rod, 6 feet long, projects horizontally from a wall, to which it is attached by a horizontal hinge acting without friction. A weight of 10 lbs. is attached to the extremity of the rod. What force of pressure upwards must be exerted on the rod at 2 ft. from the hinge, in order to retain the rod in its horizontal position? 8

5. What is a *unit of work*? How much work does a man of 15 stones weight do against gravity in ascending a mountain 4,900 feet high? 5

6. Give the symbols and atomic weights of any three metallic and any three non-metallic elements. How is a metal distinguished from a non-metal? 6

7. Explain the principle of the safety lamp. After an explosion in a mine, is there any further danger to which the survivors are exposed? 7

8. How may carbonic dioxide gas be obtained from chalk? Write out the equation showing the interchanges which take place. Carbonic dioxide gas is 1·52 times as heavy as air. Why then does the carbonic dioxide in the atmosphere not fall and form a layer next the earth? 7

9. The moon always presents the same face to the earth. Can you explain this fact? What are the *phases of the moon?* 5

10. What is the physical condition of the sun? What are the dark spots? Can you account for their apparent motion? 7

11. State Kepler's laws of planetary motion. 6

12. Earth, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Neptune, Saturn, Uranus, Venus. Re-arrange these in the order of their nearness to the sun, beginning with the nearest. Into what groups are these planets divided? 5

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Simplify the following expressions:— 6

$$2 + \cfrac{1}{5 + \cfrac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}}; \quad \frac{4{\cdot}5 \times 2{\cdot}\dot{3}}{5{\cdot}3\dot{4}1\dot{3}} \times 2\,\frac{253}{875};$$

and add together the results.

2. Three boys agree to start together and run, until all come together again, round a circular court 15 yards in circumference. One runs at the rate of six, the second, seven, and the third, eight, miles an hour. In how many seconds will the race end? 10

3. If 3 soldiers or 10 coolies can dig 155 cubic feet of earth in 5 days, how many coolies must be employed to assist 7 soldiers in removing 600 cubic feet of earth so as to get it done in 4 days? 12

4. In what time will Rs. 2,250 amount to Rs. 2,565 at 7 per cent. per annum? 10

5. A merchant sells a lakh of rupees out of the 4 per cents. at 16 discount, and invests the proceeds while exchange is at 2*s.* 1*d.* in the 3 per cent. Consols at 96. What income does he derive therefrom? 12

6. Find the continued product of the following quantities:— 6

$$a + b + c,\ -a + b + c,\ a - b + c,\ a + b - c;$$
$$a + b\sqrt{-1},\ a - b\sqrt{-1}.$$

7. From the sum of the squares of $\frac{1}{a-b}$ and $\frac{1}{a+b}$ substract the square of $\frac{2b}{a^2-b^2}$. 6

8. Find the G.C.M. of the quantities forming the numerator and denominator of the fraction $\frac{x^4 - 15x^2 + 28x - 12}{2x^3 - 15x + 14}$ and reduce the fraction to its lowest terms. 8

9. Find the values of x, y and z in the following set of simultaneous equations :— 12

$$\left.\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 6 \\ 3x - y + 2z &= 7 \\ 4x + 3y - z &= 7 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

10. Determine the *time*, between ten and twelve o'clock, at which the hour and minute hands of a common clock are exactly together. 10

11. One student said to another : 'If you give me half your money I shall have a hundred rupees.' The other replied : 'I shall have a hundred rupees if you give me a third of your money.' How much had each? 8

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

EUCLID.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;

THE REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the four cases in which Euclid proves that two triangles are equal in every respect. 6

Two isosceles triangles stand on opposite sides of the same base : show that the straight line joining their vertices bisects their common base at right angles.

2. Define *parallelogram*, *square*, *rhombus*. 8

Prove that the opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another and that the diagonal bisects it.

Show that the diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles.

3. Find a point in a straight line such that straight lines drawn to it from two given points on the same side of the given straight line may make equal angles with the given 10

straight line. Show that the sum of these two lines is less than that of any other pair of lines drawn by joining the two given points to any other point in the given straight line.

4. If a straight line be divided into two parts the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts together with twice the rectangle contained by the two parts. 10

In a right-angled triangle, of which the right angle is the vertex, a perpendicular is let fall from the right angle on the base: prove that the square on this perpendicular is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments into which it divides the base.

5. From a given point without a circle draw a straight line which will touch the circle. 9

Show that two tangents can be drawn from the given point to the circle and that they are equal to one another.

6. If two circles touch one another externally the straight line joining their centres passes through the point of contact. 10

Two equal circles touch each other externally and through the point of contact chords are drawn, one to each circle, at right angles to each other: prove that the straight line joining the other extremities of these chords is equal and parallel to the straight line joining the centres of the circles.

7. If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it; the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle is equal to the square on the line which touches it. 11

Hence show that if two circles intersect each other their common tangent is bisected by the line joining the points of intersection produced.

8. Describe a circle about a given triangle. Prove that, if the centre of this circle coincides with the centre of the inscribed circle, the triangle is equilateral. 11

II.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

EXAMINERS.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.	In English.
W. MARTIN WOOD, Esq.	
SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, M.A. ...	In Sanskrit.
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.	
M. MACMILLAN, B.A....	In Greek.
C. E. G. CRAWFORD, C.S.	In Latin.
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	In Hebrew.
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.	In Persian.
Ráo Bahádur DAJI NILKANTH NAGARKAR.	In Mathematics.
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.	
The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.	In Logic.
H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.	In History.
S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.	In Natural Science.
MORESHVAR ATMARAM TARKHAD, Esq. ...	

MONDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

W. MARTIN WOOD, Esq. ; PETER PETERSON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Paraphrase the following passage :— 19

(*b*) State who the dreamer is: and what are the circumstances of the dream.

(*c*) Connect the reminiscences of the dream (more especially lines 9 to 12) with the thread of the story.

In broken dreams the image rose
Of varied perils, pains, and woes ;
His steed now flounders in the brake,
Now sinks his barge upon the lake ;
Now leader of a broken host,
His standard falls, his honour's lost.
Then—from my couch may heavenly might
Chase that worst phantom of the night !—
Again returned the scenes of youth,
Of confident undoubting truth ;
Again his soul he interchanged
With friends whose hearts were long estranged.
They come, in dim procession led,
The cold, the faithless, and the dead ;
As warm each hand, each brow as gay,
As if they parted yesterday.
And doubt distracts him at the view,
O were his senses false or true !
Dreamed he of death, or broken vow,
Or is it all a vision now !

2. Explain, and state briefly the context of the following passages :— 15

I'll lightly front each high emprise
For one kind glance of those bright eyes

With heads erect and whimpering cry
The hounds behind their passage ply.

That fellest foe might join the feast,
And from his deadliest foeman's door
Unquestion'd turn, the banquet o'er.

I may not give the rest to air—
Far up the lake 'twere safest land
Himself would row him to the strand;
Then landing in the moonlight dell
Loud shouted of his weal to tell.
Shifting like flashes darted forth
By the red streamers of the north;
Up spake the moody Elfin king,
Who won'd within the hill.

3 Mention several of the lyrical portions of the poem, and state either the occasion or object of at least six of them 6

4 Parse and give derivations of these terms:— 8

Wont, signet, mantles o'er, lodge, uncouth, brand, weird, mellow, ere while, lea.

5 Explain the following passages:— 24

(a) The Prior *mingled in the sports of the field* with *more than due eagerness* and *was allowed to possess* the best trained hawks and the fleetest greyhounds in the North Riding

(b) *Under favour, uncle*, said the Jester that were still *somewhat on the bowhand of fair justice.*

(c) By my faith it would seem the Templars *love the Jews' inheritance better than their company.*

(d) *If thou be'st a miller thou art doubly a thief.*

(e) King of Outlaws have you no refreshment to offer to your brother sovereign? For *these dead knaves have found me both in exercise and appetite.*

(f) Gentle thieves they are, in short, and courteous robbers but it is ever the luckiest to meet with them when they are at the worst.

How so?

Why then they have some compunction, and are for making up matters with Heaven. But when they have struck an even balance, Heaven keep them with whom they next open the account.

(g) Say to the Grand Master that I maintain my innocence, and do not yield me as justly condemned, *lest I become guilty of mine own blood.* Say to him that *I challenge such delay as his forms will permit*, to see

if God, *whose opportunity is in man's extremity*, will raise me up a deliverer, and when such uttermost space is passed, may His holy will be done.

6. In what sense are the following words used :— 8

furniture, banderole, baldric, arrets, hership, morat, pigment, sclavonian, lawing, halfling, solere, attaint, rote, gust, flatlings.

7. Describe the Castle of Coningsburgh and give a short account of the incidents of the visit paid to it by Richard and Ivanhoe. Show the bearings on the plot of the main incident and criticise its appropriateness. 20

Or

Sketch the character of Isaac the Jew.

MONDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

HISTORY.

H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Greece : from the accession of Darius to the commencement of the Peloponnesian War.

1. Herodotus says that the war between Athens and Ægina (489 B.C.) was the means of saving Greece from conquest by Persia. Why so? 5

2. Describe the chief reforms instituted by Clisthenes (510 B.C.) 10

3. Mention the dates, and the political results of— 10

(*a*) The capture of Miletus.

(*b*) The battles of Platæa and Mycale.

(*c*) The ostracism of Cimon.

(*d*) The war between the Corinthians and the Corcyræans.

4. Sketch the life of Themistocles, and compare him with any other statesman of his time. 12

5. Explain the following terms :— 10

(*a*) Metropolis.
(*b*) Ephors.
(*c*) Helot.
(*d*) Tyrant.
(*e*) Olympiad.

6. Trace the circumstances which led to the formation of the confederacy of Delos, and name the confederated states. 10

7. Give a list of the principal Greek colonies, distinguishing the *Cleruchies* from the ordinary colonies. 8

8. What were the chief measures by which Pericles succeeded in making Athens the leading power of Greece ? 10

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, M.A.;

YASHVANT WASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 10

(*a*) यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीना-
माविष्कृतोरुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः ।
तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाभ्यां
लोको नियम्यत इवैष दशान्तरेषु ॥

Scan any of the above lines and name the metre.

(*b*) अस्मान्साधु विचिन्त्य संयमधनानुच्चैः कुलं चात्मन-
स्त्वय्यस्याः कथमप्यबान्धवकृतां स्नेहप्रवृत्तिं च ताम्।

सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु दृश्या त्वया
भाग्याधीनमतः परं न खलु तत् स्त्रीबन्धुभिर्याच्यते॥

2. Define नान्दी, विष्कम्भक and कुलपति. 4

3. (*a*) Dissolve and name the compounds अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा, and अधिज्यकार्मुकः. 8

(*b*) Frame or quote sentences showing the syntactical construction of the following words and phrases :—

दक्षिणेन, धारयसि, अपराद्धः, अपि नाम, का कथा and प्रभवामि.

4. Explain, giving the context where necessary, the following :— 12

(*a*) सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु प्रमाणमन्तःकरणप्रवृत्तयः

(*b*) अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः

(*c*) विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारम्भः प्रतीकारस्य

(*d*) स्निग्धजनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सह्यवेदनं भवति

(*e*) निभृतमिति चिन्तनीयं शीघ्रमिति सुकरम्.

(*f*) चक्रवाकवधु आमन्त्रय सहचरं ननूपस्थिता रजनी

(*g*) यथा मां पृच्छसि तथाभिमतं तातस्य

5. Translate into English :— 16

तात चन्द्रापीड विदितवेदितव्यस्याधीतसर्वशास्त्रस्य ते नाल्पमप्यपदेष्टव्यमस्ति। केवलं च निसर्गत एव अ-

प्रदीपप्रभापनेयमातिगहनं तमो यौवनप्रभवं, अपरिणामोपशमो दारुणो लक्ष्मीमदः, अशिशिरोपचारहार्योऽतितीव्रो दर्पदाहज्वरोष्मा, सततममूलमन्त्रागम्यो विषमो विषयविषास्वादमोहः, नित्यमस्नानशौचबाध्यो बलवान्रागमलावलेपः भवतीत्यतो विस्तरेणाभिधीयसे। गर्भेश्वरत्वमभिनवयौवनत्वमप्रतिमरूपत्वममानुषशक्तित्वं चेति महतियं खल्वनर्थपरंपरा। सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः॥

6. Give briefly and as much as possible in the words of Vâlmîki the chief qualities of a king's ministers as described in the Râmâyana. 10

7. Give instances of irregular or ungrammatical forms occurring in the Râmâyana and comment on their use. 10

8. Translate into Sanskrit :— 30

The gods themselves exclaim : "Happy are those who are born, even from the condition of gods, as men, in Bhâratavarsha ; as that is the way to the pleasures of paradise, or of final liberation. Happy are they who, consigning all the unheeded rewards of their acts to the supreme and eternal Vishnu, obtain existence in that land of works, as their path to him. We know not, when the acts that have obtained us heaven shall have been fully recompensed, where we shall renew corporeal confinement : but we know that those men are fortunate who are born with perfect faculties in Bhâratavarsha."

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.]

GREEK.

M. MACMILLAN, B. A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks].

1. Translate into English— 27

(*a*) Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Ἀραβίας, τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχων, σταθμοὺς ἐρήμους πέντε παρασάγγας τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῷ τόπῳ ἦν μὲν ἡ γῆ πεδίον ἅπαν ὁμαλὸν ὥσπερ θάλαττα ἀψινθίου δὲ πλῆρες· εἰ δέ τι καὶ ἄλλο ἐνῆν ὕλης ἢ καλάμου, ἅπαντα ἦσαν εὐώδη ὥσπερ ἀρώματα· δένδρον δ' οὐδὲν ἐνῆν. θηρία δὲ παντοῖα, πλεῖστοι μὲν ὄνοι οἱ ἄγριοι, οὐκ ὀλίγαι δὲ στρουθοὶ αἱ μεγάλαι· ἐνῆσαν δὲ καὶ ὠτίδες καὶ δορκάδες· ταῦτα δὲ τὰ θηρία οἱ ἱππεῖς ἐνίοτε ἐδίωκον· Καὶ οἱ μὲν ὄνοι, ἐπεί τις διώκοι, προδραμόντες ἔστασαν· πολὺ γὰρ τῶν ἵππων ἔτρεχον θᾶττον· καὶ πάλιν ἐπεὶ πλησιάζοιεν οἱ ἵπποι ταὐτὸν ἐποίουν· καὶ οὐκ ἦν λαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ διαστάντες οἱ ἱππεῖς θηρῷεν διαδεχόμενοι τοῖς ἵπποις. Τὰ δὲ κρέα τῶν ἁλισκομένων ἦν παραπλήσια τοῖς ἐλαφείοις, ἁπαλώτερα δέ.

(*b*) Ἐπεὶ δὲ κατεπέμφθη ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς σατράπης Λυδίας τε καὶ Φρυγίας τῆς μεγάλης καὶ Καππαδοκίας, στρατηγὸς δὲ καὶ πάντων ἀπεδείχθη οἷς καθήκει εἰς Καστωλοῦ πεδίον ἀθροίζεσθαι, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπέδειξεν αὐτὸν ὅτι περὶ πλείστου ποιοῖτο, εἴ τῳ σπείσαιτο καὶ εἴ τῳ σύνθοιτο καὶ εἴ τῳ ὑπόσχοιτό τι, μηδὲν ψεύδεσθαι. Καὶ γὰρ οὖν ἐπίστευον μὲν αὐτῷ αἱ πόλεις ἐπιτρεπόμεναι, ἐπίστευον δ' οἱ ἄνδρες· καὶ εἴ τις πολέμιος ἐγένετο, σπεισαμένου Κύρου ἐπίστευε μηδὲν ἂν παρὰ τὰς σπονδὰς παθεῖν. Τοιγαροῦν ἐπεὶ Τισσαφέρνει ἐπολέμησε, πᾶσαι αἱ πόλεις ἑκοῦσαι Κῦρον εἵλοντο ἀντὶ Τισσαφέρνους, πλὴν Μιλησίων· οὗτοι δέ, ὅτι οὐκ ἤθελε τοὺς φεύγοντας προέσθαι, ἐφοβοῦντο αὐτόν. Καὶ γὰρ ἔργῳ ἐπεδείκνυτο καὶ ἔλεγεν ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ποτε πρόοιτο, ἐπεὶ ἅπαξ φίλος αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο, οὐδ' εἰ ἔτι μὲν μείους γένοιντο, ἔτι δὲ καὶ κάκιον πράξειαν. Φανερὸς δ' ἦν, καὶ εἴ τίς τι ἀγαθὸν ἢ κακὸν ποιήσειεν αὐτόν, νικᾶν πειρώμενος καὶ εὐχὴν δέ τινες αὐτοῦ ἐξέφερον, ὡς εὔχοιτο τοσοῦτον χρόνον ζῆν ἕστε νικῴη καὶ τοὺς εὖ καὶ τοὺς κακῶς ποιοῦντας ἀλεξόμενος. Καὶ γὰρ οὖν πλεῖστοι δὴ αὐτῷ ἑνί γε ἀνδρὶ τῶν ἐφ' ἡμῶν ἐπεθύμησαν καὶ χρήματα καὶ πόλεις καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν σώματα προέσθαι.

(*c*) Ἐταχθησαν ἐπὶ τεττάρων.

(*d*) Τῶν δὲ Μένωνος στρατιωτῶν ξύλα σχίζων τις, ὡς εἶδε τὸν Κλεαρχον διελαύνοντα, ἴησι τῇ ἀξίνῃ.

(*e*) Ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ ὀκνοίην ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβάινειν ἃ ἡμῖν δοίη, μὴ ἡμᾶς ἀνταῖς ταῖς τριήρεσι καταδύσῃ.

2. Translate into English— 28

(*a*) Ὡς φάτο Πηλείδης, ποτὶ δὲ σκῆπτρον βάλε γαίῃ
Χρυσείοις ἥλοισι πεπαρμένον, ἕζετο δ' αὐτός·
Ἀτρείδης δ' ἑτέρωθεν ἐμήνιε. τοῖσι δὲ Νέστωρ
Ἡδυεπὴς ἀνόρουσε, λιγὺς Πυλίων ἀγορητὴς,
Τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέεν αὐδή.
Τῷ δ' ἤδη δύο μὲν γενεαὶ μερόπων ἀνθρώπων
Ἐφθίαθ', οἵ οἱ πρόσθεν ἅμα τράφεν ἠδ' ἐγένοντο
Ἐν Πύλῳ ἡγαθέῃ, μετὰ δὲ τριτάτοισιν ἄνασσεν.
Ὅ σφιν ἐϋφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
"Ὤ πόποι, ἦ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαιΐδα γαῖαν ἱκάνει.
Ἦ κεν γηθήσαι Πρίαμος Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες,
Ἄλλοι τε Τρῶες μέγα κεν κεχαροίατο θυμῷ,
Εἰ σφῶϊν τάδε πάντα πυθοίατο μαρναμένοιϊν,
Οἳ περὶ μὲν βουλὴν Δαναῶν, περὶ δ' ἐστὲ μάχεσθαι.
Ἀλλὰ πίθεσθ'· ἅμφω δὲ νεωτέρω ἐστὸν ἐμεῖο.
Ἤδη γάρ ποτ' ἐγὼ καὶ ἀρείοσιν ἠέ περ ὑμῖν
Ἀνδράσιν ὡμίλησα, καὶ οὔ ποτέ μ' οἵ γ' ἀθέριζον.

(*b*) Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ λιμένος πολυβενθέος ἐντὸς ἵκοντο,
Ἱστία μὲν στείλαντο, θέσαν δ' ἐν νηῒ μελαίνῃ,
Ἱστὸν δ' ἱστοδόκῃ πέλασαν προτόνοισιν ὑφέντες
Καρπαλίμως, τὴν δ' εἰς ὅρμον προέρεσσαν ἐρετμοῖς.
Ἐκ δ' εὐνὰς ἔβαλον, κατὰ δὲ πρυμνήσι' ἔδησαν·
Ἐκ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ βαῖνον ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης,
Ἐκ δ' ἑκατόμβην βῆσαν ἑκηβόλῳ Ἀπόλλωνι·
Ἐκ δὲ Χρυσηὶς νηὸς βῆ ποντοπόροιο.

(*c*) Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
"Ἦ δὴ λοίγια ἔργ', ὅτε μ' ἐχθοδοπῆσαι ἐφήσεις
Ἥρῃ, ὅτ' ἄν μ' ἐρέθῃσιν ὀνειδείοις ἐπέεσσιν.
Ἦ δὲ καὶ αὔτως μ' αἰὲν ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν
Νεικεῖ, καί τέ μέ φησι μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγειν.
Ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν αὖτις ἀπόστιχε, μή τι νοήσῃ
Ἥρη· ἐμοὶ δέ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται, ὄφρα τελέσσω.
Εἰ δ' ἄγε τοι κεφαλῇ κατανεύσομαι, ὄφρα πεποιθῃς·
Τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ' ἀθανάτοισι μέγιστον
Τέκμωρ· οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον οὐδ' ἀπατηλὸν

Οὐδ' ἀτελεύτητον, ὅ τι κεν κεφαλῇ κατανεύσω."
"Η, καὶ κυανέῃσιν ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεῦσε Κρονίων·
Ἀμβρόσιαι δ' ἄρα χαῖται ἐπερρώσαντο ἄνακτος
Κρατὸς ἀπ' ἀθανάτοιο· μέγαν δ' ἐλέλιξεν Ὄλυμπον.

Convert into Attic Greek all the Homeric verbal forms which occur in the first passage.

3. Give the meaning and etymology of the following words, mentioning other words derived from the same roots :— 10

ἄφενος; διάνδιχα; ῥίγιον; ἀπηνής; ἔρμα; νημερτές; κολφός; ἀπείρεσιος; ἀμφηρεφής; ἔκταγλος.

4. Translate and annotate— 10

(*a*) *Ὅς κε θεοῖς ἐπιπείθηται, μάλα τ' ἔκλυον αὐτοῦ.*

(*b*) *Οἱ δὲ πανημέριοι μολπῇ θεὸν ἱλάσκοντο.*

(*c*) *Λεύσσετε γὰρ τό γε πάντες, ὅ μοι γέρας ἔρχεται ἄλλῃ.*

(*d*) *Οὐ μὲν σοί ποτε ἶσον ἔχω γέρας.*

(*e*) *Τίμησόν μοι υἱόν, ὃς ὠκυμορώτατος ἄλλων ἔπλετο.*

5. Translate into Greek— 25

(*a*) Orontes thinking that his cavalry was ready writes a letter to the king saying that he would come with as many cavalry as possible.

(*b*) Cyrus leapt from his chariot and put on his breastplate and mounting his horse took his javelins in his hands.

(*c*) If you were wise you would admire the beauty of virtue.

(*d*) In Virginia and the countries thereabout they have many slaves. Where this is the case in any part of the world, those who are free are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom to them is not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing that freedom, as in other countries where it is a common blessing and as general as the air, may be united with much abject toil and with all the external appearance of servitude, liberty looks amongst them like something more liberal and noble.

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN.

C. E. G. CRAWFORD, C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate— 25

(*a*) Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est,
Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre
Tartara, et insano juvat indulgere labori,
Accipe, quæ peragenda prius. Latet arbore opaca
Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,
Iunoni infernæ dictus sacer ; hunc tegit omnis
Lucus et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbræ.
Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,
Auricomos quam qui decerpserit arbore fetus.
Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus
Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter
Aureus, et simili frondescit virga metallo.
Ergo alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum
Carpe manu : namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur,
Si te fata vocant : aliter non viribus ullis
Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.

(*b*) En, huius, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
Imperium terris, animos æquabit Olympo,
Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,
Felix prole virum : qualis Berecyntia mater
Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes
Læta deum partu, centum complexa nepotes,
Omnes cœlicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes.
Huc geminas nunc flecte acies, hanc aspice gentem
Romanosque tuos. Hic Cæsar et omnis Iuli
Progenies, magnum cœli ventura sub axem.
Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti sæpius audis,
Augustus Cæsar, Divi genus, aurea condet
Sæcula qui rursus Latio regnata per arva
Saturno quondam ; super et Garamantas et Indos
Proferet imperium.

(*c*) Ut igitur in seminibus est causa arborum et stirpium, sic hujus luctuosissimi belli semen tu fuisti. Doletis tres exercitus populi Romani interfectos : interfecit Antonius. Desideratis clarissimos cives : eos quoque nobis eripuit

Antonius. Auctoritas hujus ordinis afflicta est: afflixit Antonius. Omnia denique, quæ postea vidimus—quid autem mali non vidimus?—si recte ratiocinabimur, uni accepta referemus Antonio. Ut Helena Trojanis, sic iste huic reipublicæ belli causa, causa pestis atque exitii fuit. Reliquæ partes tribunatus principii similes. Omnia perfecit, quæ senatus salva republica ne fieri possent perfecerat. Cujus tamen scelus in scelere cognoscite. Restituebat multos calamitosos: in iis patrui nulla mentio. Si severus, cur non in omnes? si misericors, cur non in suos? Sed omitto ceteros.

2. Explain fully the historical allusions— 11

(*a*) Tu, tu, inquam M. Antoni, princeps, C. Cæsari omnia perturbare cupienti causam belli contra patriam inferendi dedisti.

(*b*) Ter depugnavit Cæsar cum civibus.

Explain also briefly—

(*c*) Quis autem meum consulatum præter te Publiumque Clodium qui vituperaret, inventus est?

(*d*) Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.

3. Translate into Latin— 13

(*a*) They have been punished more heavily than I should have chosen.

(*b*) To have done so would have been better for your good name.

(*c*) I will make him understand how greatly he was then benefited by me.

(*d*) What would he not dare?

(*e*) What a wretch to speak so impudently!

(*f*) I fear that it was not honourable to me to have held back.

(*g*) He was returned consul.

4. Translate into English— 13

(*a*) Crimen tuum est quod scribam tanquam ad bonum virum.

(*b*) Itaque jam retexo orationem meam.

(*c*) Illud Cassianum *cui bono fuerit.*

(*d*) Ita eras Lupercus ut te consulem esse meminisse deberes.

(*e*) Prius quam tu suum sibi venderes, ipse possedit.

(*f*) De quo ferre, cum de reliquis ferres, noluisti.

(*g*) Me nulla dies tam fortibus ausis
Dissimilem arguerit.

(*h*) is enim se primus agebat.

(*i*) tu quoque magnam
Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare haberes.

5. Distinguish— 6

(*a*) pudor, pudicitia.

(*b*) conficio, interficio, perficio.

(*c*) rogo, desidero, peto, cupio, oro.

(*d*) auctoritas, dominatus, potentia, potestas, regnum.

How does Virgil use rex?

6. Explain the phrases— 6

(*a*) de vi condemnati.

(*b*) æs alienum.

(*c*) sub hasta venire.

7. Give the perfects and supines of— 6

Quæro, maneo, perstringo, curro, effundo, haurio, perpoto, muro, obmutesco, eructo.

Discuss the etymology of verecundus, emancipatus, virtus, major, incluta.

8. Translate into Latin— 20

Since he had to say something on his own behalf and a great deal against the right honourable gentleman, while he bosought them for their kind attention in defending himself, he undertook to make them listen when he came to attack his assailant. They had known the moderation of his temper and actions throughout his life, and particularly as a public speaker; let them not think he had forgotten himself if he answered the right honourable gentleman in his own fashion. With an utter disregard of honourable feeling, he had read to that house a letter he said he had sent him. Who that had the slightest acquaintance with the courtesies of life would think of thus publishing a friend's letter, on a subsequent interruption of the friendship. How many jests were there in letters which would seem foolish if published; how much which though serious was by no means fit to be made common property. So much for the right honourable gentleman's want of feeling, he would turn next to his wonderful folly.

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following passage into English :— 12

וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת נֹחַ וְאֶת בָּנָיו וַיֹּאמֶר לָהֶם
פְּרוּ וּרְבוּ וּמִלְאוּ אֶת הָאָרֶץ: וּמוֹרַאֲכֶם
וְחִתְּכֶם יִהְיֶה עַל כָּל חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ וְעַל כָּל עוֹף
הַשָּׁמַיִם בְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר תִּרְמֹשׂ הָאֲדָמָה וּבְכָל דְּגֵי
הַיָּם בְּיֶדְכֶם נִתָּנוּ: כָּל רֶמֶשׂ אֲשֶׁר הוּא חַי
לָכֶם יִהְיֶה לְאָכְלָה כְּיֶרֶק עֵשֶׂב נָתַתִּי לָכֶם אֶת
כֹּל: אַךְ בָּשָׂר בְּנַפְשׁוֹ דָמוֹ לֹא תֹאכֵלוּ: וְאַךְ
אֶת דִּמְכֶם לְנַפְשֹׁתֵיכֶם אֶדְרֹשׁ מִיַּד כָּל חַיָּה
אֶדְרְשֶׁנּוּ וּמִיַּד הָאָדָם מִיַּד אִישׁ אָחִיו אֶדְרֹשׁ אֶת
נֶפֶשׁ הָאָדָם: שֹׁפֵךְ דַּם הָאָדָם בָּאָדָם דָּמוֹ
יִשָּׁפֵךְ כִּי בְצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים עָשָׂה אֶת הָאָדָם:
וְאַתֶּם פְּרוּ וּרְבוּ שִׁרְצוּ בָאָרֶץ וּרְבוּ בָהּ:

2. (*a*) To what conjugation does the word הֶחֱלָ belong? 6

Give its root and the third person singular masculine of the future of Hiphil and of the past of Hophal with their significations.

(*b*) Give the different words for *window* and distinguish them.

3. (*a*) Give the names of the inventors of musical instruments and of brass and iron manufacture. 5

(*b*) A history of how many years is given in the first ten chapters of the book of Genesis ?

4. Translate the following verse, and write grammatical and explanatory notes on it :— 8

וַיֹּאמֶר לָמֶךְ לְנָשָׁיו עָדָה וְצִלָּה שְׁמַעַן קוֹלִי נְשֵׁי
לֶמֶךְ הַאֲזֵנָּה אִמְרָתִי כִּי אִישׁ הָרַגְתִּי לְפִצְעִי
וְיֶלֶד לְחַבֻּרָתִי : כִּי שִׁבְעָתַיִם יֻקַּם קָיִן וְלֶמֶךְ
שִׁבְעִים וְשִׁבְעָה :

5. Give both the literal and idiomatic translation of the following phrases :— 8

(*a*) אֲבִי כָּל תֹּפֵשׂ כִּנּוֹר וְעוּגָב :

(*b*) לֹא תֹסֵף תֵּת לָהּ לָךְ :

(*c*) יִשְׁרְצוּ הַמַּיִם שֶׁרֶץ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה :

(*d*) בְּשַׂגָּם הוּא בָשָׂר :

(*e*) וְהַמַּיִם חָיוּ הָלוֹךְ וְחָסוֹר :

6. Shew the difference in the following two versions. Which of them do you prefer and why ? 6

וַיִּיצֶר יְיָ אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאָדָם עָפָר מִן הָאֲדָמָה :

and וַיִּיצֶר יְיָ אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאָדָם מִן עַפַר הָאֲדָמָה :

Explain the titles שְׁמִינִית, נְחִילוֹת, בְּנִגִינוֹת and מִכְתָּם :

7. (*a*) Translate the following psalm into English :— 15

לַמְנַצֵּחַ מִזְמוֹר לְדָוִד : יַעַנְךָ יְיָ בְּיוֹם צָרָה
יְשַׂגֶּבְךָ שֵׁם אֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב : יִשְׁלַח עֶזְרְךָ מִקֹּדֶשׁ

וּמִצִּיּוֹן יִסְעָדֶךָּ : יִזְכֹּר כָּל מִנְחֹתֶיךָ וְעוֹלָתְךָ
יְדַשְּׁנֶה סֶּלָה : יִתֶּן לְךָ כִּלְבָבֶךָ וְכָל עֲצָתְךָ
יְמַלֵּא : נְרַנְּנָה בִּישׁוּעָתֶךָ וּבְשֵׁם אֱלֹהֵינוּ נִדְגֹּל
יְמַלֵּא יְיָ כָּל מִשְׁאֲלוֹתֶיךָ : עַתָּה יָדַעְתִּי כִּי
הוֹשִׁיעַ יְיָ מְשִׁיחוֹ יַעֲנֵהוּ מִשְּׁמֵי קָדְשׁוֹ בִּגְבוּרוֹת
יֵשַׁע יְמִינוֹ : אֵלֶּה בָרֶכֶב וְאֵלֶּה בַסּוּסִים וַאֲנַחְנוּ
בְּשֵׁם יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ נַזְכִּיר : הֵמָּה כָרְעוּ וְנָפָלוּ
וַאֲנַחְנוּ קַמְנוּ וַנִּתְעוֹדָד : יְיָ הוֹשִׁיעָה הַמֶּלֶךְ
יַעֲנֵנוּ בְיוֹם קָרְאֵנוּ :

(*b*) What change is made by the Septuagint in the sixth verse of the above psalm, and how is that and the last verse translated according to that version?

8. Analyse the following words, giving the prefixes, affixes and roots with their significations :— 10

וְאִשְׁחֲקֵם, תִּסְעָדֵנִי, תִּתְפַּתָּל, וַיִּתְגָּעֲשׁוּ,
הַבְרִיעֵהוּ בְּמַעְגְּלוֹתֶיךָ, יַחֲלִיקוּן, הִשִּׁיאֲנִי ;

9. Translate the following psalm into Hebrew .— 25

The Lord is my shepherd ; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures He leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul. He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil. for thou art with one, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of my enemies, thou anointest my head with oil ; my cup runneth over Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life ; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

10. Attach vowel points to the following verse :— 5

אני בצדק אחזה פניך אשבעה בהקיץ
תמונתך ;

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HAFEZ, ODES I.—XXX; ANVARI SUHAILI, CH. I. AND II.

1. Give the full name of Hafez. 3

2. Write the causal infinitives of— 3

آمرزیدن—جنبیدن—گذشتن—نشستن—نوشتن

3. Translate into English :— 14

(a) دود آه سینهٔ سوزان من
سوخت این افسردگان خام را
محرم راز دل شیدای خود
کس نمی بینم ز خاص و عام را

(b) نصیحتی کنمت یاد گیرو در عمل آر
که این حدیث ز پیر طریقتم یاد است
مجو درستي عهد از جهان سست نهاد
که این عجوزهٔ عروس هزار داماد است

(c) ما نه مردان ریایم و حریفان نفاق
آنکه او عالم سرّاست بدین حال گواست

فرض ایزد بگزاریم و بکس بد نکنیم
و آنچه گویند روا نیست نگویم رواست

4. Express :—He confessed, he waited, he made peace, he ended, he left ; using for each an Arabic word with the auxiliary—کردن

5. Mention the letters by which you can at once distinguish that a word containing one or more of them is not of pure Persian origin.

6. Translate into English :—

آورده اند که درویشی در بیشه میگذشت ودر آثار رحمت واطوار قدرت، اندیشه میفرمود ناگاه شاه بازی تیز پر دید قدری گوشت در چنگال گرفته گرد درختی پرواز میکرد وباهتزاز تمام بر حوالی آشیانه طواف میفرمود مرد ازین معنی متعجّب شد و زمانی بنظارهٔ بایستاد کلاغی بی بال وپر دید در آن آشیانه افتاده وآن بازپاره پاره گوشت جدا میکرد وبقدر حوصلهٔ کلاغ بی بال وپر در دهنش می نهاد * مرد گفت سبحان‌الله عنایت الهی و رحمت نامنتاهی نگر که کلاغی بی پر و بال را که نه قوت طیران دارد و نه

شوکت جولان درگوشه این اشیانه بی روزی
نمیگذارد

مثنوی

ادیم زمین سفرهٔ عام اوست
برین خوان یغما چه دشمن چه دوست
چنان پهن خوان کرم گسترد
که سیمرغ در قاف روزی خورد

پس من که پیوسته در طلب روزی از پای
نمی نشینم و سر در بیابان حرص نهاده بهر
حیله نانی بدست می آرم هرآینه از ضعف
یقین و سستی عتقاد خواهد بود

7. Write correctly in Persian characters the words usually spelt in English :—Sheristadár, Mofussil, Munsiff, Amildár, Tahsildár, Havildár, Jamadár, Nakoda, Sepoy, Lascar. 10

8. Translate into Persian:— 30

According to Shir Khán Lodi's memoirs the ministers of religion at Shiraz refused to say prayers over the body of Hafez when he died, because some of his poetry was considered as savouring of scepticism. After much expostulation on the part of his friends and relatives, it was at length settled that scattered couplets from his odes, written on separate slips of paper should be placed in a vessel, from which one was to be taken out by an innocent unlettered child, and the matter in dispute to be influenced by the sense of the couplet thus drawn out. They did so, and the following distich came up :—

Withhold not your step from the bier of Hafez
For, though sunk in sin, he goes to paradise.

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain briefly and illustrate by an example what is meant by the following assertion:—"The singular term which stands for the individual and is smallest in *denotation*, is, when we refer it to the various *common* terms which may be predicated of it, and so assign to it *mediately* an intensive capacity, the largest in *connotation*."—(Fowler). 8

2. State the following propositions in strict logical form, and assign to each quality and quantity:— 9

(*a*) The less a man says about his own doings the better for him.

(*b*) Much work may be done for the relief of the poor, but never too much.

(*c*) All is not gold that glitters.

3. To what heads of predicables do you refer the terms employed in the following propositions, and for what reasons?:— 8

(*a*) Charity is not obtrusive.

(*b*) The Chinese are always Chinese.

4. Examine the logical value of the following definitions, or substitute your own:— 9

(*a*) It is wilful deceit that makes a lie.

(*b*) A spring means the source from which a river proceeds.

(*c*) All's well that ends well.

5. Convert, permute and contradict the propositions— 9

(*a*) Time unveils all truth.

(*b*) Better late than never.

6. Reduce the syllogistic mood AOO′ directly; expand a progressive Soritos with an O′ conclusion into separate syllogisms; and write a Dilemma the major premiss of which consists of several antecedents and several consequents. 11

7. Explain by examples the fallacy of the illicit process of the minor term—of paronymous terms—of composition. 8

8. Analyse and examine the argument in the following passage according to the rules of syllogism :— 13

Luximan, attacked by dacoits, is put to the painful alternative either to lose his own life and property, or to assist them in getting the money of his wealthy neighbour. In this state of perplexity Luximan thus argues with himself : "Prudence dictates to us to choose out of two evils the lesser; my neighbour's ruin is the lesser evil to me, and consequently in exposing my neighbour rather than myself to ruin, I act as every prudent man ought to act. Nor can I be held responsible for the injustice of the act, being forced to it by the malice of the dacoits." By these considerations Luximan is led to assist the dacoits in robbing his neighbour, and challenges you to disprove the correctness of his reasonings.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

[11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

RÁO BÁHÁDUR DAJI NILKANTH NAGARKAR;

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If $2p = a + b + c$ and $2q^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$, show that $(q^2 - a^2)(p - a) + (q^2 - b^2)(p - b) + (q^2 - c^2)(p - c) = a^4 + b^4 + c^4 - q^2 p$. 8

2. Show how to solve a quadratic equation in its most general form. 12

A gentleman bought a horse for a certain sum, and having re-sold it for £119 found that he had gained as much per cent. by the transaction as the horse cost him. What was the prime cost of the horse?

3. Distinguish between *arithmetical* and *geometrical* progression : and prove that $s = \frac{ar^n - a}{r - 1}$, where s = sum of the series, a = first term, and r = common ratio ; and state to what series the formula belongs. 10

4. If a steam engine is observed to pass over 4 feet in the first second, and 88 feet in the 60th second of its motion, how far will it travel in the first minute ? 8

5. Sum to infinity the series $\frac{1}{1\cdot2} + \frac{1}{2\cdot3} + \frac{1}{3\cdot4} + \frac{1}{4\cdot5}$ + &c. 8

6. Define the term *combination*, and prove the formula for the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time. 9

7. Find the sum of the co-efficients of the terms in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$; and show that the sum of the co-efficients of *odd* terms is equal to the sum of the co-efficients of *even* terms $= 2^{n-1}$. 11

8. Write down the fourth term of $(3a - 2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and the eighth term of $(1 - x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. 9

WEDNESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

EUCLID.

RÁO BÁHÁDUR DAJI NILKANTH NAGARKAR;

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If ABC be a triangle whose angle A is a right angle, and BE, CF be drawn bisecting the opposite sides respectively, show that four times the sum of the squares on BE and CF is equal to five times the square on BC. 10

2. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part. 8

3. Prove that angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another. 8

4. C is the centre of a given circle, CA a radius, B a point on a radius at right angles to CA ; join AB and produce it to meet the circle again at D, and let the tangent at D meet CB produced at E ; show that BDE is an isosceles triangle. 12

5 Describe a circle about a given triangle 8

6 Parallelograms about the diameter of any parallelogram are similar to the whole parallelogram and to one another. 9

7 If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which likewise cuts the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, together with the square on the straight line which bisects the angle. 10

8 In any right-angled triangle, any rectilineal figure described on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the similar and similarly described rectilineal figures on the sides containing the right angle. 10

THURSDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

[11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

S. COOKE, M A., F.G.S., Assoc M. Inst C E.;

MORESHVAR ATMARAM TARKHAD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the significance and applications of the term "potential" in Physics. 15

2. Describe how you would proceed to find the specific gravity of a liquid lighter than water. 10

3 When a liquid solidifies it evolves heat: how would you verify this statement experimentally? 10

4 How many 'units of heat' are evolved by the fall of 500 kilograms from a height of 50 meters? 10

5 Explain what is meant by the phrase 'absolute temperature'. Describe the construction and use of the 'air thermometer'. 10

6 Describe the pendulum experiment of M. Foucault, and show how it may be applied to prove the earth's rotation. 10

7. State the laws which connect the nature of the vibrations with the properties of a vibrating string 10

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1880-81.

EXAMINERS.

JOHN NUGENT, C.S.	In English.
A. BARRET, B.A.	
F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. Mem. R.A.S.	
F. G. SELBY, B.A.	In Latin.
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.... ...	In Persian.
Ráo Bahádur KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE	In Mathematics.
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A....	
F. G. SELBY, B.A.	In History and Political Economy.
S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A. ...	
M. MACMILLAN, B.A.... ...	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J. ...	
S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Natural Science.
G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M.	

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

JOHN NUGENT, C.S. ; A. BARRETT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HAMLET; INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER OF MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. Paraphrase :—

Lear. Then if he says he loves you
It fits your wisdom so far to believe it,
As he in his particular act and place
May give his saying deed ; which is no further
Than the main voice of Denmark goes withal.
Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too credent ear you list his songs ;
Or lose your heart ; or your chaste treasure open
To his unmaster'd importunity.
Fear it, Ophelia, fear it, my dear sister ;
And keep you in the rear of your affection,
Out of the shot and danger of desire.
The chariest maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon :
Virtue itself scapes not calumnious strokes :
The canker galls the infants of the spring,
Too oft before their buttons be disclos'd ;
And in the morn and liquid dew of youth
Contagious blastments are most imminent.
Be wary, then ; best safety lies in fear :
Youth to itself rebels, though none else near.

Oph. I shall the effect of this good lesson keep,
As watchman to my heart. But, good my brother,
Do not, as some ungracious pastors do,
Show me the steep and thorny way to heaven ;
Whilst like a puff'd and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own rede.

2. Mention the opinions held by various critics regarding the character of Hamlet, and state clearly your own views on the subject. 8

3. Give the meaning of the following passages :— 7

(*a*) Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd.

(*b*) Let me comply with you in the garb.

(*c*) Up, sword; and know thou a more horrid hent.

(*d*) Marry, this is miching mallecho.

(*e*) In his meed he's unfellowed.

(*f*) . . that was to this
Hyperion to a satyr.

(*g*) For goodness, growing to a plurisy
Dies in his own too-much.

4. Draw a contrast between the plays of Hamlet and Macbeth showing at the same time any points of similarity. 6

5. Explain the allusions in the following passages :— 7

(*a*) Hercules and his load too.

(*b*) 'twas caviare to the general.

(*c*) we must speak by the card

(*d*) methought I lay
Worse than the mutines in the bilboes.

(*e*) O, Jephthah, judge of Israel, what a treasure hadst thou!

(*f*) Keeps wassail, and the swaggering up-spring reels.

6. State the derivations and the meanings as employed in Hamlet of the following words :—scrimers, haunt, romage, jump, obsequious, eager, idle, indifferent. 4

7. Describe the influence exercised by the church and Christianity in the seventh century. 10

8. What were the prerogatives of the early English sovereigns? What limitations were imposed on the royal prerogative, and how far were those limitations effectual? 11

9 "Our democracy was, from an early period, the most aristocratic, and our aristocracy the most democratic in the world." Comment upon and explain this statement. 8

10. Enumerate the causes which as stated by Macaulay led to the outbreak of the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament. 13

11. Give the characters as depicted by Macaulay of Laud, Wentworth, James I. and Monk. 8

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

JOHN NUGENT, C.S.; A. BARRETT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. In what respects does Wordsworth tell us he considered himself fitted to be a great poet? What do you understand by the "Vital Soul" which he professes to discover in himself? 10

2. With what modification did Wordsworth propound his theory that "There neither is nor can be any essential difference between the language of prose and metrical composition." State the opinion of any living critic on this point. 10

3. How far can you gather from the Prelude whether Wordsworth was fitted by experience and knowledge to form a judgment on the question of the French Revolution? Quote or give the substance of any passage bearing on this question. 10

4. Annotate the following:—(*a*) St. Bruno's pines; (*b*) where silent zephyrs sported with the dust of the Bastille; 15
(*c*) who throned
The human understanding paramount
And made of that their God,
(*d*) Ere Phœbe sighed for the false Ganymede;
(*e*) A hardy slight
Did this unprecedented course imply
Of college studies and their set rewards;
(*f*) Imagination, which, in truth,
Is but another name for absolute power
And clearest insight amplitude of mind,
And Reason in her most exalted mood;
(*g*) even so could I unsoul
As readily by syllogistic words.
Those mysteries of being which have made,
And shall continue evermore to make,
Of the whole human race one brotherhood.

5. "There are in our existence spots of time, 5
That with distinct pre-eminence retain
A renovating virtue, whence, depressed

....
..... our minds
Are nourished and invisibly repaired."

What "memorials" of his childhood does Wordsworth recall in illustration of this opinion?

6. "The three most eminent Masters of the Art of ridicule, during the eighteenth century, were, we conceive, Addison, Swift and Voltaire." Compare these three. 10

7. "Talking with a friend is nothing else but thinking aloud." What "Precept delivered by some ancient authors" is this opposed to? What ancient author does Addison cite on his side? 10

8. Explain the following:—(*a*) The play-house thunderer; (*b*) To hit the right nail on the head; (*c*) The one (Socrates) takes the town by sap, the other (Aristotle) sword in hand; (*d*) Erasmus had the misfortune to fall into the hands of a party of Trojans; (*e*) A Sorites, commonly called a pile of faggots; (*f*) Milk is sold in a note above *Ela;* (*g*) Galimatias. 12

9. "We have three poems in our tongue which are of the same nature, and each of them a master piece in its kind." What poems are referred to? Mention any circumstance which has made the essay from which this extract is taken especially famous. 10

10. In what respects does Addison consider the "Paradise Lost" as superior to the Iliad and Æneid? 8

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.;

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. Mem. R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:— 11

(*a*) दत्तेन्द्राभयदाक्षिणैर्भगवतो वैवस्वतादामनो-
र्दृप्तानां दहनाय दीपितनिजक्षत्रप्रतापाग्निभिः ।

आदित्यैर्यादि विग्रहो नृपतिभिर्वत्सस्य दिष्ट्वा ततो
दिव्यास्त्रस्फुरदुग्रदीधितिशिखानीराजितज्यं धनुः॥

(*b*) त्वया सह निवत्स्यामि वनेषु मधुगन्धिषु ।
इतीहारमतैवासौ स्नेहस्तस्याः स तादृशः ॥

What is a Manu and how many such are there in a Kalpa and what is the duration of each ?

2. Discuss fully the various readings in the following, giving the senses :— 8

(*a*) प्रियागुणसहस्राणामेकोन्मीलनपेशलः ।
णां क्रमोन्मीलनतत्परः ।
य एव दुःस्मरः कालस्तमेवस्मारिता वयम् ॥
दुःसहः

(*b*) यानि त्रीण्यकुतोभयान्यपि पदान्यासन्खरायोधने ।
त्रीण्यपराङ्मुखान्यपि
त्रीणि कुतोमुखान्यपि

(*c*) इतिचारमतेवासौ ।
इतीवारमतीवासौ ।
इतीहारमतैवासौ ।

3. Translate and explain fully :— 14

(*a*) किमस्या न प्रेयो यदि परमसह्यस्तुविरहः ।
(*b*) अव्याहतज्योतिरार्षं ते प्रातिभं चक्षुः ।
(*c*) अयमश्वः पताकयमथवा वीरघोषणा ।

(*d*) यदृच्छासंवादः किमु ।

(*e*) जातस्य ते पितुरपीन्द्रजितो निहन्तु-
र्वत्सस्य वत्स कति नाम दिनान्यमूनि ।

(*f*) अये तटस्थ इव आलापः कृतं प्रश्नेन ।

4. विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि ।
ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां क्वापि विप्रलयः कृतः ॥

Explain this stanza, giving an exposition of the theosophic doctrine alluded to therein. In what other places in the play is the word *vivarta* used, and explain its sense there. 8

5. Quote and give the substance of Râma's answer to Vâsanti when she says— 8

देव । अतिक्रान्ते धैर्यमवलम्ब्यताम् ।

and show what bearing this answer has on the poet's conception of Râma's character. Justify by referring to Râma's character and conduct the following observation :—

वज्रादपि कठोराणि मृदूनि कुसुमादपि ।
लोकोत्तराणां चेतांसि कोहि विज्ञातुमर्हति॥

6. Are मोहोपमा and संशयोपमा more like उपमा or रूपक? Give reasons for your answer. Compare the former with तत्वापह्नवरूपक and this with अपह्नुति. 10

7. Translate and explain :— 8

निर्वर्त्ये च विकार्ये च हेतुत्वं तदपेक्षया ।
प्राप्ये तु कर्मणि प्रायः क्रियापेक्षैव हेतुता ॥
मानयोग्यां करोमीति प्रियस्थानास्थितां सखीम् ।
बाला भ्रूभङ्गजिह्माक्षी पश्यति स्फुरिताधरा ॥

8. (*a*) जगदानन्दयत्येष मलिनोपि निशाकरः। 13
अनुगृह्णाति हि परान्सदोषोपि द्विजेश्वरः ॥

(*b*) करुणस्य मूर्तिरथवा शरीरिणी
विरहव्यथेव वनमेति जानकी ॥
v. l. व्यथैव.

Of what *alankâra* does Dandin give (*a*) as an instance and in what sense or senses is द्विजेश्वरः to be interpreted in that case? If the word were taken to mean simply 'an excellent (human) Brâhman' or if मुनीश्वरः were read instead, what *alankâra* would it be? What are the *alankâras* in (*b*) with the first reading and with the second? Is the former an Upamâ? Give reasons for your answer.

Compare the two *alankâras* in each of these two cases and show how it is that the change of sense or reading turns the one into the other.

9. Translate and explain— 20

प्रसिद्धकारणकलापसामानाधिकरण्येन वर्ण्यमाना कार्यानुत्पत्तिर्विशेषोक्तिः । तत्र सत्यपि कारणसमवधाने कार्यस्यानुत्पत्तौ विरोधः प्रतिभासमानः प्रसिद्धतरकारणवैकल्यधिया निवर्तते । यथा

उपनिषदः परिपीता गीतापिच हन्त मतिपथं नीता ।
तदपि न हा विधुवदना मानससदनाद्बहिर्याते ॥

अत्रोपनिषदर्थावमर्शे सकललोकानित्यत्वज्ञाने प्रसिद्धविरतिहेतौ सत्यपि विरत्यनुत्पत्तेर्वर्णनाद्रागाधिक्यरूपं प्रतिबन्धकं प्रतीयते ।

Compare this विशेषोक्ति with Dandin's, and trace the resemblance between his निदर्शनम् or निदर्शना with that involved according to later writers in such instances as the following:—

दर्पेण कौतुकवता मयि बद्धलक्ष्यः
पश्चाद्बलैरनुसृतोयमुदीर्णधन्वा ।
द्वेधा समुद्धतमरुत्तरलस्य धत्ते
मेघस्य माघवतचापधरस्य लक्ष्मीम् ॥

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER,

[2 P.M TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II,

F. KIELHORN, PH. D.;

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. Mem. R.A S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Translate into Sanskrit:— 35

If, then, we ask the question, does caste, as we find it in Manu and at the present day, form part of the most ancient religious teaching of the Vedas? We can answer with a decided "No." There is no authority whatever in the hymns of the Veda for the complicated system of castes; no authority for the privileges claimed by the Brâhmans; no authority for the degraded position of the S'ûdras. There is no law to prohibit the different classes of the people from living together, from eating and drinking together; no law to prohibit the marriage of people belonging to different castes; no law to brand the offspring of such marriages with an indelible stigma All that is found in the Veda, at least in the most ancient portion of it, the hymns, is a verse in which it is said that the priest, the warrior, the husbandman, and the serf, formed all alike part of Brâhman.

2. Translate into English :— 23

(*a*) तत्र च मध्यभागे महावराहदंष्ट्रावलम्बिनीमिव महीं विस्तारिणि देहप्रभाजालजले भुजलताविक्षेपपरिभ्रमैः प्रतरन्तीभिरिव चामरग्राहिणीभिरुपवीज्यमानां भूषणरवप्रनृत्तशिखिशतचित्रचन्द्रकेण * भवनेनापि कौतुकोत्पादितलोचनसहस्रेणेव दृश्यमानां नूपुरमणिकिरणचक्रवालेन गुरुनितम्बभरखिन्नोरुयुगलसहायतामिव कर्तुमुद्गच्छता स्पृश्यमानजघनभागामुन्मदनवयौवनकुञ्जरमदराजिभ्यां भूलताभ्यां मनःशिलापङ्कलिखितेन च रागाविष्टेन मन्मथहृदयेनेव वदनलग्नेन तिलकविन्दुना विद्योतितललाटपट्टां निर्दयदग्धैकमन्मथप्रमथनाथरोषेणेव प्रतिहृदयं मन्मथायुतान्युत्पादयन्तीं मुक्ताफलखचितचन्द्रलेखिकाप्रतिम* खेदजलविन्दुजालचितनखपदाभिप्रायेण ताम्बूलकरङ्कवाहिनीं पयोधरे पटवासमुष्टिना ताडयन्तीं पृथिवीमिव समुत्सारितमहाकुलभूभृद्वरव्यतिकर* शेषभोगेषु निषण्णां शरदमिवोत्पादितमानसजन्मपक्षिरवापनीतनीलकण्ठमदां गौरीमिव श्वेतांशुकरचितोत्तमाङ्गाभरणां दिनमुखलक्ष्मीमिव भास्वन्मुक्तांशुभिन्नपद्मरागप्रसाधनां मयूरावलीमिव नितम्बचुम्बिशिखण्डभारविस्फुरच्चन्द्रकान्तां कादम्बरीं ददर्श ॥

* Various readings : ०शतविततचित्रचन्द्रकेण; ०चन्द्रलेखिकासंक्रान्तप्रतिमां खेद०; ०व्यतिकरां शेष०.

(*b*) अनेन दुरात्मना दुःशिक्षितेन ज्ञानाभिमानिना पण्डितंमन्येन दुर्विदग्धेन दुर्बुद्धिनालीकधीरेण स्वयंकृतमिथ्याविकल्पशतसहस्रभरितेनाश्रद्दधानेन मूढहृदयेन यद्यदेवानेकप्रकारं शृङ्गारनृत्याचार्येण भगवता मनोभवेनान्तर्गतविकारावेदनाय मामुद्दिश्य बाला बलात्कार्यते तत्तदेवादृष्टपूर्वत्वाद्दिव्यकन्यकानां रूपानुरूपलीलासंभावनया च तावतो मनोरथस्यात्मन उपर्यसंभावनया च सर्वं सहजमेवैतदस्या इति विकल्पसंशयदोलाधिरूढं मां ग्राहयतैवमीदृशस्य देव्या दुःखस्य तव चोपालम्भस्य हेतुतां नीतोऽस्मि ।

3. Translate, adding notes :— 12

(*a*) ददर्श च सितवसननिविडनिबद्धस्तनपरिकराभिः श्वेतपटव्यञ्जनाभिर्जटाजिनमौञ्जीवल्कलाषाढधारिणीभिर्वर्णिचिन्हाभिस्तापसीभिः साक्षादिव मन्त्रदेवताभिः पठन्तीभिर्भगवतः शौद्धोदनेरुत्र्यम्बकस्याम्बिकायाः कार्त्तिकेयस्य विष्टरश्रवसो * जिनस्यार्यावलोकितेश्वरस्यार्हतो वैश्वदेवस्य मार्त्तण्डस्य विरिञ्चस्य पुण्याः स्तुतीरुपास्यमानां महाश्वेताम् ॥

* Various reading जिनस्यार्य०.

(*b*) प्रलम्बकूर्चधरैश्छागैरपि धृतव्रतैरिव स्फुरदधरपुटैराखुभिरपि जपपरैरिव कृष्णाजिनप्रावृताङ्गैः कुरङ्गैरपि प्रतिशयितैरिव ज्वलितलोहितमूर्धरत्नरश्मिभिः कृष्णसर्पैरपि शिरोधृतमणिदीपकैरिवाराध्यमाना ॥

(c) गद्ये कृतेऽपि गुरुणा तु तथाक्षराणि
यन्निर्गतानि पितुरेव स मेऽनुभावः ।
* एकः प्लवामृतरसास्पदचन्द्रपादैः
संपर्क एव हि मृगाङ्कमणेर्द्रवाय ॥

Various reading एकप्लवा०.

4. Translate into English :— 12

(a) भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदनुप्रवेशमथवा
कुशलः ।
मुखमिन्दुरुज्ज्वलकपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन
सुदृशामविशत् ॥

(b) क्षणशयितविबुद्धाः कल्पयन्तः प्रयोगा-
नुदधिमहति राज्ये काव्यवद्दुर्विगाहे ।
गहनमपररात्रप्राप्तबुद्धिप्रसादाः
कवय इव महीपाश्चिन्तयन्त्यर्थजातम् ॥

(c) प्रतिशरणमशीर्णज्योतिरग्न्याहितानां
विधिविहितावेरिध्यैः सामिधेनीरधीत्य ।
कृतगुरुदुरितौघध्वंसमध्वर्युवर्यै-
र्हुतमयमपलीढे साधु सांनाय्यमग्निः ॥

5. Translate and explain :— 8

(a) तदयुक्तमङ्ग तव विश्वसृजा न कृतं यदीक्ष-
णसहस्रतयम् ।
प्रकटीकृता जगति येन खलु स्फुटमिन्द्रता-
द्य मयि गोत्रभिदा ॥

(*b*) नानाविधाविष्कृतसामजस्वरः सहस्रवर्त्मा च-
पलैर्दुरव्ययः ।
गान्धर्वभूयिष्ठतया समानतां स सामवेदस्य
दधौ बलोदाधिः ॥

6. Write notes on the formation, etymology, construction, or meaning of the following words or passages :— 10

(*a*) अपीप्यन्; प्रपित्सु; पुष्पधनुः; सर्वरात्र.

(*b*) ओषधिपति; मातरिश्वन्; विवस्वत्.

(*c*) करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनम्.

(*d*) अदिद्युतद्धातुलीनमुपसर्ग इवार्थम्; नाम रूढ-
मपि च व्युदपादि;
कामसूत्रपदतामुपजग्मुः; स्वनाम निन्ये रवणः
स्फुटार्थताम्; बलीयान्हेतुरागमात्.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.

VERGIL, GEORGICS III. AND IV., HORACE ODES I., SATIRES I.

1. From what are the best known "similes" in the Georgics taken?

2. Describe the chief vices and foibles satirized by Horace.

3. Give some account of the Horatian lyric metres.

4. Translate :—

(i) Necnon et pecori est idem dilectus equino.
Tu modo quos in spem statues submittere gentis
Præcipuum iam inde a teneris impende laborem,
Continuo pecoris generosi pullus in arvis
Altius ingreditur et mollia crura reponit.
Primus et ire viam et fluvios temptare minaces
Audet et ignoto sese committere ponti :
Nec vanos horret strepitus. Illi ardua cervix
Argutumque caput, brevis alvus, obesaque terga :
Luxuriatque toris animosum pectus. Honesti
Spadices glaucique : color deterrimus albis
Et gilvo.

(ii) Interea toto non secius aere ningit :
Intereunt pecudes, stant circumfusa pruinis
Corpora magna boum, conferto que agmine cervi
Torpent mole nova, et summis vix cornibus exstant.
Hos non immissis canibus, non cassibus ullis
Puniceæ ve agitant pavidos formidine pinnæ ;
Sed frustra oppositum trudentes pectore montem
Comminus obtruncant ferro graviterque rudentes
Cædunt, et magno læti clamore reportant.
Ipsi in defossis specubus secura sub alta
Otia agunt terra, congestaque robora totasque
Advolvere focis ulmos, ignique dedere.

(iii) His quidam signis atque hæc exempla secuti
Esse apibus partem divinæ mentis et haustus
Ætherios dixere : deum namque ire per omnes
Terrasque tractusque maris cœlumque profundum :
Hinc pecudes armenta viros genus omne ferarum
Quemque sibi tenues nascentem arcessere vitas.
Scilices huc reddi deinde ac resoluta referri
Omnia, nec morti esse locum, sed viva volare
Sideris in numerum atque alto succedere calo.

(iv) Vile potabis modicis Sabinum
Cantharis, Græca quod ego ipse testa
Conditum levi, datus in theatro
Cum tibi plausus,

Clare Mæcenas eques, ut paterni
Fluminis ripæ simul et iocosa
Redderet laudes tibi Vaticani
Montis imago.

Cæcubum et pfælo domitam Caleno
Tum bibes uvam ; mea nec Falernæ
Temperant vites neque Formiani
Pocula colles

(v) Persicos odi, puer, apparatus :
Displicent nexæ philyra coronæ :
Mitte sectari rosa quo locorum
Sera moretur.

Simplici myrto nihil adlabores
Sedulus curo : neque te ministrum
Dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta
Vite bibentem.

(vi) Quo tibi, Tilli,
Sumere depositum clavum, fierique tribuno?
Invidia adcrevit privato quæ minor esset.
Nam ut quisque insanis nigris medium impediit crus
Pellibus et latum demisit pectore clavum,
Audit continuo 'quis homo hic aut quo patre natus?'
Ut si qui ægrotet quo morbo Barrus, haberi
Ut cupiat formosus, eat quacunque, puellis
Iniciat curam quærendi singula, quali
Sit facie, sura, quali pede, dente, capillo :
Sic qui promittit civis urbem sibi curæ,
Imperium fore et Italiam, delubra deorum,
Quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus,
Omnis mortalis curare et quærere cogit.

5. The meanings of the following words in Vergil—
Vescus, mapalia, redire, fovere, agmen, insinoerus.

6. What incidents are introduced by Vergil into Georgics III. and IV.?

TUESDAY. 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.

LIVY BOOK XXV., CICERO DE NATURA DEORUM.

1. What does Livy say about—
(i) The difficulty of enlisting soldiers.
(ii) The character of the publicani.
(iii) The introduction of new religions into Rome.

2. What were the functions of the Consul, Proconsul, Quaestor, Praetor and Ædile?

3. What arguments are adduced in Cicero's treatise for and against (i) the hypothesis of the world having been created, and (ii) the argument in favour of the existence of God drawn from the evidence of design?

4. Translate :—

(i) Ac de forma quidem partim natura nos admonet, partim ratio docet. Nam a natura habemus omnes omnium gentium speciem nullam aliam nisi humanam deorum. Quae enim alia forma occurrit unquam aut vigilanti cuiquam aut dormienti? Sed ne omnia revocentur ad primas notiones, ratio hoc idem ipsa declarat. Nam cum praestantissiman naturam, vel quia beata est, vel quia sempiterna, convenire videatur eandem esse pubcerrimam: quae compositio membrorum, quae conformatio lineamentorum, quae figura, quae species humana potest esse pulcrior? Vos, quidem, Limli, soletis (nam Cotta meus modo hoc, modo illud) cum artificium effingitis fabricamque divinam, quam sint omnia in hominis figura non modo ad usum verum etiam ad venustatem apta describere. Quod si omnium animantium formas vincit hominis figura, deus autem animans est: ea figura profecto est, quae pulcerrima sit omnium: quoniamque deos beatissimos esse constat beatus autem esse sine virtute nemo potest, nec virtus sine ratione constare, nec ratio usquam inesse nisi in hominis figura, hominis esse specie deos confitendum est.

What is said in reply to this reasoning?

(ii) Magna augurum auctoritas: quid haruspicum ars? nonne divina? Haec et innumerabilia ex eodem genere qui videat, nonne cogatur confiteri esse deos? Quorum enim interpretes sunt, eos ipsos esse certe necesse est: deorum autem interpretes sunt: deos igitur esse fateamur. At fortasse non omnia eveniunt quae praedicta sunt. Ne aegri quidem quia non omnes convalescunt, idcirco ars nulla medicina est. Signa ostenduntur a diis immortalibus rerum futurarum. In his qui erraverunt, non deorum natura sed hominum coniectura peccavit.

(iii) Iam vero siquidem vos illa delectat explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum: exsectum a filio Cœlum, vinctum itidem a filio Saturnum, haec et alia generis eiusdem vos ita defenditis ut ii qui ista finxerunt, non insani sed etiam fuisse sapientes videantur. In enodandis autem nominibus, quod miserandum sit, laboratis. Saturnus, quia se saturat annis: Mavors, quia magna vertit: Minerva quia minuat aut quia minatur: Venus quia venit ad omnia; Ceres a gerendo.

Quam periculosa consuetudo! In multis enim nominibus haerebitis. Qui veiovi facies? Quid Volcano? Quanquam quoniam Neptunum a nando appellatum putas nullum erit nomen quod non possis una littera explicare unde ductum sit. In quo quidem magis tu mihi natare visus es quam ipse Neptunus.

(iv) Gracchus ex equo desilit: idem ceteros facere iubet, hortaturque ut quod unum reliquum fortuna fecerit id cohonestent virtute. Reliquum autem quid esse paucis a multitudine in valle silva ac montibus septa circumventis, praeter mortem? id referre utrum praebentes corpora pecorum modo inulti trucidentur, an, toto animo a patiendo exspectandoque eventu in impetum atque iram verso, agentes audentesque, perfusi hostium cruore, inter exspirantium inimicorum cumulata armaque et corpora cadant. Lucanum proditorem ac transfugam omnes peterent: qui eam victimam prae se ad inferos misisset, eum decus eximium egregium que solatium suae morti inventurum. Inter haec dicta, paludamento circum laevum brachium intorto, nam ne scuta quidem secum extulerant, in hostes impetum fecit. Maior quam pró numero hominum editur pugna.

5. Translate into Latin :—

Accompanied by his faithful Achates, Æneas enters the woods in quest of the golden bough. The search seems in vain, until two white doves, the birds of his goddess-mother Venus, make their appearance, and, leading the way by short successive flights, draw the seekers on to the wondrous tree, on which they at last alight The hero makes prize of the golden branch, with which he returns to the Sibyl. Under her directions he offers the due sacrifices to the infernal powers—four black bulls, a barren heifer, and a black ewe-lamb—and then, still under the leading of the prophetess, with drawn sword in his hand, he enters the mouth of Hades.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Shahnama, from the arrival of the painter Mani at the court of Shapur, till the visit of Behram to Shankal, the Badshah of Hind.

Anvari Suhaili.—XI and XII.

1. Mention the names of the kings and the duration of their reigns from Ardeshir to Behram-Gur inclusive of both. 5

(*a*) In what manner did Yadegard loose his life? 5

(*b*) Describe briefly the trial by which Behram-Gur ascended the throne. 5

(*c*) What number does the word غضاف express according to the Abujad notation? 6

2. Translate into English :— 25

بیاراسته طوق یوز از کهر
بدو اندر افگنده زنجیر زر
بیآمد شهنشاه از اینسان بدشت
همی تاجش از مشتري برگذشت
هر آنکس که بودند نخجیر جوي
سوي آب دریا نهادند روي
جهاندار بهرام هر هفت سال
بدان آب رفتي بفرخنده فال
چو لشکر نیزدیک دریا رسید
شهنشاه دریا پر از مرغ دید
بزد طبل و طغرل شد اندر هو
شکیبا نبد مرغ فرمانروا
زبون بود چنگال اورا کلنگ
شکاري که نخجیر او بد پلنگ

سرانجام شد در هوا ناپدید
کلنکي بچنک آمدش بر دمید
بپرید برسان تیر از کمان
یکي باز دار ازپس او روان
دل شاه کشت از پریدنش تنک
همیتاخت ازپس براواي زنک
یکي باغ پیش اندر آمد فراخ
بر آورده از کوشه باغ کاخ
بشد تازیان با تني چند شاه
همیبود لشکر بنخجیر گاه

(a) Give any other meanings you know of the words طغرل مشترنی and زنک besides those which they have in the above piece. 6

3. State, as briefly as you can, the subjects treated of in the 11th and the 12th chapter of the Anvari Suhaili. 6

4. Translate into English :— 20

جفتي کبوتر در اول تابستان دانه چند فراهم آورد و درگوشه جهت زمستان ذخیره بنهادند و آن دانها نم داشت * چون تابستان بآخر رسید حرارت هوا اثر کرده دانها خشک شد * از انچه بیشتر بودی کمتر نمودي کبوتر نر درین وقتها از خانه غایب

بود چون باز آمد و دانه را اندک دید جفت
را ملامت اغاز کرد وگفت این دانها جهت
قوت زمستان نهاده بودیم که چون شدت سرما
پدید آید واز کثرت برف دانه در صحرا نماند
بدان گزرانیم * درین اوقات که در کوه و
دشت چینه یافت شود توذخیره را چرا
خوردی واز طریق حزم انحراف
ورزیدی آخر نشنیده که حکما گفته اند

فرد

کنون که برگ ونوائیت هست جهدی کن
ذخیره بنه از بهر بینوایی خویش

کبوتر ماده گفت ازین دانها من نخورده ام
وبهیچ وجه درآن تصرفی نکرده * کبوترنر
چون دانه کمتر میدید انکار اورا باور
نداشت ومیزدش تاسپری شد * پس در
فصل زمستان که بارانها متواتر گشت واثار
رطوبت بر در و دیوار ظاهر شد دانه نم
کشید وبقرار اصلی باز رفت * نر وقوف

یافت که سبب نقصان چه بوده جزع کردن
گرفت و در فراق یار غمگسار نالیدن آغاز
کرد و بزاری میگریست

5. Which do you consider to be the verb most frequently used as an auxiliary in forming compound verbs with Arabic words, or Persian adjectives? 6

6. Ferdausi sometimes lengthens a word by the addition, or shortens it by the omission of a letter. Give a few examples. 9

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

Divani Hafez :—Odes CLI—CLXXX: *Ferishtah* :—Akbar.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 5

سمن بویان غبار غم چو بنشینند بنشانند
پری رویان قرار از دل بستیزند بستانند
بفتراک جفا دلها چو بر بندند بربندند
ز زلف عنبرین جانها چو بفشانند بفشانند
ز چشم لعل رمانی چو می بارند میخندند
ز رویم راز پنهانی چو می بینند میخوانند
بعمری یک نفس با ما چو بنشینند برخیزند
نهال شوق در خاطر چو بزخیزند بنشانند

چو منصور از مراد آنانکه بر دارند بردارند
که با این درد اگر دربند درمانند درمانند
سر شک گوشه گیران را چو دریابند دریابند
رخ از مهر سحر خیزان نکردانند اگر دانند
درین حضرت چو مشتاقان نیاز آرند ناز آرند
بدین درگاه حافظ را چو میرانند میرانند

2. At what age and in what year was Akbar proclaimed Emperor? 5

(*a*) Explain the meaning and use of the phrases

مریم مکانی and عرش اشیانی

3. Narrate briefly the fortunes and end of Byram Khán after Akbar had dismissed him from the post of prime-minister. 10

4. The chronogram از گلشن اقبال نهالی شده کم 10
expresses the year of Prince Murád's death; find it.

5. Translate into English— 20

محمد حسین میرزا که زخم برخسارة داشت
واسپش هم زخمی بود در آثنای گریختن
به بوته زقوم رسیده خواست که اسپ بالای
آن جهاند بیطاقتی اسپ واضطراب سوار
کار خود کرده محمد حسین میرزا از خانهٔ زین
جدا شد مردم پادشاهی در رسیده و اورا
گرفتار نموده پیش پادشاه آوردند و هرکدام

دعوی گرفتن نمودند پادشاه از محمدحسین
میرزا پرسید که کدام کس ترا گرفت او
گفت غیرنمک پادشاه کسی مرا نگرفته و
الحق راست گفته است* درینوقت پادشاه
با جمعی قلیل که عدد آنها بدویست نمیرسد
بزیر پشته که در حوالی جنگ گاه بود نشسته
انتظار خان اعظم میرزا عزیز گوکه میکشید
که فوجی بزرگ نمودارشد وچون ازافواج
ظفر امواج دور تر بودند اضطرابی درمیان
مردم پادشاهی پدید آمده شخصی بجهت
تحقیق آن رفت وخبر آورد که اختیارالملک
گجراتی است که بسبب شنیدن خبر شکست
بقصد جنگ می آید پادشاه آن دویست
کس را حکم کرد که بضرب تیر روی ایشان
بگردانند ونقاره چیان راکه ازدهشت دست
ازکار آن دویست رفته بود بنفس نفیس
بانکه برانها زده بف باره نواختن بازداشت
واختیار الملک نیز همین که شنید پادشاه
درمیان ان مردم است هراسان و ترسان راه
گریز پیش گرفت

6. Translate into Persian— 35

The Emperor learned the joyful tidings from Terdi Beg Khan at the first stage, about twelve kos from Amerkot, where he was still encamped. "As soon", says one who attended him, "as the Emperor had finished his thanksgivings to God, the Amirs were introduced, and offered their congratulations. He then called Jouher, and asked, what he had committed to his charge. Jouher answered, two hundred Shâhrukies, a silver wristlet, and a musk-bag; adding that the two former had been restored to their owners. His Majesty inquired the reason of this, as they had been given to him to keep. Jouher said, that, in doing so, he had obeyed his Majesty's orders. On this, the Emperor ordered the musk-bag to be brought, which was done. Having broken it on a china-plate, he called his nobles, and divided it among them as the royal present in honour of his son's birth." So unpromising were the circumstances that attended the birth of one who was to become the most magnificent sovereign of his age.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Ráo Bahádur KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE;
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If two straight lines be parallel, and one of them be at right angles to a plane, the other also shall be at right angles to the same plane. 12

From a point A a perpendicular is drawn to a plane meeting it in B, and from B a perpendicular is drawn to a straight line CD in the plane meeting it in C; show that AC is at right angles to CD.

2. If two straight lines which meet one another be parallel to two other straight lines which meet one another, but are not in the same plane with the first two, the plane passing through these is parallel to the plane passing through the others. 6

3. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than the third. 6

4. Define *conic section, eccentricity, tangent, diameter*. 12

If a chord PP′ of a conic meet the directrix in Z, show that ZS bisects the angle between P′S and PS produced.

5 A pair of tangents OQ, OQ′ are drawn to a parabola; show that the triangles OSQ, OSQ′ are similar, and that the angle which either of the tangents makes with OS is equal to the angle which the other makes with the axis. 6

6. Two chords of a parabola intersect outside the curve; prove that the rectangles contained by their segments are to one another in a ratio which depends only on the directions of the chords 12

How is this proposition to be stated (1) when one chord becomes a tangent, (2) when both chords become tangents?

7. In an ellipse show that the distance between the focus and extremity of the minor axis is equal to half the major axis. 12

A point P on an ellipse is equidistant from the directrix and axis-minor; prove that S′P = 3 SP.

8. If PCP′, DCD′ be conjugate diameters of an ellipse and QV be an ordinate to PCP′, show that— 14

$$QV^2 : PV.\ P'V :: CD^2 : CP^2.$$

When the diameters are equal show that this proportion assumes the form

$$QV^2 + CV^2 = \text{constant}.$$

9. Prove that the triangle formed by the tangent at a point of an hyperbola and the asymptotes is of invariable area. 6

10. The normal at a point P of an hyperbola meets the conjugate diameter in F, the transverse axis in G and the conjugate axis in g; show that 14

$$PF.\ PG = BC^2 \qquad PF.\ Pg = AC^2$$

and that if the hyperbola be equilateral

$$PG = CP = Pg.$$

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P M.]

STATICS.

RÁO BÁHÁDUR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE;

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A system of forces acting in one plane on a particle will be in equilibrium, if the sum of the resolved parts of the forces along two straight lines at right angles to each other vanishes. 5

Three forces acting at a point are in equilibrium; the greatest force is 5 lbs., the least force 3 lbs., and the angle between the two forces is a right angle; find the other force. 3

2 Show that a system of forces acting in one plane on a rigid body can in general be reduced to a couple and a single force acting at an arbitrary point in the plane 6

3 Parallel forces act at the angular points B and C of a triangle such that Q R :: tan B : tan C; show that their centre is at the foot of the perpendicular from A on BC. 6

4. A heavy bar 14 feet long is bent into a right angle so that the lengths of the portions which meet at the angle are 8 feet and 6 feet respectively; show that the distance of the centre of gravity of the bar so bent from the point which was the centre of gravity when the bar was straight is $9\sqrt{2}/7$ feet 12

5. Two straight rods without weight, each 4 feet long, are loaded with weights, 1 lb, 3 lbs., 5 lbs., 7 lbs., 9 lbs, placed in order a foot apart. show how to place one of the rods across the other, so that both may balance about a fulcrum at the middle point of the other 10

6. What are the requisites of a good balance? 16

In the investigation you find that one of the requisites is in part at variance with another: how are both satisfied?

7. A common steel-yard is correctly constructed for a moveable weight P; show that it may be made a correctly constructed instrument for a moveable weight nP by suspending at the $C.G$ of the steel-yard a weight equal to $(n-1)$ times the weight of the steel-yard. 10

8. Find the ratio of P to W in the third system of pullies, the weights of the moveable pullies being given. 10

9. Describe the *Chinese Wheel*, and investigate its *mechanical advantage*. 10

10. A body is supported on a *rough* inclined plane by a power P acting at any angle to the plane; find the conditions of equilibrium. What is the least power which will suffice to move the body up the plane? 12

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group A.*)

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

JOHN NUGENT, C.S.; A. BARRETT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

POPE.

1. Give a sketch of the life of Pope, mentioning the dates of the publication of his principal works. 12

2. What effects on Pope's style and writings had his intercourse with Addison, Swift and Bolingbroke? 10

3. What are the enduring qualities which render Pope's *Satires and Epistles* of permanent value? 12

4. Paraphrase:— 16

See the wild waste of all-devouring years!
How Rome her own sad sepulchre appears,
With nodding arches, broken temples spread!
The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead!
Imperial wonders rais'd on nations spoil'd,
Where mix'd with slaves the groaning martyr toil'd:
Huge theatres, that now unpeopled woods,
Now drain'd a distant country of her floods:
Fanes, which admiring gods with pride survey,
Statues of men scarce less alive than they!
Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Some hostile fury, some religious rage.
Barbarian blindness, Christian zeal conspire,
And papal piety, and gothic fire.

Perhaps, by its own ruins sav'd from flame,
Some buri'd marble half preserves a name,
That name the learn'd with fierce disputes pursue,
And give to Titus old Vespasian's due
Ambition sigh'd she found it vain to trust
The faithless column and the crumbling bust
Huge moles, whose shadow stretch'd from shore to shore,
Their ruins perish'd, and their place no more!
Convinc'd, she now contracts her vast design,
And all her triumphs shrink into a coin.

5 "In his choice of the subject of the *Essay on Man* Pope was the man of his age" Comment on and explain this passage What does Pope say was his design in writing the *Essay on Man*? 12

6. What canons does Pope prescribe for the guidance of critics, and what are the causes as stated by him which prevent true criticism? 12

7 What were Pope's objects in writing the *Dunciad*? Who was its original hero? Enumerate the principal persons held up to ridicule in the poem, and mention any other poems of a similar nature with which you are acquainted 12

8 Explain the following passages, and mention the poems from which they are taken — 14

(*a*) Scotists and Thomists, now, in peace remain
Amidst their kindred cobwebs in Duck-Lane

(*b*) Heroic Judith, as old Hebrews show,
Preserv'd the Jews, and slew th' Assyrian foe

(*c*) See Falkland dies, the virtuous and the just!
See god-like Turenne prostrate on the dust!

(*d*) When Reason doubtful, like the Samian letter,
Points him two ways, the narrower is the better

(*e*) October store and best Virginia,
Tithe Pig, and mortuary guinea

(*f*) And hence one master passion in the breast,
Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest

(*g*) Let Ireland tell, how wit upheld her cause,
Her trade supported, and supplied her laws.

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

JOHN NUGENT, C.S.; A. BARRETT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What contemporary writers on the Parliamentary side have related the events of the quarrel between the King and the Parliament? 5

2. "If we were to draw our knowledge from no other book than Lord Clarendon's History it would still be impossible to avoid the inference that misconduct on the part of the crown, and more especially of the church, was the chief, if not the sole, cause of these prevailing discontents." Show that this is so with reference to the church. 10

3. "It could never be hoped that more sober and dispassionate men would ever meet together in that place, or fewer who brought ill purposes with them." Of whom is this said, and with what degree of correctness? 10

4. How does Clarendon qualify the statement of his opinion that "there is a protection which princes owe their servant when in the execution of their trusts they swerve from the strict rule of the law"? 5

5. "Men are much more passionate for injustice than for violence; because the one coming as from an equal, seems rapine; when the other proceeding from one stronger is but the effect of necessity." What transaction has Clarendon under consideration when he makes this reflection? 10

6. Describe the characters of the younger Sir H. Vane, Lord Falkland, and the Duke of Buckingham. 20

7. Give a short account of the career of Sir Marmaduke Langdale. 10

8. Relate the story of the capture of Pontefract Castle by Colonel Morrice. What do you gather incidentally in that narrative as to the manners of the time? What does Clarendon say of Lambert's retaliation, and intimidation of the garrison of Pontefract? 15

9. Refer to passages illustrative of Clarendon's feeling towards the Scotch. 5

10. How far back does Clarendon consider it necessary to trace the public discontent? 10

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group A.*)

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

F. KIELHORN, PH. D.;
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. Mem. R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give Mammata's definition of a *kâvya*, and show the bearing of the subject-matter of the several *ullâsas* of the *kâvya-prakâs'a* on that definition. 8

2. What according to Mammata is the signification of terms. Does he admit their denoting power? If not, why not, and how are individuals signified? Explain— 12

(*a*) साक्षात्संकेतितं योर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः

(*b*) तद्वानपोहो वा शब्दार्थः ।

What is the use of the word साक्षात् in (*a*)? Does not अभिधत्ते involve tautology? Whose views are set forth in (*b*)?

3. Point out the differences between लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना which justify the latter being considered a distinct process.

4. (*a*) स्थायी रत्यादिको भावो जानितः ... मुख्यया वृत्त्या रामादावनुकार्ये तद्रूपतानुसंधानान्नर्तकेपि प्रतीयमानो रसः । 12

(*b*) कार्यकारणसहकारिभिः...संयोगाद्गम्यगमकभावरूपादनुमीयमानः...स्थायित्वेन संभाव्यमानो रत्यादिर्भावस्तत्रासन्नपि सामाजिकानां वासनया चर्व्यमाणो रसः ।

What objections are the views set forth in the passages from which these extracts are taken open to? Translate and explain (*b*).

5. Explain रसाभास and भावशबलता and quote or give reference to instances of them in the third act of the Uttara R. ch.

6. Translate into Sanskrit and English :— 12

(*a*) केसेसु बलामोडिअ
तेण समरम्मि जअसिरी गहिआ ।
नह कन्दराहिं विहुरा
तस्स दिढं कण्ठअम्मि संठविआ ॥

(*b*) जा ठेरं व हसन्ती कइवअणम्बुरुहबद्ध-
विणिवेसा ।
दावेदि भुअणमण्डलमण्णंविअ सावाणी ॥

What are the implied senses (ध्वनि) in these.

7. Translate and explain :— 15

(*a*) तद्ग्राहकं च न निर्विकल्पकं विभावादिपरामर्शप्रधानत्वात् । नापि सविकल्पकं चर्व्यमाणस्यालौकिकानन्दमयस्य स्वसंवेदनसिद्धत्वात् ।

(*b*) तेषामपि मते सामान्यविशेषरूपः पदार्थः संकेतविषय इत्यतिविशेषभूतो वाक्यान्तर्गतोऽसंकेतितत्वादवाच्य एव यत्र पदार्थः प्रतिपद्यते तत्र दूरेऽर्थान्तरभूतस्य निःशेषच्युतेत्यादौ विध्यादेश्चर्चा ।

8. Give instances of *gunas* and *doshas* which under certain circumstances become *doshas* and *gunas* respectively, and state the circumstances. 7

9. न खलु व्यङ्ग्यसंस्पर्शपरामर्शादत्र चारुताप्रतीतिः । अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव । 9

. Is it so in all *alankâras*? Mention all such as depend for their charm on the *vyangya* or implied sense only, stating that sense.

10. What *alankâras* of the Kâvya-prakâs'a come under the Kâvyâdurs'a's *hetu* and *atis'ayokti*, and what do not occur in the latter at all? Mention four which bear the same name in both, but are different. Explain these last, and compare their definitions as given in the two works. 12

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(*Group A.*)

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.;

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. Mem R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate:— 15

(*a*) यःस्तब्धं दिवसान्तमानतशिरा नास्ते समुल्लम्बितो
यस्योद्वर्षणलोष्टकैरपि सदा पृष्ठे न जातः किणः।
यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरपि मुहुर्जङ्घान्तरं चर्व्यते
तस्यात्यायतकोमलस्य सततं द्यूतप्रसङ्गेन किम्॥

(*b*) निष्पन्दीकृतपद्मखण्डनयनं नष्टक्षपावासरं
विद्युद्दृष्टिः क्षणदृष्टनष्टतिमिरं प्रच्छादिताशामुखम्।
निश्चेष्टं स्वपितीव संप्रति पयोधारागृहान्तर्गत
स्फीताम्भोधरधामनैकजलदच्छत्रापिधानं जगत्॥

(*c*) छन्नं दोषमुदाहरन्ति कुपिता न्यायेन दूरीकृता :
स्वान्दोषान्कथयन्ति नाधिकरणे सन्तोऽपि नष्टा ध्रुवम् ।
ये पक्षापरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संकुर्वते
संक्षेपादपवाद एव सुलभो द्रष्टुर्गुणो दूरतः ॥

2. Translate with notes, giving any various readings known to you, explanations different from those adopted by you, similar passages from other works, &c. :— 15

(*a*) भित्तीनां च न दर्शनान्तरगतः संधिः करालो भवेत् ।
(*b*) परिवादबहलदोषान्नृपस्य रक्षान्परिहरामि ।
(*c*) नीयमाना भुजिष्या त्वं कम्पसे नानुकम्पसे ।
(*d*) परधननिरता गुणेष्ववाच्याः ।
(*e*) अक्षद्यूतजितो युधिष्ठिर इवाध्वानं गतः
कोकिलः ।
(*f*) कर्मान्तोत्थितदारुवारितगतिः ।
(*g*) न ह्याकृतिः सुसदृशं विजहाति वृत्तम् ।
(*h*) चाषाग्रपक्षसदृशं भृशमन्तरा ते मिथ्यैतदा-
ननमिदं भवतः ।
(*i*) मिथ्यैव नन्दसि परव्यसनेन नित्यम् ।

3. Translate into Sanskrit and English, give the context, and state to which dialects the passages belong :— 12

(*a*) पञ्चज्जण जेण मालिदा इत्थिअ मालिअ
गाम लक्खिदे ।
अवले अ चण्डाल मालिदे अवशं शे णल
शग्ग गाहादि ॥

(*b*) जे वि किल शत्तुं वाबादअन्तं पेक्खदि तइश अण्णाइशं जम्मन्तले आक्खिलोगे ण होदि ॥

(*c*) एदे क्खु दासीएउत्ता अत्थकलुवत्ता वरडा-भीदा विअ गोवालदारआ जहिं जहिं ण खज्जन्ति तहिं तहिं गच्छन्ति ॥

(*d*) किं अच्छध वीसद्धा जो सो गोवालदारओ रुद्धो ।
भेत्तूंण समं वच्चइ णरवइहिअअं च बन्धणं चावि ॥

4. Mention from the Sanskrit portion of the Mrichchhakatikâ any forms (nominal and verbal) and constructions which are contrary to the ordinary rules of Sanskrit. 3

5. Translate :— 20

(*a*) सुश्लिष्टगुणतया रमणीय एष वः सुमनसां संनिवेशः कुतूहलिनी च नो भर्तृदारिका वर्तते तस्या अभिनवो विचित्रः कुसुमेषुव्यापारस्तद्भवतु कृतार्थता वैदग्ध्यस्य फलतु निर्माणरमणीयता विधातुः समासादयतु सरस एष भर्तृदारिकायाः कण्ठावलम्बनमहार्घताम् ॥

(*b*) जं च तस्सिं जत्तादिअहे णिअमहूसवाब्भुदअद्दंसणपडिवण्णरूवस्स भअवदो कामस्स विअ काम-

काणणालंकारआरिणो तस्स विविहविब्भमाहिरामं अणुरूआणुराआणुबन्धमहग्घीकिदजोव्वणारम्भं अण्णोण्णदिट्ठिविणिवादवञ्चनावसरजूरविदाचित्ततुवरन्तकोदूहलं पिअसहीए परप्परावलोअणसुहं समासादिदं तदो पहादे मुहुत्तमेत्तसंपत्तपुण्णचन्दोदआ विअ बालकमलिणी पम्मलाअदि ॥

(c) मम हि संप्रति सातिशयप्राक्तनोपलम्भसंभावितात्मजन्मनः संस्कारस्यानवरतप्रबोधात्प्रतायमानस्तद्विसदृशप्रत्ययान्तरैरतिरस्कृतप्रवाहः प्रियतमास्मृतिप्रत्ययोत्पत्तिसंतानस्तन्मयमिव करोत्यन्तर्वृत्तिसारूप्यतश्चैतन्यम् ॥

6 Translate with notes, explaining the context, &c. :— 12

(a) स्नेहश्च निमित्तसव्यपेक्ष इति विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत् ।

(b) तुमं वि सहावेण ज्जेव्व नस्सिं अवसरे असंगादिअं णच्चाविदासि ।

(c) को वि अकालो भअवदीए पिण्डवादवेलं वञ्जिअ मालदिं अणुवट्टमाणाए ।

(d) सहि लवङ्गिए फलिदा णो मणोरहा तुह्माणं लाहेण ॥ सहि किं अह्माणं पि अत्थि मन्तिदव्वं ॥

(e) न तर्हि प्रागवस्थायाः परिहीयसे ॥ भगवति अदत्तपूर्वेत्याशङ्क्य ते ॥

(f) संपदं उण मणारहो एसो ज्जेव्व जं तस्स देवस्स परकेरअत्तणेण अवरद्धं अत्ताणअं परिच्चइस्सं त्ति ।

7. Explain the words and phrases अपिनाम, ननु भणामि, अहो प्रमादः, इष्टं पूर्तं च कर्म, पूर्णपात्रवृत्त्या, उपयाचित, काकतालीय, and प्राय at the end of nouns. 8

8. Show where Bhavabhûti has borrowed from Kâlidâsa. Compare the Mâlatimâdhava as a work of art with the Uttararâmacharita; point out any passages common to, or similar in, both. 10

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group A.*)

LATIN—PAPER I.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.

1. Translate—

(i) Hac tamen in oppressione sermo in circulis dumtaxat et in conviviis est liberior quam fuit: vincere incipit timorem dolor, sed ita ut omnia sint plenissima desperationis. Habet etiam Campana lex exsecrationem in contione candidatorum, si mentionem fecerint qua aliter ager possideatur atque ut ex legibus luliis: non dubitant iurare ceteri; Laterensis existimatur laute fecisse quod tribunatum pl. petere destitit, ne iuraret. Sed de re publica non libet plura scribere: displiceo mihi nec sine summo scribo dolore. Me tueor, ut oppressis omnibus, non demisse, ut tantis rebus gestis, parum fortiter. A Cæsare valde liberaliter invitor sibi ut sim legatus, atque etiam libera legatio voti causa datur. Sed hæc et præsidii apud pudorem Pulchelli non habet satis et a

fratris adventu me ablegat: illa et munitior est et non impedit quo minus adsim cum velim: hanc ego teneo, sed usurum me non puto: neque tamen scit quisquam. Non lubet fugere, aveo pugnare. Magna sunt hominum studia. Sed hihil adfirmo, tu hoc silebis. De Statio manu misso et nonnullis aliis rebus angor equidem, sed iam prorsus occeallui. Tu vellem ego vel cuperem adesses: nec mihi consilium nec consolatio deesset. Sed ita te para, ut, si inclamaro, advoles.

(ii) Mitto igitur ad te Trebatium atque ita mitto ut initio mea sponte, post autem invitatu tuo mittendum duxerim. Hunc, mi Cæsar, sic velim omni tua comitate complectare, ut omnia, quæ per me possis adduci ut in meos conferre velis, in unum hunc conferas: de quo tibi homine hæc spondeo, non illo vetere verbo meo, quod, cum ad te de Milone scripsissem, iure lusisti, sed more Romano, quo modo homines non inepti loquuntur, probiorem hominem, meliorem virum, pudentiorem esse neminem: accedit etiam quod familiam ducit in iure civili singulari memoria, summa scientia. Huic ego nec tribunatum neque præfecturam neque ullius beneficii certum nomen peto: benevolentiam tuam et liberalitatem peto, neque impedio quo minus, si tibi ita placuerit, etiam hisce eum ornes gloriolæ insignibus: totum denique hominem tibi ita trado de manu, ut aiunt, in manum tuam istam et Victoria et fide præstantem. Simus enim putidiusculi, quam per te vix licet: verum, ut video, licebit. Cura ut valeas, et me, ut amas, amâ.

(iii) Etsi te nihil temere nihil imprudenter facturum iudicaram, tamen permotus hominum fama scribendum ad te existimavi et pro nostra benevolentia petendum, ne quo progredereris proclinata iam re quo integra etiam progrediendum non existimasses: namque et amicitiæ graviorem iniuriam feceris et tibi minus commode consulueris, si non fortunæ obsecutus videbere—omnia enim secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse videntur—nec causam secutus—eadem enim tum fuit cum ab eorum consiliis abesse iudicasti,—sed meum aliquod factum condemnavisse, quo mihi gravius abs te nil accidere potest: quod ne facias, pro iure nostræ amicitiæ a te peto. Postremo, quid viro bono et quieto et bono civi magis convenit quam abesse acivilibus controversiis? quod non nulli cum probarent, periculi causa sequi non poterant: tu explorato et vitæ meæ testimonio et amicitiæ iudicio neque tutius neque honestius reperies quicquam quam ab omni contentione abesse. XV. Kal. Maias ex itinere.

(iv) Qui status rerum fuerit tum, cum has litteras dedi, scire poteris ex C. Pitio Strabone, viro bono et optime de re

publica sentiente : nam quid dicam 'cupidissimo tui,' qui domo et fortunis relictis ad te potissimum profectus sit? Itaque eum tibi ne commendo quidem : adventus ipsius ad te satis eum commendabit. Tu velim sic existimes tibique persuadeas omne perfugium bonorum in te et Bruto esse positum, si, quod nolim, adversi quid evenerit. Res cum hæc scribebam, erat in extremum adducta discrimen ; Brutus enim Mutinæ vix iam sustinebat : qui si conservatus erit, vicimus ; sin— quod di omen avertant ! Omnis omnium cursus est ad vos. Proinde fac animum tantum habeas tantumque apparatum quanto opus est ad universam rem publicam recuperandam. Vale.

2. What do you learn from Cicero's letters as to—

(i) His own tastes and pursuits.

(ii) His relations with his own family.

(iii) The attitude of Italy towards Cæsar and Pompey respectively

(iv) The state of the provinces.

(v) The prevalence of bribery at Rome.

3. Translate adding explanatory and grammatical notes :—

(i) Sed idem Nerius edidit ad adligatos Cn. Lentulum Vatiam.

(ii) Navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit.

(iii) Ego quoniam iiii Non. Ian. compitalicius dies est, nolo eo die in Albanum venire, ne molestus familiæ veniam : tertio Non Ian igitur : inde ad urbem pridie Nonas.

(iv) Apud quem quicquid valebo vel auctoritate vel gratia, valebo tibi : tu cura ut cum firmitudine animi, tum etiam spe optima te sustentes.

(v) Post diem tertium eius diei, circiter hora decima noctis, P. Postumius ad me venit.

(vi) Quod ad popularem rationem attinet, hoc videmur esse consecuti, ut ne quid agi cum populo aut salvis auspiciis aut salvis legibus aut denique sine vi possit.

4 Explain the use of the imperfect, perfect and pluperfect tenses in Latin letters.

5. Write a short note on the etymology and different meanings of the words relligio.

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

LATIN.—PAPER II.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.

HORACE.

1. Mention the most celebrated amongst Horace's contemporaries, and quote passages in which he refers to or addresses any of them.

2 What do we learn from Horace's writings as to—

(i) His early life and education.

(ii) His opinions on morals and religion.

(iii) His relations with Augustus and Mœcenas.

(iv) His fondness for literature.

(v) His opinion of his own writings.

(vi) His manner of living.

3. Write a short essay on the Satires of Horace—considering their style and subject matter, and comparing them in these two points with those of any other Satirist with whom you are acquainted

4 Translate—

(i) Iam pauca aratro iugera regiæ
Moles relinquent, undique latius
Extenta visentur Lucrino
Stagna lacu, platanusque cælebs
Evincet ulmos. Tum violaria et
Myrtus et omnis copia narium
Spargent olivetis odorem
Fertilibus domino priori.

Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos
Excludet ictus. Non ita Romuli
Præscriptum et intonsi Catonis
Auspiciis veterumque norma.

Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum : nulla decempedis
Metata privatis opacam
Porticus excipiebat arcton,

Nec fortuitum spernere cæspitem
Leges sinebant, oppida publico
Sumptu iubentes et deorum
Templa novo decorare saxo.

(ii) Videsne sacram metiente te viam
Cum bis trium ulnarum toga,
Ut ora vertat húc et huc euntium
Liberrima indignatio ?
'Sectus flagellis hic triumviralibus
Præconis ad fastidium
Arat Falerni mille fundi iugera,
Et Appiam mannis terit,
Sedilibus que magnus in primis eques
Othone contempto sedet ?'

(iii) Stultum me fateor (liceat concedere veris)
Atque etiam insanum : tantum hoc edissere, quo me
Ægrotare putes animi vitio. 'Accipe, primum
Ædificas, hoc est longos imitaris, ab imo
Ad summum totus moduli bipedalis : et idem
Corpore maiorem rides Turbonis in armis
Spiritum et incessum : qui ridiculus minus illo ?
An quodcunque facit Mæcenas, te quoque verum est,
Tantum dissimilem, et tanto certare minorem ?
Absentis ranæ pullis vituli pede pressis,
Unus ubi effugit, matri denarrat ut ingens
Belua cognatos eliserit. Illa rogare
Quantane, num tantum, sufflans se, magna fuisset
'Maior dimidio.' 'Num tantum ?' cum magis at que
Se magis inflaret, 'Non si te ruperis,' inquit,
'Par eris.' Hæc a te non multum abludit imago.

(iv) Septimius, Claudi, nimirum intelligit unus
Quanti me facias. Nam cum rogat et prece cogit.
Scilicet ut itibi se laudare et tradere coner,
Dignum mente domoque legentis honesta Neronis :
Munere cum fungi propioris censet amici :
Quid possim videt ac novit me valdius ipso.

Multa quidem dixi cur excusatus abirem
Sed timui mea ne finxisse minora putarer,
Dissimulator opis propriæ, mihi commodus uni.
Sic ego maioris fugiens opprobria culpæ
Frontis ad urbanæ descendi præmia. Quodsi
Depositum laudas ob amici iussa pudorem
Scribe tui gregis hunc et fortem crede bonumque.

(v) Si quid inexpertum scenæ committis, et audes
Personam formare novam, servetur ad imum
Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet.
Difficile est proprie communia dicere ; tuque
Rectius Iliacum carmen deducis in actus,
Quam si proferres ignota indictaque primus.
Publica materies privati iuris erit, si
Non circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem,
Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus
Interpres, nec desilies imitator in artum
Unde pedem proferre pudor vetet aut operis lex.

---

5. Translate and explain—

(i) Ibant octonis referentes idibus æra.

(ii) Nisi cum tristes venere Kalendæ
Mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat

(iii) Quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat.

(iv) Nescio an Anticyras ratio illis destinet omnes

(v) Fœnum habet in cornu.

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group A.*)

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

RAUZAT USSAFA OF MIRKHOND, VOLS. V AND VI

1. What is meant by the *Yasa* of the Mongols ? 5

2. Explain the different uses of the expression as 10

it occurs in the Rauzat Ussafa and in modern books.

3. Mention succinctly the contents of the 5th and 6th volumes of the Rauzat Ussafa. 20

4. Whence did the Mongols come and which were their chief conquests? 5

5. (*a*) Translate into English :— 30

پرسید که عقیدهٔ شما و راه و رسم مسلماني چیست گفتند مسلمانان آفریدگار را یگان بیمثل و مانند میدانند چنگیزخان گفت مرا درین اعتقاد اعتراضي نیست وباز از اوضاع شریعة استفسار نموده گفتند الله تعالي و تقدس ایلچي با یرلیغ و بایزه و امر و نواهي بیندگان فرستاد تا ایشانرا امر بر خیر ونهي از شر نماید این را نیز مستحسن داشت و گفت که من بندهٔ خوایم هر روز ایلچیان امر و نهي ببلاد عباد مي فرستم و صد تکلیف شاق بر لشکریان میکنم گفتند چند وقت نماز فرموده که بگذارند و در آن وقت از غیر تبرا نموده پرستش او قیام نمایند این معني را نیز پسندیده داشت گفتند فرموده که در سالي یک ماه روزه دارید گفت رواست چون یازده ماه بغفلت

میخورند یکماه بحساب خورند تا قدر نعمت
خداوند بشناسند گفتند از بیست دینار یک
دینار مقرر شده که هر سال توانگران بمحتاجان
و درویشان دهند این حسنه را مدحها گفته
بر زبان کدرانید که خدای جاوید روزی مردم
بافراط و تفریط آفریده است چون زیادتی
زید بعمر دهند تساوی و تعادل حاصل آید
گفتند بندگان مامور بآن شده اند که بخانه
خدا روند مشروط بآنکه استطاعة داشته باشند
چنگیز خان گفت مجموع عالم خانه خداست
از جمله اطراف جهان بوی توان رسید و
از آنجا راه بحق همان است که از آن خانه

(6.) Explain the meaning of the expression صاحب قران in the following passage and translate it :—

صاحب قران کامگار که قدوهٔ سلاطین گردون
اقتدار بود بنابر کوهر نفس و طینت پاک
علو حسب و سمو نسب و شرح آثار مناقب
آبا و اجداد عظام خویش که هریک ازایشان بر
سپهر رفعت و کام کاری بدر تابان و بر
آسمان حشمت و بختیاری خورشیدی دورخشان
بود استغنای دارد

6. Translate into Persian :— 20

The invasion of the Muhammadan countries governed by Sultan Muhammad of Khovarezm, but especially of Bokhara, was resolved on already in 1218, immediately after the death of Gutchluk, in an assembly of the chief relatives and officers of Chengiz Khán, but he marched from the banks of the Irtish only in the autumn of 1219, and arrived in Bokhara in March 1220. The troops immediately took up positions around the city, which was defended by twenty thousand men, and they assaulted it incessantly for several days, at the end of which the garrison defending it lost all hope of being able to retain the place, and resolved to make a sortie in the night, and to break through the army of the enemy to save their lives.

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 A.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ATESHKEDEH OF LUTFALY.

1. Mention the names of the seven classic poets of Persia in chronological order, and give a brief account of the works they wrote. 25

2. Name three authors to whom you would assign the highest rank in moral, in historical, and in amatory poetry respectively, stating the title of their principal works. 15

3. State what you know of the autobiography of علوي 45

حكيم ناصر خسرو and translate the following piece of his composition :—

روزی ز سر سنک عقابي بهوا خاست
از بهر طمع بال و پر خويش بيآراست

از راستي بال مني کرد و چنين گفت
امروز همه روي زمين زير پر ماست
چون من که تواند که پرد در همه عالم
چه کرکس و چه ققنس و سيمرغ و عنقاست
بر اوج . چو پرواز کنم از نظر تيز
بينم سر موي همه گر در ته دريا ست
گر بر سر خاشاک يکي پشه بجنبد
آن پر زدن پشه همان در نظر ما ست
بسيار مني کرد و ز تقدير نترسيد
بنگر که ازين چرخ جفا پيشه چه برخاست
ناگه ز قضا سخت کماني ز کمينگاه
تيري ز قضا و قدر انداخت برو راست
بر بال عناب آمد آن تير جگر دوز
کز عالم علويش به سفليش فروکاست
بر خاک بيفتاد و بغلطيد چو ماهي
وآنگه نظر خويش کشود از چپ و از راست
اينش عجب آمد که ز چوبي و ز آهن
اين تندي و تيزي و پريدن از کجا خاست

4. Of what is the preceding piece an allegory ?

5. Translate into English :— 10

اگر موري سخن گويد وگر موئي روان دارد
من آن مور سخن گويم من آن مويم که جان دارد
تنم چون سايه مويست و دل چون ديدهٔ موران
ز هجر غاليه موئي که چون موران ميان دارد
اگر با مو يا موري شبان روزي شوم همره
نه مور از من خبر دارد و نه مو از نشان دارد
بجسم موي در کنجم زبس زاري و زبس سستي
اگر جوئي مرا موري بچشم اندر نهان دارد
من آن مورم که از زاري مرا موي سري شايد
من آن مويم که از سستي کم از موي توان دارد

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group B.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.; S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.

1. "It is absurd to study industrial apart from other social phenomena." What is meant by this statement, and has it any bearing upon the difficulty of applying the general principles of Political Economy to India?

2. What are the conditions which limit the free competition of labourers in the matter of wages?

3. Define accurately "cost of production," and determine its relation to exchange value.

4. What do you mean by "rate of interest," and how is it determined? Criticize measures which have been adopted at various times for the protection of borrowers.

5 What is the relation of profits to wages. Discuss the general policy of trades unions in their attempts to raise the latter.

6 What conditions are necessary to the existence of international trade? How far are the returns of exports and imports an index of the condition of a country? State clearly the methods by which international payments are made.

7. In what cases and within what limits should a part of the State revenues be devoted to the construction and maintenance of public works?

8. State the principal objections urged by Adam Smith against restraints upon the importation of foreign goods, and criticize the policy of protecting a new industry in a country like India.

9. State exactly the functions of a paper currency, and trace the effects of constant increases of such currency according as it is convertible or not.

10 The objects and advantages of Commercial Treaties.

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group B.

HISTORY PAPER I.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.; S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF INDIA IN THE 16TH, 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

(Give dates throughout.)

1. What was the extent of Báber's dominions at the time of his death? 10

2. Write short lives of the brothers Feizi and Abul Fazl, with an estimate of the value of their literary productions. 10

3. Describe the career of Bahádur Sháh of Gujarát. 10

4. Define the position of the Rajput Princes at the accession of Akber. 10

5. What were the political results of the marriage of the Emperor Jehángir with Núr Jehán. 10

6. State briefly what part was played in the period of history under review by Mohábat Khan, Ásaf Jáh, Hyder Ali, Lally. 10

7. What does Mr. Elphinstone say regarding the condition of India under Shâh Jehân? 10

8. Describe shortly and criticize the revenue system introduced by Báláji Wishwanáth (Peshwa). 10

9. Give some account of the rise of the Sikhs. Who were their most celebrated leaders? 10

10. What were the provisions of the Treaty of Bassein? How does Mr. Mill criticize the policy that led to that Treaty? Do you consider his criticism to be sound? 10

HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

(Only ten questions to be answered.)

1. Give an outline of the events that led to the remark "Is Saul also among the prophets?" 10

2. Draw a map of Palestine showing the divisions of the twelve tribes, and the boundaries of the kingdom in the reign of David. 10

3. In commemoration of what incidents is David believed to have composed the following psalms: the 51st, the 59th and the 68th? 10

4. Compare the character and career of Elijah the Tishbite with that of Isaiah. 10

5. Contrast the books of the Kings with the books of the Chronicles as regards their substance and tone. To which of the prophets is attributed the history of the lives of the first two Hebrew kings? 10

6. Describe the reforms introduced by Jehoshaphat. 10

7. How does Milman account for the fact that the Jews, however widely divided from their native country, have always remained a separate people? 10

8. Write a life of Manasseh. What was his attitude towards religion? 10

9. Give some account of the Samaritans? How were they regarded by the Jews? 10

10. What were the aims and results of the literary labours of Ezra? 10

11. What part was played by the sects of the Pharisees and Sadducees under the Asmonean dynasty? 10

12. Sketch the career of Josephus and give your estimate of his military and literary capacity. 10

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group B.

HISTORY—PAPER II.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.; S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Political.

1. What was the origin of the war with the Dutch in 1664? State the principal events and the results of that war. 10

2. Give an account of the rebellions of Argyle and Monmouth in the reign of James II. What were the aims of those leaders? 10

3. Enumerate the arguments for and against the Treaty of Utrecht. Give the date and effect of that treaty. 10

4. What circumstances led to the accession of George I.? Trace his descent and describe his character. 10

5. Give particulars of Walpole's political career. 10

6. Examine the state of foreign affairs when George III. ascended the throne. What was the upshot of the contest in which England was then engaged? 10

7. State briefly the terms of the Act of Union with Ireland. With what motives was that Act passed, and what have been its effects? 10

8. Write short lives of any *three* of the following:— 10

Sir William Temple; Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury; John, Duke of Marlborough; Arthur, Duke of Wellington.

9. What led to the commercial panic of 1825? 10

10. For what were the following places memorable:— Breda, Fontenoy, Preston, Aix la Chapelle, Aboukir Bay, Versailles? 10

Roman History.

1. What sources of information have we as to the early population of Italy, and what inferences have been drawn from legends as to the comparative influence of different elements in the population of Rome under the kings?

2. Give some account of the relation of the patrician and plebeian orders down to the passing of the Licinian Laws.

3. Mention and give the dates of the chief Italian wars in which Rome was engaged before Italy was conquered.

4. Write a short account of the war with Pyrrhus.

5. What changes took place in the political condition of Italy between the first and second Punic wars?

6. What were the chief causes of discontent with Roman rule in Italy?

7. Write a short account of the foreign campaigns of Pompey, and mention any occasions on which he was invested with extraordinary powers.

8. What were the chief occasions on which the Roman fleet was of service to the state?

9. Give an account of the relation of Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian from the formation of the triumvirate down to the death of Antony.

10. Show how the course of events in the latter days of the republic prepared the way for the establishment of imperial rule.

11. The extent of the Roman Empire at the death of Cæsar.

Greek History.

1. How far was the action of the Greeks hampered by the jealousy of rival states during the Persian wars?

2. Give an account of the origin and conditions of the confederacy of Delos, and trace the steps by which the Athenian Empire grew out of it.

3. Describe the most remarkable events connected with the town of Platæa during the Peloponnesian war.

4. Sketch the career and character of Cleon. What is your opinion of his conduct in the matter of Sphacteria?

5. Describe the topography of Syracuse, and describe the military and naval operations which ended in the surrender of Nicias.

6. Describe the democratic movement at Samos. What was its influence on the fate of the four hundred at Athens?

7. Describe the battle of Arginusæ and the trial of the Athenian commanders which followed.

8. Write a short account of the career of the thirty at Athens.

9. Sketch with dates the establishment of Theban supremacy between the battles of Leuctra and Mantinea.

10. What were the objects of the policy of Demosthenes?

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group B.

HISTORY—PAPER III.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.; S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND—INSTITUTIONS, LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

(*Only ten questions to be answered.*)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Cite instances, during the reign of Charles II., of the two Houses of Parliament coming into collision. Give your opinion upon the points in dispute, with reasons for your answer. 10

2. Give particulars of the Mutiny Act and the Toleration Act of 1689. 10

3. From what causes and at what time did the national debt arise? 10

4. What do you consider to be the advantages or disadvantages of a Septennial Act? 10

5. State the more important provisions of the Act of Settlement of 1701, and mention any facts in the history of the previous 12 years that probably suggested some of its clauses. 10

6. What constitutional principles were involved in the American resistance to the power of the English Parliament? 10

7. Give some account of the literary career of Richard Bentley. In what famous controversy did he take part? 10

8. In what respects does Hallam compare Milton with Dante? 10

9. Write a criticism on *two* of the following works, with short lives of their authors :— 10

(*a*) The Pilgrim's Progress.

(*b*) The Letter on Toleration.

(*c*) The Tale of a Tub.

10. Estimate the value of the scientific researches of Robert Boyle and John Ray. 10

11. What was the attitude of the first two Georges towards literature? 10

Roman History.

1. On what condition did the occupiers of state land hold it? Illustrate your answer by reference to the agrarian legislation of the Gracchi.

2. With what objects were Roman colonies founded, and what privileges were granted to the inhabitants?

3. The position and privileges of the equites.

4. What privileges attached to the possession of Roman citizenship, and how far did the Romans allow the privilege of self-government to Italian towns?

5. Mention the principal sources from which Rome derived her revenue.

6. In what ways did the conquered provinces influence the religion and morals of the Roman citizens?

7. Give a short account of the principal Roman dramatists. Mention the different kinds of plays performed in Rome, and discuss their origin.

8. Give some account of the popular assemblies and their relation to the Senate in the time of Cicero.

9. What do we learn from Roman literature as to the Roman system of education?

10. Enumerate the chief city magistracies, and define the duties of each.

GREEK HISTORY.

1. Compare the Greek and the modern conception of a state.

2. What do you know of the origin and history of Greek despotism?

3. Illustrate from Greek history and literature the fondness of the Athenians for country life.

4. What light does history throw on the morality of Greek statesmen?

5. Give some account of the Athenian law-courts and their influence on education.

6. What do you know as to the origin of the Greek drama and of the improvements effected in dramatic representations by different writers?

7. Discuss the position and influence of the Spartan ephorus.

8. Give a short account of the chief Athenian sculpture, and of the best known public buildings in Athens.

9. What is the historical value of the Aristophanic satires on public men?

10. What do you know as to the attitude of various philosophers at Athens towards the popular religion?

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group C.

LOGIC—PAPER I.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State (1) what Mill considers to be the main subject of logic; (2) what he regards as subsidiary, and what as foreign or irrelevant to the Science of Logic. 8

2. Explain briefly and illustrate by examples the following expressions:—relative and analogous names, real and nominal definitions, the fundamental axiom of ratiocination, co-existences independent of causation, colligation of phenomena, approximate generalizations. 12

3. Mention (1) what may be said in support of Mill's doctrine on the category of substance. "Substances," he says, "are usually distinguished as bodies and minds. Of each of these, philosophers have at length provided us with a definition, which seems unexceptionable." (2) What objections may be urged against the philosophical theory known as the relativity of human knowledge, and expressed by Mill thus: "Of the outward world we know and can know absolutely nothing, except the sensations, which we experience from it"? 10

4. What induced Locke "to consider *reasoning* itself as nothing but the comparison of two ideas through the medium of a third, and *knowledge* as the perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas"? Do you think Mill's arguments really prove, that Locke's view is "a serious mistake"? 8

5. Show (1) how Mill is entitled to exclude from the logical copula all differences of probability, but to include in it all differences of tense or time; and how, according to his doctrine, the following proposition should be stated logically: "Perhaps whilst we are asleep, death will overtake us." (2) Why he rejects Hobbes' theory of predication? And in what manner he would interpret the meaning of the proposition: "The Lord is God," or "Unlimited individual liberty is a wild fancy." 10

6. If the syllogism considered as an argument is really a petitio principii, as Mill maintains, how can it be used "as a test of reasoning;" and how can we say that every petitio principii is a distinct breach of the laws of syllogism? Discuss Mill's arguments on this subject. 14

7. Can those who maintain that axioms are experimental truths or that the evidence derived from experience is amply sufficient to prove axioms still believe without inconsistency in their strict universality and necessity? Discuss this question chiefly in reference to mathematical truths. 12

8. "The conditions of a phenomenon which arises from *a composition of causes* may be investigated either deductively or inductively." Explain and illustrate this by a case of recovery from a given disease; and show which of the two methods in such cases deserves the preference. 10

9. State Mill's views on the credibility of miracles, discussing briefly the following questions:— 16

(1) Does not the very statement of Mill's canon of unbelief imply a contradiction? He says: "An alleged fact is not to be believed if it contradict a

complete induction" But is it not essential to the completeness of an induction, that it shall not contradict any known fact?

(2) Is the evidence of a crowd of respectable persons—you being one of the number—as eye-witnesses to the alleged fact "never such as amounts to full proof"? And in such a case would you not rather provisionally than totally disbelieve it?

(3) A miracle, according to Mill, being not a contradiction to the law of cause and effect, but a new effect supposed to be produced by the introduction of a new cause, is there any antecedent probability against the miracle?

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group C.

LOGIC—PAPER II.

M. MACMILLAN, B A.; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 When can a conclusion be drawn from two particular premisses? Give an example of such an inference. Also give an example of probable reasoning to show the relation between the probability of the conclusion and the probability of the premisses 7

2. Describe fully the method of concomitant variations and give one or two examples of its application. 12

3 Briefly explain the meaning of the following propositions— 11

"The exception proves the rule."

"Natural classes are determined not by definition but by type"—(Whewell).

4 Describe fully the various theories as to the derivation of our belief in the uniformity of Nature and Universal Causation Which view do you prefer yourself and on what grounds? 12

5. Mention some striking instances of the application of the doctrine of Final Causes What general objections may be urged against such arguments? 10

6. Distinguish between Hypothesis and Induction What constitutes a legitimate hypothesis? Give instances of hypotheses legitimate and illegitimate, and show that even false hypotheses are sometimes useful 11

7. Bacon writing of prophecies says that "men mark when they hit and never mark when they miss" Show the vast amount of superstition produced in past and present times by the prevalence of this tendency 11

8 Exemplify the three stages of the deductive method by an argument proving that mountaineers are likely to be valiant soldiers Distinguish between the stricter and looser sense of the word verification. 11

9 State the following arguments in logical form :— 15

(*a*) The habit of writing against the Government had of itself an unfavourable effect on the character. For whoever was in the habit of writing against the Government was in the habit of breaking the law ; and the habit of breaking even an unreasonable law tends to make men altogether lawless. However absurd a tariff may be, a smuggler is but too likely to be a knave and a ruffian However oppressive a game law may be, the transition is but too easy from poaching to assault and battery, and from assault and battery to murder.—(Macaulay.)

(*b*) One principal foundation of moral praise being supposed to lie in the usefulness of any quality or action, it is evident that reason must enter for a considerable share in all decisions of this kind ; since nothing but that faculty can instruct us in the tendency of qualities and actions, and point out their beneficial consequences to society and to their possessor —(Hume).

(*c*) Gravity is an attractive force ; and another great attractive force is cohesion, or the force that binds together the atoms of solid matter Might we then join these two in a still higher unity, expressed under a more comprehensive law? Certainly we might, but not to any advantage The two kinds of force agree in the one point—attraction, but they agree in no other ; indeed in the manner of attraction they differ widely ; so widely that we should have to state totally different laws for each. Gravity is common to all matter, and equal in amount in equal masses of matter whatever be the kind , it follows the law of the diffusion of space from a point (the inverse square of the distance) ; it extends to distances unlimited ; it is indestructible and invariable Cohesion is special for each separate substance ; it decreases according to distance much more rapidly than the inverse square, vanishing entirely at very small distances.—(Bain.)

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group C.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER I.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A. ; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove that man is a moral agent, responsible to the Author of nature for his actions, having within himself not only the law of right and wrong, but also its sanction. 10

2. Show that man acts viciously not by the use of evil principles within his nature but by the abuse of good ones. Apply to your answer Butler's doctrine on the passion of resentment. 8

3. Explain briefly (1) in what consists the moral evil of an unbridled tongue ; (2) the extent to which the affection of benevolence should be practised ; (3) the arguments by which you would establish the unlawfulness of revenge. 12

4. How do you reconcile Butler's assertions (1) that a fatalist would be inconsistent with himself in concluding from his belief in universal necessity, that "there is no such thing as religion, namely, that we shall not be rewarded eternally according to our deserts ;" and (2) that his belief practically leads to the destruction of religion. 11

5. What argumentative force do you attribute to the following considerations on which Butler bases the credibility of a future life :— 12

(1) that the human body, when rightly considered, has merely the relation of an instrument to the living agent as its motive power.

(2) that the living agent is so absolutely a simple and indiscerptible power, that he cannot be impaired by the destruction of the former through death.

Do you think these two statements are true and correctly expressed ?

6. Would Butler's arguments for the probability of a future life not be eluded by replying, that the living powers, being by death put out of their original and natural union with the body and deprived of their natural connection with this world, seem to have no longer an appropriate object to act upon or to live for, and that they consequently would continue 12

in a violent and unnatural state of existence, which the Author of nature could not have intended.

7. How does Butler prove (1) that the good and bad consequences which follow our actions are the appointment of God, and that our foresight of those consequences is a warning given us by him how we are to act; (2) that the great distinction between the righteous and the wicked shall be made after death and that then distributive justice shall take place finally and effectually? 10

8. Considering the character of present punishments on which Butler enlarges to show their analogy with the future punishments of which natural religion speaks, do you not think that there are many circumstances pointing to the very opposite, namely, either to a final merciful condonation of the wicked on the part of God, or to their ultimate annihilation as an adequate punishment? On which side lies the stronger evidence and what reasons do you advance for your decision? 13

9. How far does the opinion expressed in the following passage agree with Butler's doctrine on the government of God (Analogy, Chapter VII.) and on human ignorance (Sermon XV.)? What arguments would you bring forward in accordance with Butler's views in order to dispose satisfactorily of the objections raised against divine Providence?— 12

"It is to be considered that Providence in its economy regards the whole system of time and things together, so that we cannot discover the beautiful connections between incidents which be widely separated in time and by losing so many links of the chain, our reasonings become broken and imperfect. Thus those parts of the moral world which have not an absolute may yet have a relative beauty in respect of some other parts concealed from us, but open to His eye, before whom 'past,' 'present,' and 'to come' are set together in one point of view; and those events, the *permission of which* seems now to *accuse his goodness*, may in the consummation of things, both magnify His goodness and exalt His wisdom. And *this is enough to check our presumption*, since it is vain to apply our measures of regularity to matters of which we know neither the antecedents nor the consequents, the beginning nor the end. (Spectator, No. 237.)

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group C.)

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER II.

M MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. H. BOCHUM, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mill says that "desiring a thing and finding it pleasant are in the strictness of language two modes of naming the same psychological fact." What does he mean by this statement? Do you think it is confirmed by the facts of human conduct or not? 13

2. It has been urged that "the instinctive preferences of each individual might come to be more trustworthy guides to his happiness than hedonistic calculations." Show on what facts this assertion is founded, and consider whether instinctive preferences are likely infallibly to lead an egoist right in the pursuit of happiness. Mention briefly any other a priori roads that have been suggested for the attainment of happiness. 13

3 Distinguish between intention and the two meanings of the word motive. Discuss the attempt made by the Rev. J. Martineau to show that motives are the objects of moral intuition Can conduct be satisfactorily guided by comparison of motives? 12

4 What are the strongest objections that have been made against Utilitarianism? Can they be answered? 13

5 Point out some of the most striking discrepancies between the moral codes of different ages and countries, and show how they can be accounted for. What importance have such discrepancies in the controversies between the opposite schools of morality? 12

6 Estimate the value of the maxim which Kant lays down as the fundamental principle of morality. Does it supply a perfect criterion of duty? Why is it called the Categorical Imperative? 12

7 In the case of justice show to what extent utilitarianism agrees with and confirms the maxims of Common Sense Mortality? 13

8. By what argument does Mill attempt to deduce Moral Altruism from Psychological Egoism, and what objections may be made to his reasoning? 12

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group D.)

MATHEMATICS.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

Ráo Bahádur KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE;

S. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Ascertain the geometrical signification of the equation 4

$$y^2 - xy + \tfrac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0.$$

2. Investigate the angle between the two straight lines represented by— 10

$$Ay^2 + Bxy + Cx^2 = 0.$$

What is the angle between the lines—

$$6y^2 - xy - x^2 = 0?$$

3. Define and find the equation to the *radical axis* of two circles. 10

When one of the circles becomes a point, show that the radical axis always lies *without* the remaining circle, whether the point be within or without the circle.

4. Investigate the polar equation to a circle, the pole being on the circumference and the initial line a diameter. 12

Show that the equation—

$$2c \cos a \cos a' = r \cos (a + a' - \theta)$$

represents a chord such that the radii vectores drawn to its extremities from the pole make angles a, a' with the initial line.

5. Obtain the equation to the normal at a point of a parabola in terms of the tangent of the angle made by the normal with the axis. 8

Hence show that from any point there cannot be drawn more than three normals to a parabola.

6. Show that tangents at the extremities of a focal chord of a parabola intersect at right angles in the directrix. 6

7. Define the *excentric angle* of a point on an ellipse. 10

Find the equations to the tangent and normal in the form—

$$\frac{x}{a}\cos\phi + \frac{y}{b}\sin\phi = 1$$

$$ax\sec\phi - by\operatorname{cosec}\phi = a^2 - b^2.$$

8. Obtain the condition that a pair of diameters of an ellipse $y = mx$, $y = m'x$, may be conjugate. 12

SQ, S'Q are drawn from the foci perpendicular to a pair of conjugate diameters; prove that the locus of Q is a concentric ellipse.

9. Show that from any external point two tangents can be drawn to an hyperbola. Investigate the circumstances under which (1) the tangents touch the same branch, (2) opposite branches, (3) one tangent touches the curve at infinity, (4) both tangents touch the curve at infinity. 14

10. Investigate the equation to an hyperbola referred to the asymptotes as axes. 14

Show that a pair of tangents to a rectangular hyperbola which are such that the product of the tangents of their inclinations to one of the asymptotes is constant, intersect on a fixed straight line passing through the centre.

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group D.)

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Ráo Bahádur KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE;

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are *continuous* and *discontinuous* functions? Give examples of each. 10

Find from first principles the differential co-efficients of—

(1) $\log_a x$. (2) a^x

2. Differentiate the following :— 8

(i) $u = x^{x^{\frac{1}{x}}}$. (ii) $u = e^x \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}$.

3. Enunciate *Leibnitz's Theorem* for finding the differential co-efficient of the product of two functions. 8

Show that if $u = e^x \sin x$

$$\frac{du^4}{dx^4} = -4u.$$

4. Prove *Taylor's Theorem*, and show what is meant by its failure. 15

5. Find the value of— 5

$$u = \frac{x^x - x}{1 - x + \log x} \text{ when } x = 1.$$

6. Show that there is a maximum or a minimum value of a function when the first differential co-efficient that does not vanish is of an even order. 14

The equation to the path of a projectile is—

$$y = x \tan\theta - \frac{x^2}{4h\cos^2\theta}.$$

Find x that y may be a maximum or a minimum.

7. Find u when $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{Ax + B}{ax^2 + bx + c}$ 10

8. Integrate by a formula of reduction $\int x^m (\log x)^n \, dx$ where m and n are whole numbers. 12

9. Evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n\theta \, d\theta$. 8

10. Prove the formula— 10

$$\int_0^{2a} \phi(x)\, dx = \int_0^a \{\phi(x) + \phi(2a - x)\} dx$$

and hence find the value of $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \tan x dx$.

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group D.)

DYNAMICS.

Ráo Bahádur KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE;

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the position of a point on the circumference of a circle such that the time of descent down an inclined plane to the centre may be equal to the time of descent down an inclined plane to the lowest point of the circle. 6

2. Show that a heavy particle projected in any direction not vertical and acted on by gravity only will describe a parabola. 8

3. Investigate the equation to the parabolic trajectory. 12

A body is thrown over a triangle ABC, passing from one extremity of the horizontal base just over the vertex A to the other end of the base; prove that the angle of projection $= \tan^{-1}$ (tan B + tan C).

4. Two bodies are connected by a string which passes over a small smooth pully fixed at the top of two *rough* inclined planes having a common height; determine the motion, one body being placed on each plane. 10

5. Weights of 8 and 12 lbs. are placed upon a horizontal plane which descends with a uniform acceleration of 4 feet per second; determine the pressure which each weight exerts on the plane, taking $g = 32$. 8

6. A body impinges directly on another; state the two relations which in all cases hold between the momenta of the system and relative velocities before and after collision. 6

A ball strikes directly another ball of 7 times its mass which is at rest, and after impact the velocities are equal and opposite; what is the mutual elasticity?

7. Determine the velocity after impact of a body impinging obliquely on a fixed smooth plane. 12

Show that the case is the same as that of a body impinging on another body of very much larger mass at rest, and that the formulæ for impact on a plane may be deduced from the formulæ for collision of two spheres.

8. Three equal particles are projected, each from one angular point of a triangle along the sides taken in order, with velocities proportional to the sides along which they move; show that the velocity of the centre of gravity of the particles estimated parallel to each side is zero, and hence that the centre of gravity remains at rest. 12

9. If a body describe a circle of radius r with uniform angular velocity ω, show that it is acted on by a force tending to the centre of the circle the acceleration of which is $\omega^2 r$. 13

10. The seconds pendulum of 39·14 inches is lengthened one-hundredth of an inch; prove that it will lose about 11 seconds daily. 13

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group D.)

HYDROSTATICS.

Ráo Bahádur KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE;

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the *hydrostatic paradox*, and indicate how an experimental proof may be given by means of the *hydrostatic bellows*. 5

2. Explain the equations $W = sV$, $W = g\rho V$. 12

If the units of weight, length and time be 1 lb., 1 yard and $\frac{1}{2}$ a second, compare the densities of the standards in these equations.

3. Find the whole pressure on the surface of a hollow cone, vertex downwards and filled with liquid. 10

4. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. 10

A certain substance floats in water with $\frac{2}{3}$ths of its volume immersed and in oil with $\frac{4}{5}$ths immersed; what is the specific gravity of oil?

5. Show how to graduate a *thermometer* 8

Compare the scales of Fahrenheit's, Reaumur's and the Centigrade thermometers.

6. Enunciate *Boyle and Marriotte's Law.* 12

A bubble ascends through water and at the depth of 231 feet its diameter is half an inch ; find its diameter when it reaches the free surface, the bubble being always spherical and the water-barometer registering 33 feet

7 Describe *Hawksbee's air-pump* with accompanying *barometer-gauge* 10

8 A solid cylinder and a solid hemisphere which have their bases equal are united base to base, and the solid thus formed floats in a fluid with its spherical surface partly immersed ; find the ratio of the height of the cylinder to the radius of the hemisphere in order that the equilibrium may be neutral. 12

9 Describe *Nicholson's Hydrometer* 11

Find its weight when it sinks alone as deep in rectified spirits of sp gr 0 8 as in water when loaded with 100 grains

10. If a liquid, contained in a vessel which rotates uniformly about a vertical axis, rotate uniformly with the vessel, prove that its surface is a paraboloid. 10

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER

[10 A M. TO 1 P M.]

(Group D)

OPTICS

Ráo Bahádur KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE ;

J T HATHORNTHWAITE, M A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Diverging rays fall from a given point upon a spherical mirror and are reflected to another point ; find the relative positions of the conjugate foci 10

After reflexion a pencil of light is found to converge to a point 15 inches in front of a concave mirror of 30 inches radius, find the position of the incident focus.

2. State the *laws of refraction*, explaining the "*critical angle*". 10

Is it necessary to aim above or below in order to strike with a bullet a fish swimming in the water?

3. A pencil of light is directly incident on a plate of thickness t; investigate the position of the geometrical focus on emergence. 10

4. Find the deviation of a ray of light passing through a thin double convex lens. 10

An object 5 inches in diameter is placed at a distance of 14 inches from a convex lens of 7 inches focal length; find the position and magnitude of the image.

5. Find the deviation of a ray of light passing through a prism of small angle, and show that if this angle be greater than twice the critical angle for the medium of which it is composed, no ray can pass through. 10

6. A luminous point is placed between two mirrors inclined at any angle; find the number of images produced. 10

7. Describe *Huyghens' eye-piece*, and prove that a ray incident upon it parallel to the axis suffers an equal deviation at each lens. 14

8. Explain the construction of *Galileo's Telescope*. 8

9. Describe the structure of the *eye* and the part played by the Retina in the case of vision. 10

10. Show that where spectacles are used, if f be their focal length, d the distance of distinct vision without spectacles, and 10 inches the distance of distinct vision with spectacles, then— 8

$$f = \frac{10\,d}{10 - d}.$$

Why are concave lenses used by shortsighted persons?

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group D)

ASTRONOMY.

Ráo Bahádur KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE;
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the appearances of the heavens at Bombay in different seasons of the year. 10

Show why in winter and at midnight the moon is overhead to us in Bombay, while at midnight in summer it is only half way up the sky.

2. What observations show that the earth does not revolve round the sun in a circle, and that the sun's annual path in the heavens is inclined to the equator at an angle of about 23½ degrees? 8

3. To what causes is the *equation of time* due? Prove that it vanishes four times a year. 10

4. What would have been the appearance of the heavens, had the axis of the earth been in the plane of its orbit? 10

5. Contrast the apparent motions of the inner planets with those of the outer planets. When and why do they sometimes appear to retrograde? 10

6. State *Kepler's laws*, and show what deductions can be made from each with respect to the law of gravitation in the solar system. 10

7. Explain *parallax* of the heavenly bodies. 12

What effect does parallax produce on the times of the beginning and end of a solar eclipse?

8. Why is the *precession of the equinoxes* retrograde on the whole in the year? 10

9. Explain the effect of *aberration* on the apparent position of a star in the course of a year. 10

10. Investigate the conditions of possibility of a *lunar eclipse*. What is the *lunar ecliptic limit?* 10

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group E.)

VEGETABLE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
G. S. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. On what principle do you explain alternate and opposite positions of leaves? 15

2. What do you mean by definite and indefinite inflorescence? Give examples. 15

3. Define anterior, posterior, superior, inferior, with regard to the relative position of the parts of a typical 5-merous flower. 15

4. Define—adnate and versatile anthers, didynamous and syngenesious stamens, apocarpous and syncarpous pistils. Give examples of simple and compound apocarpous fruits. 15

5. Describe the condition of parts in orthotropous, anatropous and campylotropous ovules. 20

6. What are the functions of leaves? To what is their colour due? 20

Mention any animals whose colour is due to the same substance.

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group E.)

VEGETABLE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the general characters, structure of the cells, chemical composition and mode of multiplication of yeast. How do you know that it belongs to the vegetable and not the animal kingdom? 25

2. What is the hair of a plant? Mention the varieties of hairs. What are stomata, how are they formed, and what is their function? 25

3. Give the botanical characters of the palmaceæ and cucurbitaceæ. To what classes and sub-classes do they respectively belong? 25

4. Mention the inflorescence of each plant on the table, and refer it to its sub-class. 25

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M.]

(Group E)

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M Inst. C.E.;

G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. What is meant by reflex action? Give examples of its manifestation. 20

2. State how the production of animal heat is accounted for. Mention the usual temperature of a healthy adult. 20

3. Describe the structure of a tooth. What is the dental formula of a man and a child aged 3 years? 20

4. How is vision adjusted to varying distances? 20

5. Describe the specimens 20

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group E.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc M. Inst. C.E.;
G. A. MACONACHIE, M D., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the anatomy and physiology of the hydra. 20
2. Describe the anatomy and physiology of a beetle. 20
3. Compare the blood circulation of the frog, lizard and man. 20
4. How do the respiratory organs of a bird differ from those of man? 20
5. Describe the specimens on the table. 20

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State and explain the "laws of motion" 12
2. Define the terms:—Volume, mass, weight, velocity, acceleration, momentum and specific gravity. 8
3. What is energy? Describe its different *forms* in detail. 10
4. Distinguish between ebullition and evaporation, and describe an experiment which serves to illustrate the fact that water may be made to boil at temperatures below that of the ordinary *boiling point.* 12
5. Explain the "Kinetic theory of gases." 20
6. A block of ice weighs 1 ton. what is its volume in hectolitres? 8

7. Explain what is meant by the "centre of gyration," the "centre of oscillation" and the "centre of percussion." 15

8. State and explain the phenomena which accompany the formation of dew. What is meant by the dew-point? 15

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms:—Temperature, quantity of heat, thermometer, hygrometer, barometer, pyrometer and hydrometer. 8

2. What are the highest and lowest temperatures which can be ascertained by the aid of a mercurial thermometer?

3. Describe and explain the action of— 12

(*a*) "Wedgewood's pyrometer."

(*b*) The "weight thermometer."

4. Explain how the height of a mountain may be approximately ascertained from knowing the temperature at which water boils on its summit. 10

5. When a plate of mica is rapidly split in the dark, a slight phosphorescence is perceived: explain this phenomenon. 8

6. What is the velocity of light? Explain how it has been ascertained. 6

7. Describe the solar spectrum, and briefly explain the principles of spectrum analysis. 15

8. State what is understood by the "Wane theory" of light, and contrast it with Newtonian theory. 15

9. Explain the construction and principle of action of the Leyden jar. 9

10. A current of electricity passed through a thin wire of platinum fuses the wire while the same current passed through a copper wire of similar size does not even redden it: explain this. 9

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Calculate the vapor densities of ammonia, carbonic dioxide and hydrogen sulphide. 6

2. Describe the process of manufacturing 'oil of vitriol.' What is Nordhausen acid? 14

3. How is olefiant gas prepared? Why is it so named? And what are its properties? 10

4. What are the usual constituents of the gaseous mixture obtained by the destructive distillation of bituminous coal? 15

5. Write the formula of the bleaching salt of lime, and explain the so-called bleaching action of chlorine. 10

6. The *crith* being equal to ·0893 gram: calculate the weight of a cubic meter of oxygen, at standards. 10

7. Describe the eudiometric process of estimating the amount of oxygen in a sample of atmospheric air. 15

8. What is the composition of borax? How would you prepare boric anhydride from borax? 10

9 Explain why it is that the molecular formula of aluminic chloride is written $Al_2 Cl_6$ rather than $AlCl_3$? 10

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;

G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Classify the metals, according to their behaviour with the reagents:—Hydrogen-chloride, hydrogen-sulphide, ammonium-chloride, ammonium-hydrate, ammonium-sulphide, and ammonium-carbonate. 15

2. Give the composition of potash-felspar, and explain the mode by which clay is formed from its natural decay. 15

3. By what reactions are arsenious, arsenic and phosphoric acids identified? 12

4. Mention the names and composition of the various ores of iron, and describe the changes which take place in the blast furnaces for reducing iron ores to pig iron. 18

5. What is the composition of the pigment known as *white lead?* How is it manufactured? With what substance is it frequently adulterated? 12

6. What are the results of the action of ferrous-sulphate and of a hot solution of oxalic acid on a solution of the terchloride of gold? 8

7. Describe, in detail, Mr. Pattinson's process for the concentration of silver contained in lead. 20

IV.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. Sc.

EXAMINERS.

D. MacDonald, M.B., B.Sc.
T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc.

MONDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the three methods of measuring angles, and state the advantages of each method. The circular measure of a certain angle when multiplied by the number of grades in the unit of circular measure is 20. How many degrees are there in the angle? 8

2. Trace the changes in the tangent of an angle as the angle varies, and find an expression for all the angles which have a given tangent. Find the series of angles satisfying the equation— 12

$$\tan 2\theta \tan 3\theta = 1.$$

3. Prove geometrically that $\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$ in the case where $A-B > 90°$ and $< 180°$. 13

If the sum of three angles is a right angle, find a relation connecting their sines, and show that if A, B, C be the angles of a triangle—

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C.$$

4. If α and β be values of θ which satisfy the equation $\cos\theta + b \sin\theta = 1$ show that—

$$\sin^2(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{4(a^2 + b^2 - 1)}{(a^2 + b^2)^2}$$

5. Given the value of $\sin\theta$ show that $\sin\frac{\theta}{3}$ has only three values and find these values. Find by any method the tangents of $75°$, $22\frac{1}{2}°$, $7\frac{1}{2}°$. 13

6. Explain what a logarithm is, and state the advantages of taking 10 for the base. 10

Find $\log \sqrt[5]{3888}$, $\sqrt{\sin 60°}$ and $\sqrt{\sin 45°}$:

Given $\log 2 = .3010300$, $\log 3 = .4771213$.

7. Given the sides a, b and the angle A, find when the triangle can be solved. Show that C is given by the equation $\sin^2 C - \frac{b}{a} \sin 2A \sin C + \frac{b^2 - a^2}{a^2} \sin^2 A = 0$. 15

8. Prove with the usual notation that $r = (s - a) \tan \frac{A}{2}$ 16

If x, y, z be the lengths of the perpendiculars drawn from the centre of the circumscribing circle on the sides of the triangle prove that $x + y + z = R + r$ where R and r are the radii of the circumscribed and inscribed circles respectively.

MONDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MECHANICS.

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define force, and explain clearly how forces are represented geometrically. If the unit of force be represented by the side of a regular hexagon, what is the magnitude of the force represented by the diagonal? 8

2. Define resultant force. A particle is placed on a fixed circle and two equal forces act upon it, one along a tangent and the other parallel to a fixed line. Prove that the resultant passes through a fixed point wherever the particle be placed upon the circle. 12

3. Enunciate the parallelogram of forces and the triangle of forces. Assuming the truth of the parallelogram of forces as far as regards the magnitude of the resultant, prove it also for the direction of the resultant. 9

4. What is meant by the moment of a force (1) about a point, (2) about a line? 12

Forces P, Q, R, S act along the sides of a parallelogram ABCD, *viz.*, P along AB, Q along BC, R along CD, and S along DA. Prove that if there is equilibrium—

$$P \cdot R \cdot Q \cdot S = AB^2 : BC^2.$$

5. Define the centre of gravity of a body. 11

Find the centre of gravity (1) of a triangle, (2) of the surface of a right cone, (3) of half a regular hexagon.

6. State the laws of friction, and show how the co-efficient of friction between two substances is practically determined. 14

A uniform heavy rod rests against a smooth wall and on a rough pavement the co-efficient of friction being $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$. Show that when the rod is inclined at an angle of 60° to the horizontal, it is on the point of sliding.

7. Determine the position of equilibrium of a balance loaded with unequal weights, and find the conditions of sensibility. 9

8. In the third system there are seven movable pullies, the weight of each being equal to the power. Prove that the mechanical advantage is 502. 10

If the pullies were arranged according to the first system, would there be any mechanical advantage?

9. Explain what is meant by the principle of virtual velocities, and apply it to find the conditions of equilibrium— 15

(1) In the case of a screw without friction.

(2) In the case of a heavy body on a rough inclined plane when the power acts horizontally.

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain clearly what is meant by an atom of hydrogen, a molecule of hydrogen, and a molecule of water. Enunciate Avogardo's law, and show what bearing it has upon the problem of ascertaining the relative molecular weights of gases. 17

2. Explain by means of examples the terms analysis, synthesis and metathesis. What is meant by the quantivalence of atoms? Point out how the quantivalence varies in the cases of nitrogen and phosphorus. 16

3. State the properties and modes of preparation of the oxides of nitrogen. Show how these oxides illustrate one of the laws of chemical combination. 16

4. How can oxygen be prepared from potassic chlorate? Sketch the apparatus you would employ, and find how many litres of oxygen at 15°C and 740 millimetres barometric pressure can be obtained from 40 grams of potassic chlorate. 16

Has oxygen ever been liquified?

5. How can chlorine be prepared? Explain its bleaching action. What reaction takes place when the gas is passed through a cold dilute solution of caustic potash? 15

6. Describe as fully as possible the method of preparing ordinary commercial sulphuric acid. What impurities does this acid usually contain, and how can it be purified from them? 20

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. When is water permanently hard and when temporarily hard? How can the latter be softened? Describe Clark's test for ascertaining the hardness of water. 16

2. Describe the manufacture of coal gas. What are the principal impurities in the gas, and how are they best removed? 19

3. How can arsenic be separated from the metallic ores in which it occurs? What is white arsenic and how is it prepared? How would you prepare and distinguish between arseniuretted and antimoniuretted hydrogen? 18

4. In what do wrought iron, cast iron, and steel chemically differ? Describe how the metal is obtained from red hæmatite, and mention the chief chemical changes which take place in the blast furnace. 18

5. What is Galena? Describe how metallic lead can be obtained from it, and how the silver is separated. What are the blow-pipe tests for a lead salt? 16

6. What is the distinction between mercurous and mercuric salts, and how would you ascertain to which class a given salt belongs? 16

What occurs when mercury is heated with (*a*) cold dilute, and (*b*) hot concentrated nitric acid?

WEDNESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the properties of matter called elasticity, tenacity, ductility, and hardness; and state the different forms in which elasticity may be manifested. 8

2. Describe Attwood's machine, and give a brief account of two sets of experiments which are usually made with it. 8

3. The intensity of gravity varies in different places. What difference takes place as we approach (1) the equator, and (2) the pole? What are the causes of these differences? Describe briefly the operations required in *any one* process for determining the mean density of the earth. 10

4. A body cannot float in a liquid if its density is greater than that of the liquid. Give some instances in which this principle is apparently contradicted. 6

5. What corrections must be made before barometric heights can be compared as measures of atmospheric pressure? 8

6. State generally the causes which influence—increase or diminish—the intensity of sound. How is the velocity with which sound travels affected according as the medium is solid, liquid, or gaseous; and how do you account for the difference? 10

7 Describe Latour's Syren. 8

8 Explain the nature of a *wave* of sound, distinguishing between the "length," the "period," and the "velocity." 8

9. Describe the processes of calibrating, filling, and graduating an alcohol thermometer For what purposes is it used? What are its special merits as compared with a mercurial *thermometer?* 8

10 Define *temperature, latent heat, quantity of heat,* and *specific heat*, and describe any one method for determining the last of these. 10

11. What is meant by the *spheroidal state* of a liquid? How can it be shown experimentally that the liquid and plate are not in contact? Account for the low temperature of the liquid. 8

12. Explain what is meant by "the mechanical equivalent of heat;" and describe some of the methods by which it has been determined. 8

WEDNESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M TO 5 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 The phenomena of magnetism have been explained by assuming the existence of two *magnetic fluids.* Give a brief account of the theory, and state the grounds for not accepting it Describe the distribution of magnetism in a magnetised bar 10

2. What is meant by the *dip*, the *variation*, and the *horizontal intensity* at any place? At what place does the variation vanish? 10

3. Coulomb discovered the remarkable law *that magnetic attractions and repulsions are inversely as the squares of the distances.* How was this proved? 12

4. State Faraday's theory of induction. 8

5. Define electromotive force, and resistance, and enunciate Ohm's law of the galvanic current. 8

6. Describe the method, known as *Wheatstone's bridge*, of determining the conductivity of a body. 10

7. Explain the action of a lightning-rod, and point out the precautions necessary to its efficiency. On what grounds has it been stated that a lightning-rod, instead of being a safeguard to a house, is a source of danger? 12

8. What are Fraunhofer's lines? How did Kirchhoff produce them artificially? What information have these lines given us about the sun? 12

9. Explain the properties of light called reflection, refraction, dispersion, and polarisation. 8

10. Explain the phenomenon of "interference." Of what theory of light is it the crucial test? Show how it is so. 10

THURSDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GENERAL BIOLOGY—PAPER I.

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the conditions favourable for the development of yeast, and give an account of the manner in which the cells multiply. 12

2. Give an account of the appearances presented by the chara when examined with a microscope. 12

3. Sketch the life-history of a fern from the spore up to the close of the true reproductive process. 16

4. Describe all the parts of a flower, showing how they are all formed on the type of a leaf. 14

5. Where is *cambium* found in an exogen? What is its function? 10

6. Describe an ovule, and name the different kinds of ovule. 14

7. What is sap? What are the causes of its ascent? 12

8. Describe a young growing vegetable cell. 10

THURSDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GENERAL BIOLOGY.—PAPER II.

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a full account of the life-history of the Amœba. 12

2. Describe a full-grown vorticella—its movements, and the manner in which it obtains its nourishment. 16

3 Give an account of the reproductive processes in the hydra. 12

4. Describe generally the characters of the sub-kingdom to which the earthworm belongs. 15

5. Give an account of all the markings (accounting for their presence) to be found on a typical bivalve shell. 10

6. Describe all the segments of a lobster, and the appendages attached to them. How is the circulation carried on in the lobster? 15

7. Through what stages must the young of the frog pass after emerging from the ovum? And what changes take place (1) in the form and structure of the animal, and (2) in the respiratory processes? 20

V.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT, HEBREW AND PERSIAN)

EXAMINERS.

JOHN NUGENT, C S. A BARRETT, B.A.	In English.
F. KIELHORN, Ph.D RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A. Hon. Mem. B.A.S.	In Sanskrit.
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	In Hebrew.
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E. MIRZA HAIRAT, Esq.	In Persian.

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

EXAMINERS

F. G. SELBY, B.A. M MACMILLAN, B.A.	In History and Philosophy.

BRANCH III —MATHEMATICS.

EXAMINERS.

J. T HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. JAMES JARDINE, M A.	In Mathematics

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES

EXAMINERS.

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.	In Natural Sciences.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

JOHN NUGENT, C.S. ; A. BARRETT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SHAKESPEARE.—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE ; THE TAMING OF THE SHREW ; MEASURE FOR MEASURE ; MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. LOCKE ON TOLERATION.

1. Paraphrase :— 18

(*a*) *Duke.*— Angelo,
There is a kind of character in thy life,
That, to the observer, doth thy history
Fully unfold : Thyself and thy belongings
Are not thine own so proper, as to waste
Thyself upon thy virtues, them on thee.
Heaven doth with us, as we with torches do ;
Not light them for themselves : for if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. Spirits are not finely touch'd,
But to fine issues : nor nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor,
Both thanks and use. But I do bend my speech
To one that can my part in him advertise :
Hold therefore, Angelo ;
In our remove, be thou at full ourself :
Mortality and mercy in Vienna
Live in thy tongue and heart : old Escalus,
Though first in question, is thy secondary :
Take thy commission.

(*b*) *Lor.* How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears : soft stillness and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony.
Sit Jessica. Look, how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold :
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eye'd cherubins :
Such harmony is in immortal souls ;
But whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.

2. Explain the allusions in the following passages :— 8

(*a*) My nose fell to bleeding on Black Monday.
(*b*) For patience she will prove a second Grissel and Roman Lucrece for her chastity.
(*c*) We are the Jasons, we have won the fleece.
(*d*) When I shun Scylla, your father, I fall into Charybdis, your mother.
(*e*) I know him, 'a wears a lock.
(*f*) All great doers in our trade and are now *for the* Lord's sake.

3. What are supposed to be the sources of the plot of the Merchant of Venice? What was the position held by the Jews in Europe in Shakespeare's time? 10

4. Give the etymology of the following words, noting any peculiar meanings as used by Shakespeare :— 6

Ripe, near, prest, wroth, shrewd, liberal, eftest, yare, seen, amost, pleached, lieger.

5. Explain the following passages :—

(*a*) Thus goes every one to the world but I, and I am sunburned. 8
(*b*) I'll grow a talker for this gear.
(*c*) Yet I have faced it with a card of ten.
(*d*) The conference was sadly borne.
(*e*) He's in for a commodity of brown paper and old ginger, nine score and nineteen pounds.
(*f*) We should hold day with the antipodes if you would walk in absence of the sun.
(*g*) His master and he are scarce cater-cousins.
(*h*) Take heed lest you be coney-catched in this business.

6. How does Locke meet the assertion that "the true religion is always embraced with the greatest firmness"? 10

7. Give Locke's definitions of the common wealth, civil interest, and a church. What does he hold to be the power of a church, and to what laws does he consider it to be subject? 10

8. State concisely the arguments by which Locke combats the necessity of force in matters of religion. 12

9. How does Locke distinguish between heresy and schism? 6

10. Enumerate the various classes of opinion which according to Locke ought, or ought not, to be tolerated 12

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M TO 5 P M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

JOHN NUGENT, C.S.; A. BARRETT, B A.

1. Who were the other English writers of Chaucer's age? What do you consider to be the distinctive characteristics of Chaucer's writings as compared with those of Langland (Piers Plowman)?

2 (*a*) How did the French language and French writers influence the writings of Chaucer? State your opinion as to whether Chaucer *adopted* or *invented* the mixture of French which is found in his writings To what foreign sources is he indebted for his Canterbury Tales

(*b*) "By forward and by composicioun" Give other instances of this "bilingualism" from Chaucer, and state to what cause you attribute its existence

3. Give examples from Chaucer of plural nouns in "n" which have become obsolete, and of the dative cases of pronouns, showing the construction in which they are used, state his use of "which" and "that" as distinguished from our modern use of the same words; mention as many of his negative verbs as you remember, and write a short note on the word "self," showing how Chaucer's use of it differs (*a*) from its early adjectival use, and (*b*) from our present use of it.

4 Give the meaning of the following words and expressions, and the etymology of those words which are printed in italics:—*scheres*, bord, weymentynge, tas, leeve, not-heed, *wastel*, tretys, *buxomly*, shoop, flokmele, *herbergage*, undern, *schode*, kytheth, yeddynges, in good point, a thikke knarre, pilwebeer, tappestere, ye woote your forward, a dedly chere, nie lust ful evele pley, his nekke lith to wedde.

5 Do into modern English the following extracts, pointing out obsolete *grammatical* forms—

(*a*) This sodeyn cas this man astonied so,
That reed he wex, abayst, and al quaking
He stood; vnnethes seyde he wordes mo,
But only thus 'lord,' quod he, 'my willing
Is as ye wole, ne ayeins youre lyking

I wol no-thing; ye be my lord so dere;
Ryght as yow lust governeth this matere.'

(*b*) Lo, who may truste on fortune any throwe?
For him that folweth al this world of prees
Er he be war, is ofte yleyd ful lowe.
Ful wys is he that can him-seluen knowe.
Beth war, for whan that fortune list to glose,
Than wayteth she hir man to overthrowe
By swich a wey as he wolde leest suppose.

(*c*) Thende of this caytif was as I shal seye;
His foomen made a feste vpon a day,
And made him as her fool bifore hem pleye.

6. Burke's speeches are said to have frequently failed in immediate effect upon his hearers. Can you assign any reason for this, connected with his style or other peculiarity? Quote instances of the effect produced by any speech.

7. Under what Ministry did Burke enter Parliament? Give an account of the state of English political party at the commencement of Burke's political career.

8. What is your opinion of the method of trial by Impeachment? What were its evident defects in the case of Warren Hastings? What events occurring during the trial had led to a dissension among the "managers"?

9. The popular feeling at the commencement of the trial was strongly against Hastings. At its close the reverse was the case. How do you account for this? What was Burke's reply to the statement that the natives of Benares had built a temple to Hastings?

10. From what speeches are the following passages respectively taken? Explain the allusions in each case:—

(*a*) "He made an administration, so checkered and speckled; he put together a piece of joining so crossly intended and whimsically dove-tailed; a cabinet so variously inlaid, &c. ... ... that it was indeed a very curious show, but utterly unsafe to touch, and unsure to stand on."

(*b*) "In our politics, as in our common conduct, we shall be worse than infants, if we do not put our senses under the tuition of our judgment, and effectually cure ourselves of that optical illusion which makes a brier at our nose of greater magnitude than an oak at five hundred yards' distance."

(c) "If amidst these bright and happy scenes of domestic honour and prosperity, that angel should have drawn up the curtain, and unfolded the rising glories of his country, and, whilst he was gazing with admiration on the then commercial grandeur of England, the genius should point out to him a little speck, scarcely visible in the map of the national interest," &c. How and by whom was this last extract travestied?

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

JOHN NUGENT, C.S.; A. BARRETT, B.A.

The careers now open to Native Graduates, their respective advantages, and chances of success. 100

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.;

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M A., Hon. Mem. R. A. S.

1. Translate into English:—

कुतस्त्वमिन्द्र माहिनः सन्नेको यासि सत्पते किं ते इत्था ।

संपृच्छसे समराणः शुभानैर्वोचेस्तन्नो हरिवो यत्ते अस्मे ॥३॥

बण्महाँणि मे मतयः शं सुतासः शुष्मं इयर्ति प्रभृतो मे अद्रिः ।

आशासते प्रति हर्यन्त्युक्थेमा हरी वहतुस्ता नो अच्छ ॥४॥

अतो वयमन्तमेभिर्युजानाः स्वक्षत्रेभिस्तन्वः शुम्भमानाः

शुम्भमानाः।
महोभिरेताँ उप युज्महे न्विन्द्रं स्वधामनु हि नो बभूथ ॥५॥
कꣳस्या वो मरुतः खधासीद्यन्मामेकं समधत्ताहिहत्ये ।
अहं ह्यु ग्रस्तविषस्तुविष्मान्विश्वस्य शत्रोरनमं वधस्नैः॥६॥
भूरि चकर्थ युज्येभिरस्मे समानेभिर्वृषभ पौंस्येभिः।
भूरीणि हि कृणवामा शविष्ठेन्द्र क्रत्वा मरुतो यद्वशाम॥७॥

(*a*) Write notes on the words ब्रह्म, स्वधा, अद्रि, and मति, giving the various senses in which they are used.

(*b*) Divide verse 5 into *padas*, marking the *pada* accents.

2. Translate :—

विभिर्द्वा चरत एकया सह प्र प्रवासेव वसतः॥८॥
सद्यो द्वा चक्राते उपमा दिवि सम्राजा सर्पिरासुती॥९॥
अर्चन्त एके महि साम मन्वत तेन सूर्यमरोचयन्॥१०॥

What gods are alluded to in these three verses, and why?

3. Decline अरि or क्रतु in the Vedic way, and mention about ten Vedic verbal derivatives which have grown obsolete in the later Sanskrit.

4. Mention the functions and attributes of Varuna, and his relation to his worshippers. What cosmical phenomena does he represent?

5. What metaphorical expressions do you find used in the Rigveda Samhitâ for 'the composition of a hymn'? Quote or refer to the passages in which the following circumstances are alluded to—

a. Gambling.
b. Disappearance of thieves during day-time.
c. The battle or struggle of the ten kings.

Who was successful in the last, and why?

Nirukta.

1. What causes may have led to the composition of the Nirukta? In what relation do the various parts of it stand to each other? Estimate its value for the interpretation of the Veda.

2. The following are some of the authors mentioned by Yâska: Agrâyana, Audumbarâyana, Aupamanyava, Aurnavâbha, Kautsa, Gârgya, Gâlava, Taitiki, S'âkapûni, Sâkalya. State what you know of their views or their literary activity from the Nirukta or from other sources. Give also a sketch of the literature known to Yâska.

3. नाम च धातुजमाह निरुक्ते
व्याकरणे शकटस्य च तोकम् ॥

This line is quoted on Pâṇini's Sûtra उणादयो बहुलम्. Explain it fully, and state your views on the relation of Yâska's work to the Unâdi-Sûtras. Also criticize Yâska's principles of etymology.

4, Yâska employs (besides others) the following technical terms :—

अन्तःस्था, अभ्यस्त, अभ्यास, उपजन, उपबन्ध,
उपसृष्ट, कार, कारित, चर्करीत, चिकीर्षित,
नामकरण, बहुवचन, सर्वनामन्.

Explain them, and state whether they are used by Pâṇini or later grammarians.

5. Explain :

(*a*) The phrases इति सतः, इति सताम्, इति सत्याः, in such expressions as दुरित्यह्नो

नामधेयं द्योतत इति सतः ॥

(b) कर्मोपमा, भूतोपमा, रूपोपमा, सिद्धोपमा, अर्थोपमानि.

(c) अथ यस्यागमादर्थपृथक्त्वमह विज्ञायते न त्वौद्देशिकमिव विग्रहेण पृथक्त्वात्स कर्मोपसंग्रहः ॥

(d) पदप्रकृतिः संहिता पदप्रकृतीनि सर्वचरणानां पार्षदानि ॥

(e) अथाप्यस्यां ताद्धितेन कृत्स्नबन्निगमा भवन्ति ॥

(f) बहुलमासां नैघण्टुकं वृत्तमाश्वर्यमिव प्राधान्येन ॥

(g) तत्र ब्रह्मेतिहासमिश्रमृङ्मिश्रं गाथामिश्रं भवति ॥

(h) जाम्यतिरेकनाम बालिशस्य वा समानजातीयस्य वोपजन ॥

(i) अंहतिश्चांहश्चांहुश्च हन्तेर्निरूढोपधाद्विपरीतात् ॥

(j) आदिनाभ्यासेनोपहितेनोपधामादत्ते बभस्तिरात्तिकर्मा ॥

(k) परोक्षकृताः प्रत्यक्षकृताश्च मन्त्रा भूयिष्ठा अल्पश आध्यात्मिकाः ॥

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, PH. D.;
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M. A., Hon. Mem. R.A.S.

Dharmas'ástra.

1. Distinguish between—
   (*a*) Dâya *apratibandha* and *sapratibandha.*
   (*b*) Dattaka *kevala* and *dvyâmushyâyana;* state the rights and obligations of either.
   (*c*) Gotraja *sapinda* and *samânodaka;* state the order in which the gotrajas inherit according to the different text-books.

2. Give Nilakantha's views and comments on the statements :

(*a*) पितरि जीवति तद्द्रव्ये पुत्रादीनां पूर्वमनुत्पन्नमेव स्वत्वं संविभागेन जन्यते.

(*b*) दौहित्रो भागिनेयश्च शूद्रस्यापि च दीयते.

3. Translate and explain :—

(*a*) संभोगं केवलं यस्तु कीर्तयेन्नागमं क्वचित् ।
भोगच्छलापदेशेन विज्ञेयः स तु तस्करः ॥

(*b*) भ्रातृणामविभक्तानामेको धर्मः प्रवर्तते ।
विभागे सति धर्मोऽपि भवेत्तेषां पृथक्पृथक् ॥

(*c*) जनन्यां संस्थितायां तु समं सर्वे सहोदराः ।
भजेरन्मातृकं रिक्थं भगिन्यश्च सनाभयः ।

4. Translate :—

(*a*) यत्तु विज्ञानेश्वरो द्वन्द्वापवादके पितराविवेकशेषे क्रमाप्रतीतावपि तदर्थबोधके विग्रहवा-

क्ये मातृशब्दस्य पूर्वनिपातादपवादद्वन्द्व-
क्रमानुसारात्पितुः पुत्रान्तरसाधारण्यान्मातु-
स्त्वसाधारण्याच्चादौ मातुस्तदभावे पितुर्धन-
ग्रहणमूचे तदेतद्वचोविरोधादपास्तं विग्रह-
वाक्ये मातृशब्दपूर्वनिपात एकशेषस्य द्वन्द्व-
वैकल्पिकत्वेन तदपवादत्वे साधारण्यासाधार-
ण्ययोः क्रमनियामकत्वे मानाभावाच्च ॥

(b) स्त्रीधनशब्दश्चायं यौगिकः स्त्रीस्वामिकं धन-
मिति न तु पारिभाषिको योगसंभवे परिभा-
षाया अन्याय्यत्वात्। अत एव योगीश्वरेण
रिक्थक्रयादिसाधारणस्वत्वोपायसंग्रहायाद्य-
पदं प्रयुक्तम्। ननु च क्वचित्स्त्रीधनत्वनि-
षेधोऽनुपपन्न एवं सति स्यान्न हि स्त्री-
स्वामिकत्वं तत्र निषेद्धुं शक्यते बाधात्।
यथाह कात्यायनः।

तत्र सोपधि यद्दत्तं यच्च योगवशेन वा।
पित्रा भ्रात्राथवा पत्या न तत्स्त्रीधनमुच्यत इति।

शिल्पप्राप्तं सख्यादिभ्यः प्रीत्या प्राप्तं तदपि
न स्त्रीधनमित्यप्याह स एव।

प्राप्तं शिल्पैस्तु यत्किंचित्प्रीत्या चैव यदन्यतः।
भर्तुः स्वाम्यं तदा तत्र शेषं तु स्त्रीधनं स्मृतमिति।

पारिभाषिकत्वेभ्रात्रादिदत्तत्वेन प्राप्तं स्त्रीधनं प्रति-

षिध्यते । तेनैतस्माद्विन्नमेव पित्रादिदत्तं शिल्पादि-प्राप्तमिन्नं वा स्त्रीधनमिति परिभाष्यत इति चेत् । उच्यते ।

Show how the objections contained in this passage are refuted.

5 Define *vidyâdhana, yautaka, s'ulka,* and *saudâyika.*

6 What do you mean by *anulomaja* and *pratilomaja* ? Enumerate the several classes comprised under each.

7. What are the *pancha-mahâyajnas* enjoined on a *grihastha* ?

8. देवान्पितॄन्समभ्यर्च्य खादन्मांसं न दोषभाक् ॥

न दोषभागिति दोषाभावमात्रं वदतातिथ्यादावर्चनावशिष्टस्याभ्यनुज्ञामात्रं न प्रोक्षितादिवन्नियम इति दर्शितम्।

Explain this. What is meant by *niyama* ? Distinguish it from *parisamkhyâ.*

9. What is necessary to constitute a legal marriage according to Hindu Law ? Has the division of marriages into eight classes a legal or a religious significance ? Give reasons for your answer.

10. Translate and explain :—

तथा च पुत्रेष्ट्यादीनां लोकानवगतपुत्रादिजनकता यथा शास्त्रादवगम्यते तेषां दृष्टोपायजन्यतायामपि तथेहाप्यस्तु । स्वर्गाहवनीयादीनामलौकिकमात्ररूपाणां दृष्टोपायाभावोऽप्यधिक इत्यन्यदेतत् । प्रतिबन्धकप्रतिबद्धदाहादिजनकता यथोत्तेजकमन्त्राणामथर्वादिशास्त्रगम्या । लोकप्रमाणगम्यत्वात् । उत्तेजकतायाश्च प्रतिबन्धकप्रतिबद्धकार्यजनकतातिरि

क्तया अनिर्वाच्यत्वात् । शक्तिनाशतदुत्पत्तिकल्पनाया मतिगौरवात् ।

11. Who is a *samsrishtin* and what are the rules of inheritance in the case of his property? Compare Vijnanes'vara's and Nilakantha's views as regards these points.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, PH. D.;
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M. A., Hon. Mem. R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

TRANSLATION.

1. Translate into English :—

मनवे ह वै प्रातरवनेग्यमुदकमा जह्रुः । यथेदं पाणिभ्यामवनेजनायाहरन्त्येवम् । तस्यावनेनिजानस्य मत्स्यः पाणी आ पेदे । स ह्यस्मै वाचमुवाद । बिभृहि मा। पारयिष्यामि त्वेति । कस्मान्मा पारयिष्यसीति । औघ इमाः सर्वाः प्रजा निर्वोढा । ततस्त्वा पारयितास्मीति । कथं ते भृतिरिति । स होवाच । यावद्वै क्षुल्लका भवामो बह्वी वै नस्तावन्नाष्ट्रा भवति । उत मत्स्य एव मत्स्य गिलति । कुम्भ्यां माग्रे बिभरासि । स यदा तामतिवर्धा अथ कर्षूं खात्वा तस्यां मा बिभरासि । स यदा तामतिवर्धा अथ मा समुद्रमभ्यव हरासि । तर्हि वा अतिराष्ट्रो भवितास्मि । अथोतिथीं समां तदौघ आगन्ता तन्मा नावमुपकल्प्योपासासै । स औघ उत्थिते नावमा

पद्यासै । ततस्त्वा पारयितास्मीति । तथेवं भूत्वा समुद्रमभ्यव जहार । स यतिथीं तत्समां परिदिदेश तातिथीं समां नावमुपकल्प्योपासां चक्रे । स औघ उत्थिते नावमा पेदे । तं स मत्स्य उपन्या पुप्लुवे । तस्य शृङ्गे नावः पाशं प्रति मुमोच । तेनैतमुत्तरं गिरिमाधि दुद्राव । स होवाच । अपीपरं वै त्वा । वृक्षे नावं प्रति बध्नीष्व । तं तु त्वा मा गिरौ सन्तमुदकमन्तश्छैत्सीत् । यावद्यावदुदकं समवायात्तावत्तावदन्वव सर्पासीति । स ह तावत्तावदेवान्वव ससर्प । तदप्येतदुत्तरस्य गिरेर्मनोरवसर्पणमिति । औघो ह ताः सर्वाः प्रजा निरुवाह । अथेह मनुरेवैकः परि शिशिषे ॥

(८) निःशेषाशावपूरप्रवणगहगुणश्लाघनीयस्वरूपा पर्याप्ता नोदयाद्रौ दिनगमसमयोपप्लवेऽप्युन्नतैव ।
अत्यन्तं यानभिज्ञा क्षणमपि तमसा साकमेकत्र वस्तुं
ब्रध्नस्येद्धा रुचिर्वो रुचिरिव रुचितस्याप्तये
वस्तुनोऽस्तु ॥

बिभ्राणः शक्तिमाशु प्रशमितबलवत्तारकौर्जिह्म्य
गुर्वीं ।

कुर्वाणो लीलयाधः शिखिनमपि लसच्चरन्द्रकाकान्तावभासम् ॥

आदध्यादन्धकारे रतिमतिशयिनीमावहद्वी-
क्षणानां ।
बालो लक्ष्मीमपारामपर इव गुहोऽहर्पतेरातनो वः॥
मत्वान्यान्पार्श्वतोऽश्वान्स्फटिकतटदृषद्दृष्टदेहाद्र-
वन्ती ।
व्यस्तेऽहन्यस्तसंध्येयमिति मृदुपदा पद्मरागोपलेषु॥
सादृश्यादृश्यमूर्तिर्मरकतदृषदि क्लिष्टसूता सुमेरोः
मूर्धन्यावृत्तिलब्धध्रुवगतिरवतु ब्रह्मवाहावली वः ॥

2. Translate into Sanskrit :—

(a) There was a time when the sacrifices, which afterwards became so bewildering a system of ceremonies, were dictated by the free impulse of the human heart, by a yearning to render thanks to some unknown Being, and to repay, in words or deeds, a debt of gratitude, accumulated from the first breath of life. There was a time when the poet was the leader, the king, and priest of his family or tribe, when his songs and sayings were listened to in anxious silence and with implicit faith, when his prayers were repeated by crowds who looked up to their kings and priests, their leaders and judges, as men better, nobler, wiser than the rest, as beings nearer to the gods in proportion as they were raised above the common level of mankind. These men themselves living a life of perfect freedom, speaking a language not yet broken by literary usage, thinking thoughts unfettered as yet by traditional chains, were at once teachers, lawgivers, poets, and priests.

(b) Who loves not knowledge? Who shall rail
Against her beauty? May she mix
With men and prosper! Who shall fix
Her pillars? Let her work prevail.

But on her forehead sits a fire
She sets her forward countenance
And leaps into the future chance,
Submitting all things to desire.

Half-grown as yet, a child, and vain—
She cannot fight the fear of death.
What is she, cut from Love and Faith,
But some wild Pallas from the brain

Of Demons? fiery hot to burst
All barriers in her onward race
For power Let her know her place ;
She is the second, not the first.

A higher hand must make her mild,
If all be not in vain ; and guide
Her footsteps, moving side by side
With wisdom, like the younger child :

For she is earthly of the mind
But Wisdom heavenly of the soul.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER I.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. (*a*) When and by whom is the Book of Job said to have been written? Give some reasons in support of your answer. 12

(*b*) What different opinions are formed about the facts mentioned in the Book of Job from the character of its composition? Give your opinion about it, with the ground on which it is formed

(*c*) What are the chief characteristics of Hebrew Poetry? Give some instances of the different kinds of Hebrew Poetry.

II (*a*) Translate the following passage into English:— 20

וַיַּעַן אִיּוֹב וַיֹּאמַר : מָה עָזַרְתָּ לְלֹא כֹחַ
הוֹשַׁעְתָּ זְרוֹעַ לֹא עֹז : מַה יָּעַצְתָּ לְלֹא חָכְמָה
וְתוּשִׁיָּה לָרֹב הוֹדָעְתָּ : אֵת מִי הִגַּדְתָּ מִלִּין
וְנִשְׁמַת מִי יָצְאָה מִמְּךָ : הָרְפָאִים יְחוֹלָלוּ

מִתַּחַת מַיִם וְשׁׂכְנֵיהֶם : עָרוֹם שְׁאוֹל נֶגְדּוֹ
וְאֵין כְּסוּת לָאֲבַדּוֹן : נֹטֶה צָפוֹן עַל תֹּהוּ
תֹּלֶה אֶרֶץ עַל בְּלִימָה : צֹרֵר מַיִם בְּעָבָיו
וְלֹא נִבְקַע עָנָן תַּחְתָּם : מָאֲחֵז פְּנֵי כִסֵּה
פָּרַשׂ עָלָיו עֲנָנוֹ : חֹק חָג עַל פְּנֵי מָיִם עַד
תַּכְלִית אוֹר עִם חֹשֶׁךְ : עַמּוּדֵי שָׁמַיִם יְרוֹפָפוּ
וְיִתְמְהוּ מִגַּעֲרָתוֹ : בְּכֹחוֹ רָגַע הַיָּם וּבִתְוּבָנָתוֹ
מָחַץ רָהַב : בְּרוּחוֹ שָׁמַיִם שִׁפָּרָה חֹלְלָה יָדוֹ
נָחָשׁ בָּרִחַ : הֵן אֵלֶּה קְצוֹת דַּרְכּוֹ וּמַה שֶּׁמֶץ
דָּבָר נִשְׁמַע בּוֹ וְרַעַם גְּבוּרָתוֹ מִי יִתְבּוֹנָן :

(*b*) What is Masoreth? Make the necessary changes in the above passage as required by the Masoreth.

III. (*a*) Translate עֹדְךָ מַחֲזִיק בְּתֻמָּתֶךָ בָּרֵךְ 10
אֱלֹהִים וָמֻת and quote two other instances in which the root בָּרֵךְ is used in a similar sense.

(*b*) Give a summary of the discussion between Job and his friends.

(*c*) Quote a passage showing that the doctrine of resurrection was admitted by Job.

(*d*) What sciences seem to have been cultivated to some extent in the days of Job. Prove your answer by quotation.

IV. (*a*) Translate the following passage into English:— 15

אָב אָנֹכִי לָאֶבְיוֹנִים וְרִב לֹא יָדַעְתִּי אֶחְקְרֵהוּ :
וָאֲשַׁבְּרָה מְתַלְּעוֹת עַוָּל וּמִשִּׁנָּיו אַשְׁלִיךְ טָרֶף :
וָאֹמַר עִם קִנִּי אֶגְוָע וְכַחוֹל אַרְבֶּה יָמִים :

שָׁרְשִׁי פָּתוּחַ אֶלֵי מָיִם וְטַל יָלִין בִּקְצִירִי :
כְּבוֹדִי חָדָשׁ עִמָּדִי וְקַשְׁתִּי בְּיָדִי תַּחֲלִיף : לִי
שָׁמְעוּ וְיִחֲלוּ וְיִדְּמוּ לְמוֹ עֲצָתִי : אַחֲרֵי דְבָרִי
לֹא יִשְׁנוּ וְעָלֵימוֹ תִּטּף מִלָּתִי : וְיִחֲלוּ כַּמָּטָר
לִי וּפִיהֶם פָּעֲרוּ לְמַלְקוֹשׁ : אֶשְׂחַק אֲלֵיהֶם
לֹא יַאֲמִינוּ וְאוֹר פָּנַי לֹא יַפִּילוּן : אֶבְחַר
דַּרְכָּם וְאֵשֵׁב רֹאשׁ וְאֶשְׁכּוֹן כְּמֶלֶךְ בַּגְּדוּד כַּאֲשֶׁר
אֲבֵלִים יְנַחֵם :

(*b*) How is the word וְכַחוֹל read in the Babylonian copies, and how is it rendered by the Jewish interpreters ?

V. Comment upon the language and style of the Book of Job. 10

VI. Translate and explain the following phrases :— 10

(*a*) עַל מָה אֶשָּׂא בְשָׂרִי בְשִׁנָּי :

(*b*) וּמַה יְזַמְּזוּן עֵינֶיךָ :

(*c*) וַתְּקָמְטֵנִי לְעֵד הָיָה :

(*d*) יְצָרוּ צְעָדַי אוֹנוֹ :

(*e*) בְּרֹחַץ הַלִּיכַי בְּחֶמָה :

Translate the following phrases into Hebrew :— 5

VII. (*a*) I would harden myself in sorrow : let him not spare.

(*b*) My stroke is heavier than my groaning.

(*c*) His bones are full of the sin of his youth.

(*d*) I have defiled my horn in the dust.

(*e*) Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast fenced me with bones and sinews.

VIII. (*a*) Shew the distinction between אִישׁ, אֱנוֹשׁ 8

שָׁחַל, כְּפִיר, לָבִיא, and between אָדָם and גֶּבֶר, אַרְיֵה and לָיִשׁ :

(*b*) Give the different words used for gold.

IX. Give the different renderings of the following verses:— 10

(*a*) וְשִׂית עַל עָפָר בָּצָר וּכְצוּר נְחָלִים אוֹפִיר :

(*b*) כְּנַף רְנָנִים נֶעֱלָסָה אִם אֶבְרָה חֲסִידָה וְנֹצָה :

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER II.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. (*a*) What peculiarity do you find in the orthography of the 1st Book of Chronicles? Give some instances of it. 10

(*b*) Give some account of the Cheretithes and the Pelethites, and of Jachin and Boaz.

(*c*) Give short account of the battle fought between David and Hanan, the son of Nahash, the King of the children of Ammon.

II. Translate the following phrases into English:— 5

(*a*) וַיֵּלֶךְ דָּוִיד הָלוֹךְ וְגָדוֹל :

(*b*) וְכִצְבָאִים עַל הָהָרִים לְמָחֳר :

(*c*) אֶחָד לְמֵאָה הַקָּטָן וְהַגָּדוֹל לְאֶלֶף :

(*d*) זְנוּת וְיַיִן וְתִירוֹשׁ יִקַּח לֵב :

(*e*) אַל תִּשְׂמְחִי אוֹיַבְתִּי לִי כִּי נָפַלְתִּי קָמְתִּי כִּי אֵשֵׁב בַּחֹשֶׁךְ יְיָ אוֹר לִי :

III. (*a*) Translate and explain the context of the following verses:— 8

וַיָּשָׂב הַמַּלְאָךְ הַדֹּבֵר בִּי וַיְעִירֵנִי כְּאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יֵעוֹר מִשְּׁנָתוֹ :

IV. Translate the following verses, filling up the ellipses to complete the sense :— 8

(*a.*) וַיֹּאמֶר לָהֶם אַתֶּם רָאִשֵׁי הָאָבוֹת לַלְוִיִּם הִתְקַדֵּשׁוּ אַתֶּם וַאֲחֵיכֶם וְהַעֲלִיתֶם אֵת אֲרוֹן יְיָ אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶל הַכִּינוֹתִי לוֹ :

(*b.*) כִּי לֹא יָשַׁבְתִּי בְּבַיִת מִן הַיּוֹם אֲשֶׁר הָעֱלֵיתִי אֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל עַד הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה וָאֶהְיֶה מֵאֹהֶל אֶל אֹהֶל וּמִמִּשְׁכָּן :

V. Translate the following passage, with critical notes on it:— 15

שִׁירוּ לַיְיָ כָּל הָאָרֶץ בַּשְּׂרוּ מִיּוֹם אֶל יוֹם יְשׁוּעָתוֹ : סַפְּרוּ בַגּוֹיִם אֶת כְּבוֹדוֹ בְּכָל הָעַמִּים נִפְלְאֹתָיו : כִּי גָדוֹל יְיָ וּמְהֻלָּל מְאֹד וְנוֹרָא הוּא עַל כָּל אֱלֹהִים : כִּי כָּל אֱלֹהֵי הָעַמִּים אֱלִילִים וַיְיָ שָׁמַיִם עָשָׂה : הוֹד וְהָדָר לְפָנָיו עֹז וְחֶדְוָה בִּמְקֹמוֹ : הָבוּ לַיְיָ מִשְׁפְּחוֹת עַמִּים הָבוּ לַיְיָ כָּבוֹד וָעֹז : הָבוּ לַיְיָ כְּבוֹד שְׁמוֹ שְׂאוּ מִנְחָה וּבֹאוּ לְפָנָיו הִשְׁתַּחֲווּ לַיְיָ בְּהַדְרַת קֹדֶשׁ : חִילוּ מִלְּפָנָיו כָּל הָאָרֶץ אַף

תִּכּוֹן תֵּבֵל בַּל תִּמּוֹט : יִשְׂמְחוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם וְתָגֵל
הָאָרֶץ וְיֹאמְרוּ בַגּוֹיִם יְיָ מָלָךְ : יִרְעַם הַיָּם
וּמְלוֹאוֹ יַעֲלֹץ הַשָּׂדֶה וְכָל אֲשֶׁר בּוֹ : אָז יְרַנְּנוּ
עֲצֵי הַיָּעַר מִלִּפְנֵי יְיָ כִּי בָא לִשְׁפּוֹט אֶת הָאָרֶץ :
הוֹדוּ לַיְיָ כִּי טוֹב כִּי לְעוֹלָם חַסְדּוֹ :

VI. (*a*) Give the dates of the prophecies of Hoshea, Joel, Micha and Jonah, or the names of the Kings of Judah or Israel during whose reigns they prophesied. Which of the minor Prophets prophesied about the time of the rebuilding of the temple of Jerusalem? 12

(*b*) Explain the figure used by Hoshea in rebuking the Israelites for their idolatry.

(*c*) In the days of which King of Assyria is the event mentioned in the Book of Jonah said to have occurred?

(*d*) Explain the terms Keri, Kethib, Milloel and Millera.

VII. Correct the grammatical inaccuracies in the following verses:— 5

(*a*) גַּם בַּהֲמוֹת שָׂדֶה תַּעֲרוֹג אֵלֶיךָ כִּי יָבְשׁוּ
אֲפִיקֵי מָיִם וְאֵשׁ אָכְלָה נְאוֹת
הַמִּדְבָּר :

(*b*) וַיַּעַן וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל הָעֹמְדִים לְפָנָיו לֵאמֹר
הָסִירוּ הַבְּגָדִים הַצֹּאִים מֵעָלָיו
וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו רְאֵה הֶעֱבַרְתִּי מֵעָלֶיךָ
עֲוֹנְךָ וְהַלְבֵּשׁ אֹתְךָ מַחֲלָצוֹת :

VIII. Translate and explain the allusions in the following verses:— 12

(*a*) גִּלְעָד קִרְיַת פֹּעֲלֵי אָוֶן עֲקֻבָּה מִדָּם :

(*b*) כִּי בְיוֹם פָּקְדִי פִּשְׁעֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל עָלָיו
וּפָקַדְתִּי עַל מִזְבְּחוֹת בֵּית אֵל
וְנִגְדְּעוּ קַרְנוֹת הַמִּזְבֵּחַ וְנָפְלוּ
לָאָרֶץ :

(*c*) הַנִּשְׁבָּעִים בְּאַשְׁמַת שֹׁמְרוֹן וְאָמְרוּ חַי
אֱלֹהֶיךָ דָּן וְחַי דֶּרֶךְ בְּאֵר שָׁבַע
וְנָפְלוּ וְלֹא יָקוּמוּ עוֹד :

IX. (*a*) Translate the following passage into English :— 15

יִרְאוּ גּוֹיִם וְיֵבֹשׁוּ מִכֹּל גְּבוּרָתָם יָשִׂימוּ יָד עַל
פֶּה אָזְנֵיהֶם תֶּחֱרַשְׁנָה : יְלַחֲכוּ עָפָר כַּנָּחָשׁ
כְּזוֹחֲלֵי אֶרֶץ יִרְגְּזוּ מִמִּסְגְּרֹתֵיהֶם אֶל יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ
יִפְחָדוּ וְיִרְאוּ מִמֶּךָּ : מִי אֵל כָּמוֹךָ נֹשֵׂא עָוֹן
וְעֹבֵר עַל פֶּשַׁע לִשְׁאֵרִית נַחֲלָתוֹ לֹא הֶחֱזִיק
לָעַד אַפּוֹ כִּי חָפֵץ חֶסֶד הוּא : יָשׁוּב יְרַחֲמֵנוּ
יִכְבֹּשׁ עֲוֹנֹתֵינוּ וְתַשְׁלִיךְ בִּמְצֻלוֹת יָם כָּל
חַטֹּאתָם : תִּתֵּן אֱמֶת לְיַעֲקֹב חֶסֶד לְאַבְרָהָם
אֲשֶׁר נִשְׁבַּעְתָּ לַאֲבֹתֵינוּ מִימֵי קֶדֶם :

(*b*) What grammatical inconsistency do you find in the above passage? Account for it.

X. Give the significations and etymology of the following words :— 10

כַּרְמֶל, לִוְיָתָן, קִיקָיוֹן, גַּלְמוּד, פַּרְשֵׁז, חַלָּמִישׁ,
טִפְסָר, מַטְמוֹן :

———

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW TRANSLATION.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate the following passage into English :— 20

כֹּה אָמַר יְיָ צְבָאוֹת תֶּחֱזַקְנָה יְדֵיכֶם הַשֹּׁמְעִים
בַּיָּמִים הָאֵלֶּה אֵת הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה מִפִּי
הַנְּבִיאִים אֲשֶׁר בְּיוֹם יְסַד בֵּית יְיָ צְבָאוֹת הַהֵיכָל
לְהִבָּנוֹת : כִּי לִפְנֵי הַיָּמִים הָהֵם שְׂכַר הָאָדָם
לֹא נִהְיָה וּשְׂכַר הַבְּהֵמָה אֵינֶנָּה וְלַיּוֹצֵא וְלַבָּא
אֵין שָׁלוֹם מִן הַצַּר וַאֲשַׁלַּח אֶת כָּל הָאָדָם
אִישׁ בְּרֵעֵהוּ : וְעַתָּה לֹא כַיָּמִים הָרִאשֹׁנִים
אֲנִי לִשְׁאֵרִית הָעָם הַזֶּה נְאֻם יְיָ צְבָאוֹת : כִּי
זֶרַע הַשָּׁלוֹם הַגֶּפֶן תִּתֵּן פִּרְיָהּ וְהָאָרֶץ תִּתֵּן אֶת
יְבוּלָהּ וְהַשָּׁמַיִם יִתְּנוּ טַלָּם וְהִנְחַלְתִּי אֶת
שְׁאֵרִית הָעָם הַזֶּה אֶת כֹּל אֵלֶּה : וְהָיָה כַּאֲשֶׁר
הֱיִיתֶם קְלָלָה בַּגּוֹיִם בֵּית יְהוּדָה וּבֵית יִשְׂרָאֵל
כֵּן אוֹשִׁיעַ אֶתְכֶם וִהְיִיתֶם בְּרָכָה אַל תִּירָאוּ
תֶּחֱזַקְנָה יְדֵיכֶם :

II. Translate the following passage into English :— 30

וַיַּעַן אֱלִיהוּא בֶן בַּרַכְאֵל הַבּוּזִי וַיֹּאמַר צָעִיר
אֲנִי לְיָמִים וְאַתֶּם יְשִׁישִׁים עַל כֵּן זָחַלְתִּי
וָאִירָא מֵחַוֹת דֵּעִי אֶתְכֶם : אָמַרְתִּי יָמִים

יְדַבְּרוּ וְרַב שָׁנִים יֹדִיעוּ חָכְמָה : אָבֵן רוּחַ
הָיא בָּאֱנוֹשׁ וְנִשְׁמַת שַׁדַּי תְּבִינֵם : לֹא רַבִּים
יֶחְכָּמוּ וּזְקֵנִים יָבִינוּ מִשְׁפָּט : לָכֵן אָמַרְתִּי
שִׁמְעָה לִי אֲחַוֶּה דֵּעִי אַף אָנִי : חֵן הוֹחַלְתִּי
לִדְבָרֵיכֶם אָזִין עַד תְּבוּנוֹתֵיכֶם עַד תַּחְקְרוּן
מִלִּין : וְעָדֵיכֶם אֶתְבּוֹנָן וְהִנֵּה אֵין לְאִיּוֹב
מוֹכִיחַ עוֹנֶה אֲמָרָיו מִכֶּם : פֶּן תֹּאמְרוּ מָצָאנוּ
חָכְמָה אֵל יִדְּפֶנּוּ לֹא אִישׁ : וְלֹא עָרַךְ אֵלַי
מִלִּין וּבְאִמְרֵיכֶם לֹא אֲשִׁיבֶנּוּ : חַתּוּ לֹא עָנוּ
עוֹד הֶעְתִּיקוּ מֵהֶם מִלִּים : וְהוֹחַלְתִּי כִּי לֹא
יְדַבֵּרוּ כִּי עָמְדוּ לֹא עָנוּ עוֹד : אֲעֻנֶּה אַף אֲנִי
חֶלְקִי אֲחַוֶּה דֵּעִי אַף אָנִי : כִּי מָלֵתִי מִלִּים
הֲצִיקַתְנִי רוּחַ בִּטְנִי : הִנֵּה בִטְנִי כְּיֵין לֹא
יִפָּתֵחַ כְּאֹבוֹת חֲדָשִׁים יִבָּקֵעַ : אֲדַבְּרָה וְיִרְוַח
לִי אֶפְתַּח שְׂפָתַי וְאֶעֱנֶה : אַל נָא אֶשָּׂא פְנֵי
אִישׁ וְאֶל אָדָם לֹא אֲכַנֶּה : כִּי לֹא יָדַעְתִּי
אֲכַנֶּה כִּמְעַט יִשָּׂאֵנִי עֹשֵׂנִי :

III. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 50

Was the Lord displeased against the rivers? Was thine anger against the rivers? Was thy wrath against the sea, that thou didst ride upon thine horses and thy chariots of salvation? Thy bow was made quite naked, according to the oaths of the tribes, even thy word, Selah. Thou didst cleave the earth with rivers. The mountains saw thee and they trembled: the overflowing of the water passed by: the deep uttered his voice, and lifted up his hands on high. The sun and

moon stood still in their habitation : at the light of thine arrows they went, and at the shining of thy glittering spear. Thou didst march through the land in indignation, thou didst thresh the heathen in anger. Thou wentest forth for the salvation of thy people, even for salvation with thine anointed ; thou woundedest the head out of the house of the wicked by discovering the foundation unto the neck, Selah. Thou didst strike through with his staves the head of his villages : they came out as a whirlwind to scatter me : their rejoicing was as to devour the poor secretly. Thou didst walk through the sea with thine horses, through the heap of great waters. When I heard my belly trembled ; my lips quivered at the voice ; rottenness entered into my bones, and I trembled in myself, that I might rest in the day of trouble. When he cometh up unto the people, he will invade them with his troops. Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines : the labour of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat ; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls : yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation. The Lord God is my strength, and he will make my feet like hinds' feet and he will make me to walk upon mine high places. To the chief singer on my stringed intruments.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E. ; MIRZA HAIRAT, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 20

این دشت را بادیةالهوام میگویند درا
این‌حوالی کوهی است موسوم بعدن‌السّبع
در دامن آن جزیرهٔ ایست که آنرا
جزیرهٔ میمون نام است وچندین جانوران
ضارّه از آن کوه هر روز بجزیرهٔ میآیند سر

کردہ جانوران میمونی است پیکر نام که در
آن جزیرہ تمکن دارد و آن میمون چندین
قافله را غارت کردہ نہایت بدعای حضرت
سلیمان شب حرکت نمیتوانند کرد در روزرا ہ
را مسدود دارند ناچار این دشت را امشب
باید پیمود اندک راہ دیگر ماندہ که بگذریم
منزلی که فردا میرسیم معمورہ است بخاطر
تو دوسہ روز میمانیم

2. (*a*) Analyse and give the etymology and the meanings of the following :— 15

بادیة الہوام — معدن السّبع — تمکّن — غارّہ

(*b*) Who is سلیمان and what is his connection with these wild animals ?

(*c*) Is the word جزیرہ properly used in the above passage, and, if not, what is its proper application ?

3. Translate into English :— 5

رہ دہد ہرکس بخود مرد طمع اندیشہ را
میزند بر پای نخل دولت خود تیشہ را
سعی در پروردن ناکس نمی بخشد اثر
کی تون از تربیت یاقوت کردن شیشہ را

4. (*a*) Translate :— 25

پس از روی ز تو یک نبیرهٔ بود
که با پیل و کوس و تبیرهٔ بود
سپاهی بتازد براواز حجاز
اگرچه ندارد سلیح و جهاز
ز تخت اندر آرد مراورا بخاک
ز کردان کند مر جهان جمله پاک
بر افتد همه رسم جشن سده
شود خاکدان جمله آتشکده
نه آتش پرستند ونی آفتاب
سر بخت کردان در آید بخواب
بکشتاسب جاماسب خود گفته بود
از این راز و زاین راه آشفته بود
چون بشنید کسری ز بوزرجمهر
از این سان بگردید ش از رنگ چهر

(*b*) Write shortly what you know of بوزرجمهر — کشتاسب — جاماسب — کسری and say how جاماسب could say this "secret" to کشتاسب

5. (*a*) Translate :— 15

(1) نهم بی زواری بزندان شاه
کسی را بنزدیک من نیست راه

(2) یکی پاک چسپین پوشیده داشت
بسی سر بر او بر همی برگذاشت

(3) بسوری که دستانش چو یمن بود
چنان دان که خوانش بد آیین بود

(4) هنر زیر افسوس پنهان شود
همان دشمن از دور خندان شود

(*b*) Give the literal meanings of the following words and also as used in Shahnama, analysing etymologically any of them that can thus be analysed :—

زواز—چسپین—کوان نجر—شغشه—دستان—افسوس

6. Express briefly your impression of the portion of Shahnama you have read with reference to its merit or demerit as history and poetry. 20

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[1 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; MIRZA HAIRAT, Esq.

Rauzat-ussafa, Tymur, *Jellāleddin Rūmy* Duftur III.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write a brief account of Tymur's invasion of India, tracing his march from his entrance into, to his departure from, the country. 25

In what year of the Christian era did Tymur invade India, and who was the reigning Sultan of it? 5

Translate into English :— 25

روز جمعه سیوم ربیع الثانی حضرت صاحبقرانی از مقابل جهان‌نما کوچ کرده در جانب شرقی قلعه لونی فرود آمدند در آنحین شاهزادگان و امراء و نویتان که بتاخت رفته بودند در پایه سریر خلافت حاضر آمدند و شرف پایبوس دریافته زبان باستدامت دولت و عمر درازی آنحضرت بکشادند و شهریارکامگار در آن مجلس خاص که مشحون باعاظم و مقربان و خواص بود بتقریر وافی و عبارت شافی تورة و یاسای سلاطین سابق درمیان آورده شرایط رزم و میدان‌داری و لوازم حرب و تیغ گذاری را گذارش فرموده طریق در آمدن بمعرکه و بیرون آمدن از مهلکه و سایر مراسم جنگ و جدال را بلباس دلکش جلوه داد و در همانروز و همان مجلس شاهزادگان و ارکان دولت بعز عرض رسانیدند که از کنارهند تا باین مرحله زیاده از صد هزار مجوس و عبده

اوثان اسیر شده و در اردوی همایون مجتمعند و یمکن که در روز مصاف باهالی دهلی مبل نموده بایشان پیوندند و موید این معنی آنکه در آنروز که ملوخان بالشکریان و فیلان بجهان نما امده بود هندوان بیخبر در لشکر گاه شنیده اظهار بشاشت میکردند سخن دولتخواهان چون مقبول خاطر پادشاه جهانکشا که درحقیقت جام جهان نما عبارت از آنست افتاده فرمان داد که تمامت اسیرانرا که در دست ملازمان رکاب نصرت انتسابند بقتل آورند و اگر کسی در امتثال این امر اهمال ورزد اورا نیز بکشند و اموال و جهاز ان شخص تعلق باو گیرد که اینخبر رسانیده باشد تیغ سیاست بکردن زدنی در امده بروایت اقل صد هزار هندورا مقتول ساختند

How do you account for the identity of the names of some of the nearest ties of relationship such as برادر — دختر — پدر — مادر in Persian and in English?

Give the English equivalents of the titles ظل الله — حضور انور — قبله عالم — قبله گاه — ظل سبحانی

— دولت پناه — عالم پناه — حضور اقدس
صاحب قران — خورشید کلاه

What would be your definition of a ابدال — ولی — نبی 3

State briefly who the persons عمران — داود — خضر
نوح — موسی — فرعون — were? 9

From what languages would you derive the words 6
طلسم — اسطبل — جلاب — اکسیر — درهم — دینار

Translate into English :— 12

هست هفتاد و دو علت در بدن
از گششهای عناصر بیرسن
علّت آید تا بدن را بکسلد
تا عناصر همد کررا واهلد
چار مرغند این عناصر بسته پا
مرگ و رنجوری و علّت پاکشا
پایشان از همدکر چون باز کرد
مراغ هر عنصر یقین پرواز کرد
جذبهٔ این اصلها و فرعها
هردمی رنجی نهد در جسم ما
تا که این ترکیبهارا بردرد
مرغ هر جزوی باصل خود پرد

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.]

PERSIAN TRANSLATION.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E. ; MIRZA HAIRAT, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Persian :— 50

It is certainly curious how nations differing so much from one another in everything as the English, the Arabs and the Persians do, should nevertheless possess a number of proverbs analogous in sense. Although the manner of thinking and of expressing ideas varies infinitely, it is certain that all men agree in considering happiness to be the opposite of misery, wealth of poverty, abundance of want, and virtue of vice. On ideas like these, the similarity of proverbs is based; as, however, the peculiar state of civilization in various nations induces them to appreciate various conditions of life differently, homogeneity of sentiment is excluded. Thus the happiness of an Arab of the desert is perfect, and he considers himself rich when he and his cattle have abundant food; hence milk in plenty is often synonymous with good, and scarcity of it with evil. His mode of life requires patience in difficulties and bravery in dangers; accordingly these are the greatest virtues to him; and as with him riches are very perishable they have no great value in his eyes: accordingly he esteems liberty above measure. In ancient proverbs also hospitality was much extolled, and avarice reproved; in course of time the mode of thinking on many subjects became so much altered that not only among European nations, but also among the Arabs, who live under a different sky and in other states of society, proverbs contradicting each other came into vogue.

2. Translate the following from the *Institutes of Timûr* into English :— 30

و وزیر نیکو محضر و زیرک ان باشد که
اعمال خیرش غالب بر افعال شروی بود
چنین بمسامع من رسید که افعال نمیمه نظام

الملک مغلوب اعمال خیرش بوده در آن
وقتی که وی اراده حج کرد یکی از رجال
الله بوی گفت همین عمل خیری که در
دولت ملکشاه از تو صادر میشود که بندهای
خدا از تو نفع می بینند برابر حج است
و بعرض من رسید که علی بن لقطین که وزیر
هارون الرشید بود چون نفع وی بخلق خدا
بسیارمیرسید روزی که ارادهٔ ترک وزارت
نمود یکی از ایمه دین بوی نوشت که تر
است که بر درگاه خلیفه ملازم امر وزارت
باشی و جدای اختیار نکنی که امداد و
نفعی که به بندگان خدا میرسانی سر آمد
جمیع اعمال و افعال حسنه تو باشد—وچنین
شنیدم که چون از حضرت رسول صلی‌الله
علیه وسلم سوال کردند که اگر شما به نبوت
و رسالت مبعوث نمی شدید بکدام کار
اشتغال میفرمودید فرمودند که خدمت
سلاطین اختیار میکردم تا بخلق خدا نفع
رسانم از این جهت بود که وزارت و

سپهسالاری الیاس خواجه پسر تغلقتیمور خان را قبول کرده بودم که آمداد خلق نمایم و از مدد گاری مخلق خدا بود که الله تعالی مرا بمرتبه سلطنت رسانید — و وزیری که بتدبیر و شمشیر ملکیرا مسخر سازد یا نگاهداری ملک نماید آن وزیررا عزیز و محترم دارند و بر مراتبش بیفزایند و ویرا صاحب السیف و القلم خطاب دهند — ووزیر خردمند و هوشمند وزیری باشد که برای و تدبیر لشکریرا متفرق سازد و بسازکاری و خوش سلوکی لشکریرا متفق گرداند و افواج دشمنرا بخود رام کند و نگاهبان ولی نعمت خود باشد و هر مهمی و مشکلی که پادشاه را پیش آید به رای و تدبیر و دور بینی آن مشکل را اسان گرداند اگر بستگی در امور سلطنت بهم رسد آنرا بسر آنگشت عقل و فکر بکشاید

3. Translate into English :— 20

هر نقش را که دیدی حسنش زلا مکانست
گر نقش رفت غم نیست اصلش چو جاودانست

هر صورتی که دیدی هر نکته که شنیدی
بددل مشو که رفت آن زیرا نه آنچنانست
چون اصل چشمه باقیست فرعش همیشه ساقیست
چون هردو بی زوالند از چه ترا فغانست
جان را چو چشمه دان وین وصفها چو جوها
تا چشمه هست باقی جوها ازو روانست
ز آن دم که آمد ستی اندر جهان هستی
پیشت که تا برآمی بنهاده نرد بانست
اول جماد بودی و آخر نبات کشتی
و آنکه شدی تو حیوان این بر تو چون نهانست
کشتی از آن پس انسان با علم و عقل و ایمان
بنگر چه کل شد ان تن کو جر و خاکدانست
زانسان چو سیر کردی بی شک فرشته گردی
بی این زمین ازان پس جایت بر آسمانست

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER I.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

1. Mention what European territory France gained and lost by the various wars and treaties of the reigns of Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI.

2. Write a full description of the battles of Landen and Fontenoy.

3 Who were Law, Stanislas Leczynski, Damiens, Heinsius, Paoli, Turgot, De Ruyter, and Lamoignon de Malesherbes?

4. Mention briefly the historical events which happened at Villa Viciosa, Seneffe, Salzbach, the Isle of Pheasants, Rossbach, Philipsburgh, and Piacenza, and give their geographical position.

5. Write an account of the revolt of the Camisards.

6. Describe the French system of taxation and the financial reforms instituted by Colbert.

7. Give an account of the life and character of Alberoni, with the history of his attempt to revive the former greatness of Spain. To what causes may the failure of that attempt be attributed, and what reasonable ground had he for anticipating success?

8 What were the functions and composition of the French Parliaments? To what facts do you attribute their failure to obtain much political power, and their ultimate extinction? Describe the circumstances which led to their suppression in 1771.

9. French literature in the reign of Louis XIV.

10. Show by what means the Popes were able to exercise influence in Roman Catholic countries, and relate shortly the circumstances of any disputes which arose between the Papacy and the temporal powers in the period between the Peace of Westphalia and the Pontificate of Benedict XIV. By what policy did that Pope strive to reconcile the Catholic sovereigns to the Papacy?

11. Give a survey of the condition of the Fine Arts in Italy during the latter half of the Seventeenth century.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER II.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

1. Enumerate the principal violations of the constitution committed by Charles II. and James II.

2. Give an account of the defeat of the expedition against Brest under Talmash. What were the motives that probably actuated Marlborough's conduct in the matter?

3. Describe the battle of Blenheim and the previous strategic movements in the campaign of 1704. How was the war proceeding elsewhere in the same year?

4. Give an account of the writings of Swift and Addison, mentioning their excellencies and defects, and describe the characters of the two men. What part did they take in the politics of their time?

5. On what various occasions did the connection with Hanover affect English foreign policy? How did the English people and statesmen regard the alleged subordination of England to Hanover?

6. What was the fate of the Peerage Bill of 1719? Show the great importance of its provisions.

7. Describe the manners and customs of the Scotch Highlanders in the Eighteenth century, and the changes brought about by the suppression of the rebellion of 1745 and other causes operating about the same time.

8. Trace the gradual increase of the National Debt in England up to the accession of George III. How was it regarded while it was still a novelty? Also say what you know of the early history of National Debts in other countries.

9. Sketch the career of John Wilkes, and point out the great services it rendered to the cause of liberty.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICS.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

1. Compare together the various theoretical and actual types of representative government, showing their respective advantages and disadvantages.

2. What are the natural effects of absolute monarchy? Can anything be said in favour of such a form of government?

3. How far should individual liberty be restricted in the interests of the community at large? Discuss the different answers which have been made to this question by Political Philosophers.

4. Give a sketch of either the Republic of Plato or the Utopia of Sir Thomas More, and mention any other authors who have constructed ideal states.

5. What limitations have been put upon the Freedom of the Press in England and other countries? Show the advantages of allowing the Press a large amount of freedom, and the evils of a very strict censorship.

6. What rules should be observed in taxation? Give instances in which these rules have been neglected, and show the bad results that follow from their violation.

7. What effects have been produced by free trade in the countries which have adopted it? Examine the force of the strongest arguments that have been brought forward by its opponents.

8. Under what circumstances is a people justified in exercising the "sacred right of insurrection"? Consider any cases in which nations have interfered either to suppress or assist insurrections in foreign countries, and discuss the justice and expediency of such interference.

9 Explain what is meant by Legal Fictions, and show their great importance in the history of law.

10. How is the sacredness of property justified on economical grounds? When, if ever, may a government override the rights of landed proprietors?

11. The effects of war upon commerce.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LOGIC.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

1. Give a summary of the history of Logic before the time of Aristotle.

2. State the three "Laws of Thought". On what evidence do they rest, and what is the value of them?

3. "All reasoning is from particulars to particulars." Examine this statement with special reference to Mill's doctrine of the syllogism.

4. To what extent have discussions upon the origin of knowledge a proper place in a Logical Treatise?

5. State clearly the points at issue between Mansell and Mill on the subject of Definition.

6. What is the relation of Inductive Logic to the Sciences?

7 What, according to Mill, are the principal causes that render the investigation of nature difficult?

8 State clearly the methods proposed by Mill for elucidating the laws of complex effects

9 How would you classify the fallacies incident to Induction?

10. What do you mean by 'Final Causes'? Criticise the method of proof by final causes as applied by Butler to demonstrate the moral government of the world.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

F. G. SELBY, B.A; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

1 Discuss the various ways in which the Socratic teaching influenced the subsequent course of Greek philosophy.

2. Give a brief outline of the doctrines of Heraclitus, and mention passages in the Platonic dialogues in which he is referred to or in which evidence of his influence is traceable.

3. Trace the development of the conception of "happiness" through the Ethics of Aristotle.

4. In what senses is the word "nature" used in Greek philosophy? Trace especially the influence of the idea of "nature" in that part of Aristotle's Politics which deals with the question of slavery.

5. Give a summary of the contents of the "Theætetus," *or* the "Phædo."

6. What is the attitude of Aristotle towards trade? How do you account for the importance which he attaches to the citizens possessing leisure?

7. What distinction does Aristotle make between the passive and the constructive reason? What part does each contribute to knowledge?

8 What, according to the Stoics, was the relation of Ethics to Natural Science?

9. Discuss the relation of Epicureanism to Stoicism and the early Atomists.

10. Stoicism and Epicureanism, according to Zeller, are remarkable for their subordination of theory to practice. How does he prove this, and how account for it?

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.

1. After the decline of Scholasticism what were the circumstances which tended to produce the revival of speculation in the Sixteenth century?

2. What do you gather from Bacon's writings as to the extent of his acquaintance with the scientific discoveries of his predecessors and contemporaries?

3. What is Descartes' definition of substance; show how his successors tried to explain the interaction of mind and body?

4. Give a summary of Locke's theory of the origin of knowledge, and trace the completion of the theory of pure sensationalism in Hume's criticism of causation.

5. Describe the objects and results of the Scotch philosophy, with some account of the principal writers.

6. What were the chief characteristics of French speculation in the Eighteenth century?

7. What do you mean by Idealism? Determine the position of Berkeley with reference to other English philosophers.

8. Give a summary of the Ethical theories of Shaftesbury.

9. How does Kant show space and time to be forms of sensuous perception? What is it exactly that the a priori element of the mind is required to account for?

10. What different views have been held as to the relation of science to religion?

11. Give some account of the political doctrines of Hobbes?

12. Criticize the value, as a rule of conduct, of the Kantian dogma that we should always act on a maxim which we can will to be a law universal.

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

1. Triangles upon the same base and between the same parallels are equal.

A', B', C', are the middle points of the sides of the triangle ABC, and through A, B, C are drawn three parallel straight lines meeting B'C', C'A', A'B', in *a*, *b*, *c* respectively; prove that the triangle ABC is double of the triangle *abc*.

2. What do you mean by the *nine-point circle*? Show that the radius of this circle is half the radius of the circle described round the original triangle.

3. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

Prove that the circle drawn through the middle points of the sides of this triangle will intercept portions of the equal sides which are sides of a regular pentagon inscribed in the circle.

4. If the sides of two triangles about each of their angles be proportionals, the triangles shall be equiangular to one another.

The side BC of a triangle ABC is produced to D so that the triangles ABD, ACD, are similar; show that AD touches the circle described about the triangle ABC.

5. Two straight lines which cut one another are in one plane, and three straight lines which meet one another are in one plane

A, B, C, D, are four points in space, and the straight lines AB, DC, AD and BC are divided in the same ratio in the points E, F, G, H; prove that the straight lines EF, GH lie in one plane.

6. The semi-latus rectum is an harmonic mean between the segments of any focal chord of a conic.

7. Tangents drawn from any point on the directrix of a parabola are at right angles to each other.

If the normal at Q meet the curve again in Q', and tangents at Q, Q' intersect in O, show that O and Q are equidistant from the directrix.

8. The sum of the squares on any two conjugate diameters of an ellipse is constant.

A system of parallelograms is inscribed in an ellipse, their sides being parallel to the equiconjugate diameters; prove that the sum of the squares on the sides is constant.

9. Define an *asymptote* and prove that the points of contact of tangents from a focus of an hyperbola to the auxiliary circle are the intersections of the asymptotes and corresponding directrix.

10. Investigate the circumstances under which the section of a cone by a plane will be an ellipse, and show that the semi-minor axis is a mean proportional between the perpendiculars from the vertices on the axis of the cone.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

1. Show how to transform a number whole or fractional from one scale of notation to another.

There is a certain odd number which is expressed by six digits in the scale of 3 and by the last three of those digits in the scale of 12; find the number.

2. Show that the difference between any two consecutive convergents to a continued fraction is a proper fraction with unity for its numerator.

3. Define a *convergent* series, and state and prove any test for ascertaining convergency.

Prove that the infinite series—

$$u_0 + u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

each term of which is less than the preceding, and the series

$$u_0 + 2u_1 + 2^2u_2 + 2^3u_7 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

are convergent or divergent simultaneously.

4. Show that if p be a prime number, the coefficients in the expansion of $(1 + x)^{p-1}$ differ from multiples of p by unity in excess and defect alternately.

5. Show that the arithmetical mean of any number of positive unequal quantities is greater than their geometrical mean.

Prove that $\lfloor n < \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^n$

6. If the inscribed circle of a triangle ABC pass through the centre of the circumscribed circle prove that—

$$\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = \sqrt{2} \ .$$

7. Investigate the exponential values of $\sin\theta$ and $\cos\theta$ and expand θ in a series proceeding by powers of $\tan\theta$.

8. Prove the formula—

$$\cos\theta = \left(1 - \frac{4\theta^2}{\pi^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{4\theta^2}{3^2\pi^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{4\theta^2}{5^2\pi^2}\right)\ldots\ldots$$

and hence show that—

$$\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \text{ to infinity} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

9. Enunciate *Napier's analogies*.

The sides a, b and the angle A of a spherical triangle being given, and c_1, c_2 being the values of the third side, prove that—

$$\tan\frac{c_1}{2}\tan\frac{c_2}{2} = \tan\frac{b-a}{2}\tan\frac{b+a}{2}.$$

10. If the sides of a spherical triangle be small compared with the radius of the sphere, show that each angle of the spherical triangle exceeds by one-third of the spherical excess the corresponding angle of the plane triangle, the sides of which are of the same length as the arcs of the spherical triangle.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA AND ASTRONOMY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

1. Enunciate and prove Newton's 6th Lemma.

Show that similar conterminous arcs which have their chords coincident have a common tangent.

2. When a body revolves in an orbit subject to the action of forces tending to a fixed point, the areas which it describes by radii drawn to the fixed centre of force are in one plane and are proportional to the times of describing them.

3. Find the law of force tending to the pole under the action of which a body describes an equiangular spiral, and investigate the velocity at any point.

4. Investigate the length of the radius of curvature at any point of an ellipse.

If the centre of curvature corresponding to a point on an ellipse fall on the conjugate diameter show that the area of the circle of curvature is equal to the area of the ellipse.

5. Find the velocity of a particle describing a conic section about a centre of force in the focus.

6. Explain the different methods used in astronomy for defining the positions of terrestrial and celestial objects.

Describe the shortest course of a steamer which is to go from one point to another without going beyond a certain latitude, supposing the great circle course to cross that latitude.

7. From what two causes does the difference between *apparent* and *mean* time arise? Define the *equation of time* and prove that it vanishes four times a year.

8. Account for the error of *aberration* in the observed position of a star, and prove that all stars are displaced by aberration towards the same point on the ecliptic.

9. Explain the method of determining the distance of the moon from the earth.

10. Investigate the conditions necessary for a solar eclipse, and show that the shadow moves eastward on the earth's surface.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

1. Show that the equation to a parabola referred to a pair of tangents is—

$$\left(\frac{x}{h}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\frac{y}{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

and that the co-ordinates of its focus are—

$$\frac{hk^2}{h^2 + k^2 + 2hk\cos\omega}, \quad \frac{h^2k}{h^2 + k^2 + 2hk\cos\omega}$$

2. If when the axes are inclined at angles ω, ω' respectively, the equations—

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 = 1$$
$$a'x^2 + b'xy + c'y^2 = 1$$

represent the same conic, show that—

$$\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{\sin^2\omega} = \frac{b'^2 - 4a'c'}{\sin^2\omega}.$$

3. Through any point O two chords are drawn meeting a conic in P and P', Q and Q' respectively; prove that the ratio of OP·OP' to OQ·OQ' is constant whatever be the position of the point O, provided the directions of the lines OP, OQ remain unchanged.

4. Enunciate and prove *Brianchon's* Theorem.

5. Show how to find the asymptotes of a curve. If the equation to the curve be of the form—

$$x^n\phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x^p\psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x^q\chi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \ldots\ldots = 0$$

the exponents n, p, q ..... being in descending order, discuss the case in which $\phi(\mu) = 0$ has equal roots.

6. Investigate the multiple points of an algebraic curve—

$$\phi(x, y) = 0.$$

If the curve have a triple point show that the sum of the angles which the three tangents at that point make with the axis of x will be a multiple of π provided that—

$$\frac{d^3\phi}{dx^3} = 3\frac{d^3\theta}{dx\,dy^2}.$$

7. If ψ be the angle made with a fixed straight line by the tangent at a point (x, y) on a plane curve, and ρ be the corresponding radius of curvature, prove that

$$\left(\frac{d^2x}{d\psi^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d^2y}{d\psi^2}\right)^2 = \rho^2 + \left(\frac{d\rho}{d\psi}\right)^2.$$

8. How do you find the length of a curve whose equation is expressed in polar coordinates?

Find the length of the complete perimeter of the cardioid

$$r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$$

9. Investigate the surface and volume of the solid generated by the revolution round the axis of x of the catenary

$$y = \frac{c}{2}\left(e^{\frac{x}{c}} + e^{-\frac{x}{c}}\right).$$

10 Change the order of integration in

$$\int_0^a \int_{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}^{x+2a} \phi(x, y)\, dy\, dx.$$

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

J. T HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

1. If two forces acting along chords of a circle are inversely proportional to the lengths of the chords, show that their resultant will pass through one or other of the points of intersection of lines drawn through the extremities of the chords.

2. Find the centre of gravity of the area intercepted between the straight line $y = mx$ and the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$.

3, Investigate the equation to the *catenary*

If a chain hang over two smooth pegs in the same horizontal line and at a distance $2a$ from each other, show that its *least* possible length is $2ae$.

4 A weightless string is stretched over a rough plane curve; find the tension at any point and pressure on the curve in the limiting position of equilibrium.

5. Investigate the attraction of a uniform circular lamina of matter on a particle situated in a straight line drawn through the centre of the lamina perpendicular to its plane

6. A man 6 feet high walks in a straight line at the rate of 4 miles an hour away from a street-lamp 10 feet in height; supposing the man to start from the lamp-post, find the rate at which the end of his shadow travels and the rate at which it separates from himself.

7. Investigate the law of force perpendicular to an axis that a free particle may describe a conic section.

8. Determine the polar equation to the path of a particle acted on by a central force.

Find the law of force when a particle moves in a spiral whose equation is—

$$r = a \sec^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

about a centre of force at the pole.

9. Two smooth spheres moving in given directions and with given velocities impinge; determine the subsequent motion.

A ball impinges directly upon a ball of half its mass at rest, and the vis viva of the system after collision is three-fourths of the vis viva before collision; investigate the elasticity.

10. A particle is constrained to move on a given smooth plane curve under the action of given forces in the plane of the curve; determine the pressure on the curve and point where the particle will quit the curve.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A., JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

1. A diving-bell is made of a substance whose specific gravity is 4 and its interior will contain a quantity of water whose weight is twice that of the bell; if the bell be lowered until the tension of the rope is half the weight of the bell, prove that the density of the air within it will be 8 times that of the atmosphere.

2. Investigate the following expressions for the co-ordinates of the centre of pressure of a plane area immersed in a fluid :—

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint pr^2 \cos\theta \, dr \, d\theta}{\iint pr \, dr \, d\theta} \qquad \bar{y} = \frac{\iint pr^2 \sin\theta \, dr \, d\theta}{\iint pr \, dr \, d\theta}.$$

Find the centre of pressure of a circular area just immersed in a liquid with its plane vertical.

3. Describe *Smeaton's* air-pump.

If h be the range of the piston, k its distance from the top of the barrel in its highest position, k' its distance from the bottom in its lowest position, and ρ the density of the atmosphere; prove that the limiting density of the air in the receiver is—

$$\frac{kk'}{(h+k)(h+k')}\rho$$

4. Investigate the form of the surface of a heavy fluid contained in a vessel which rotates uniformly about a fixed vertical axis.

A hollow cone full of fluid whose base is 2 feet in diameter is placed with its vertex downwards and made to revolve twice per second about its axis; how much is spilt?

5. Enunciate *Toricelli's Theorem* on the efflux of fluids from vessels.

Find the time in which a cylinder filled with fluid will be emptied through a small orifice of area k in its base, the axis being vertical.

6. Distinguish between a *real* and a *virtual* image; and prove that the image formed by a convex mirror is always virtual, but that that formed by a concave mirror is real or virtual according as the distance of the object from the middle point of the mirror exceeds or falls short of a certain length.

7. Define the optical *centre* of a lens and prove that there are two points which satisfy the definition. When are the two points coincident?

8. A short object is placed on the axis of a concave spherical refractor and at a distance from it $= \frac{f}{\mu}$, f being the focal length; prove that the linear magnitude of the vertical image is half that of the object.

9. Obtain an expression for the *dispersive power* of a medium.

A pencil of light is refracted through two prisms of small refracting angles; show that for the combination to be achromatic the deviations of the mean ray in passing through them must be in opposite directions and inversely proportional to the dispersive powers of the media.

10. Describe the *Newtonian* telescope and find an expression for its magnifying power.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS.—PAPER I.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.;
D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define Energy and Work. State the measure of the Kinetic Energy of a moving body, and show how it is obtained. 10

Enunciate the Law of the Conservation of Energy. Can you trace any connection between this law and Newton's explanation of the Third Law of Motion?

2. Give a short sketch of the history of the Dynamical Theory of Heat. 14

Describe the methods by which Mayer and Joule respectively determined the *mechanical equivalent*. Criticize the experiment of Mayer.

A cannon ball moving with a velocity of 1,000 feet per second impinges on a target which arrests its motion. Find the number of degrees centigrade by which the temperature of the ball will be raised, supposing that 40 per cent. of its kinetic energy is converted into heat [specific heat of iron = 0·114.]

3. Define *latent heat* and explain how the latent heat of water and steam has been calculated. 8

What effect has increase of pressure on the melting point of ice? How was this result anticipated by theory?

4. Define *conductivity* for heat. Explain how the conductivity of different metals is experimentally determined and calculated. 8

5. Describe the *air thermometer*. What are its advantages over the mercurial and other thermometers? How has the absolute zero of temperature been defined by means of the air thermometer? 6

6. What is the phenomenon of Interference of Light? Explain fully its origin. How was it explained on the corpuscular theory of light? 10

7. Describe the nature of the vibrations supposed in the *undulatory theory*, and explain what is meant by *polarized light*. 12

Describe the construction of the Nicol's prism and explain how it illustrates the phenomena of polarization.

8. What is meant by *fluorescence?* On what rays does this phenomenon depend? How is this experimentally proved? 6

9. Explain the relation between *light* and *radiant heat*, and show how this relation has been fully established. 8

10. State the law which connects the *emission* and *absorption* of radiant heat. Explain this law by referring to experimental illustrations. 8

11. Explain the phenomenon of *diffraction*. Show how the *wave length* of any particular kind of rays may be determined by means of observations of this phenomenon. 10

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.;

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe fully the nature of *wave-motion* and the method of its transmission. On what conditions does the velocity of the transmission of sound-vibrations through air depend? 10

Explain how the discrepance between the theoretically calculated and the observed velocity of sound was accounted for.

2. Define *musical sound*. Explain the construction and use of the syren. Show how the *wave-length* of a given note may be determined. 6

3. On what physical conditions do the *pitch intensity* and *timbre* of sound respectively depend? 8

State briefly Helmholtz's theory of the *vowel sounds*.

4. Explain fully the phenomenon of *resonance*. Calculate the length of the open organ pipe which corresponds to 8

the note C with 256 vibrations per second. Find the length of a closed pipe yielding the same note.

5. Explain the nature of the distinction between *statical* and *voltaic* electricity. 8

How can it be shown that the two are identical? Compare a charged Leyden jar and a galvanic cell as sources of electricity.

6. Describe the phenomenon of statical induction. Define *electric potential*, *dielectric*, *inductive capacity*, and *specific inductive capacity*. 12

Express (*a*) the capacity of a sphere of given radius at a distance from all conductors, and (*b*) the capacity of the same sphere insulated in the centre of a hollow uninsulated sphere of given radius.

7. Explain fully the process which goes on in the charging of a Leyden jar. What is meant by *bound electricity* in this connection? 8

Explain the alternate discharges which are obtained from the inner and outer coatings of an insulated charged Leyden jar.

8. State and illustrate Ampére's theory of magnetism. 9

Show how to express the intensity of the magnetism induced by a given current flowing through a given coil.

9. What are the elements which determine the magnetic force due to the earth at any point? Explain why terrestrial magnetism exerts only a *directive* force on a freely suspended magnet. 8

10. Explain fully the nature of the action which goes on in a galvanic element. What illustration does this supply of the theory of the Conservation of Energy? 8

11. State Ohm's Law. Explain how (*a*) the resistance of wire, and (*b*) the resistance of a cell may be experimentally determined. 9

12. Describe the thermo-electric pile and its action. What effect is produced at the junctions of a thermo-electric circuit by a current flowing through the circuit? 6

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.;

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a brief account of the history of the Atomic Theory, and of the various discoveries which helped to establish it. 15

2. How can the following substances be prepared from Nitrate of Potash:—$H NO_2$; $N_2 O_5$; $N_2 O_4$; NO ; N ; NH_3? 12

3. How is Phosphorus Pentachloride prepared? What effect is produced, if any, by exposing it to (*a*) *dry air*, (*b*) *moist air*, and (*c*) *excess of water*. Where the Pentachloride is affected show by means of equations the changes which take place. 10

4. How would you ascertain the suitability, or otherwise, of water for domestic purposes? What are the causes of permanent and of tempoarry hardness of water? How is the degree of hardness determined? 10

5. Describe the characters of the different allotropic forms of Sulphur, and the method by which these are obtained. How is Sulphur recovered from alkali waste? 12

6 Describe the mode of manufacture of bleaching-powder. What happens when Hydrochloric Acid is added to it? 15

7. Explain Marsh's test for Arsenic, and state the conditions of its applicability. 12

8. Why is Cyanogen termed a *compound radical*? How is Aqueous Hydrocyanic Acid prepared? 14

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER 1880.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.;

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Give an account of the present state of our knowledge regarding the liquefaction of gases hitherto deemed perma- 15

nent, and of the discoveries which recently shewed that they are not permanent.

2. Explain the changes which occur when coal gas is purified from sulphuretted hydrogen by calcic hydrate and ferric hydrate. Name the chief constituent gases present in coal-gas. 15

3. Describe Weldon's process for obtaining Manganic Oxide from the waste liquor of the chlorine stills. 12

4. What are the different processes for lead-smelting? In the *air reduction process* shew, by means of equations, the changes which occur in the second part of the process. 10

5. Give the names, characters and formulæ of the compounds of Phosphorus and Hydrogen, and the method of preparing each. 12

6. Describe the process of making steel according to the Siemen-Martin method. How are the different varieties used in commerce produced? 14

7. Give an account of the properties and uses of Tin, and of the composition of its alloys. 12

8. How are the compounds of Mercury and Chlorine prepared? Give their names, formulæ, and properties. 10

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER I

The REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.;
D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the Science of Meteorology, stating briefly the classes of phenomena with which it deals. Illustrate your answer by mentioning the principal observations which enter into the meteorological record of a station. 10

2. State the causes which produce fluctuations in the barometric pressure. Explain the existence of two *maxima* and *minima* in the diurnal variations and state approximately the times of their occurrence. 12

What corrections are necessary in reducing the observed barometric readings?

3 Explain the origin of winds, and describe the general nature of the atmospheric circulation on the different sections of the earth's surface 8

State the theory of the Trade Winds, explaining their limits and their variation in direction with change of latitude.

4 What is the general law of the changes in temperature from point to point above and below the surface of the earth? State the causes of these variations and give approximately the amount of variation in both cases. 10

5. Define *dew-point*, *relative humidity*. Explain the construction and use of Daniell's hygrometer. 12

Show how the dew-point may be determined by means of the wet and-dry bulb thermometer

The temperature of the air being 84°F and that of the wet bulb 79°F, calculate the tension of vapour at the dew-point, the tension of vapour at 79°F being 990.

What objections are there to the use of this method of determination?

6 Trace the course and history of one of the following rivers :—Ganges (including Brahmaputra), Nile, Amazon, Mississippi, Missouri Give details of drainage, area and rainfall of the source and the countries traversed ; of the chief tributaries , particulars concerning lakes, rapids, waterfalls ; extent of navigable waters and tidal action ; and conditions of embouchure. 10

7 State the different theories put forward in explanation of the origin of volcanic cones and craters ; and the arguments for and against each of these theories 10

8 Trace the relation between earthquakes and volcanic disturbances, and account, as far as you can, for great earthquakes originating apparently far from active volcanoes 10

9 State the different kinds of evidence from which it is inferred that certain parts of the earth are being upheaved and others are subsiding. 10

10 Explain and illustrate the phenomena of thermal springs. 8

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER II.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.;
D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State and explain Hutton's theory of rain. What objections to this theory have been pointed out? 10

2. Describe any form of rain-gauge and explain the manner of its use. What differences have been observed in the amount of rain registered at different heights above the ground? What explanations of these discrepancies have been given? 8

3. What are the principal conditions which determine the rain-fall of any district? Describe, in outline, the distribution of rain-fall in the Bombay Presidency. Explain the variation from north to south in the Konkan. 12

4. Why is the difference between the temperature of the Konkan and that of the Dakhan, so small in the cold season and so great in the monsoon? What does this suggest as to the nature of the wind system of the Konkan? 8

5. State the theory of storms, explaining why the barometer falls under a cloud. Give an account of the barometric phenomena during a storm, and show how they may be graphically represented. 10

6. Explain the origin of thunderstorms. What theories have been stated regarding the origin of atmospheric electricity, and how have the diurnal variations been accounted for? 8

7. Describe fully the phenomena of the *aurora borealis*. State the grounds of the commonly accepted theory as to the origin of the auroral light, and explain on this theory the position and distribution of the auroras. 10

8. What is the present state of our knowledge with regard to the bed of the deep ocean: its depth, surface, and deep currents, temperature and density at various depths, and living inhabitants? 12

9. Explain in what way and to what extent the motions of the earth in space are subject to periodical change, and the possible influence of such change on the distribution of life on the globe. 10

10. What are the recognized divisions of the human family? State some characteristic differences between the Negro, the Hottentot and the Australian native. What is the natural habitat of the true Negro? 12

VI.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

EXAMINERS.

The Honourable Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER I.

The Honourable Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.;

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.; NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Jurisprudence, &c.

1. Define a Command. 6

Point out any characteristic distinguishing Laws from other Commands.

In what sense is the word Positive used by jurists?

2. State Austin's definition of Sovereignty, with a short account of his theory of the same. 8

3. Explain the phrases:— 9

(1) Rights *in rem* and *in personam*
(2) Substantive and adjective law.

4. According to Austin's method, how would you classify the following:— 8

The Laws of Cricket.
The Penal Code.
The Rules of a Caste.
The Laws of Motion.

5. Give a short account of the Roman Law of Adoption, pointing out the changes introduced therein during the reign of Justinian. 8

6. Explain the terms—Quarta Falcidia, Quarta Antonina, Stipulatio Aquiliana, and Familiæ emptor. 8

7. What were the various forms of *capitis deminutio* amongst the Romans? 8

How did a person become subject thereto, and what were the incidents of the same respectively?

8. Enumerate the principal servitudes referred to in the Institutes of Justinian, giving a short account of each.

9. Compare the respective positions of a *mandator* and a *fidejussor* in Roman Law. 9

10. Titius sells to Seius two pictures, which the latter pays for. Before he sends to fetch them away, one is destroyed by fire and the other having been stolen by Stichus, comes into the possession of Maevius. Who bears the loss and who is entitled to bring actions, and what actions? 10

11. State what you know concerning the Lex Aquilia. 9

12. What were the principal distinctions between the following forms of Roman actions: *actiones bonae fidei, actiones stricti juris* and *actiones arbitrariæ*? 9

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

The Honourable Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK C.S.I., M.R.A.S.;

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.; NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.

Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession (Hindu and Mahammadan).

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State and discuss the law of inheritance as regards slaves under the Hindu and Mahammadan systems. What is the position of a male and a female slave *(dása* and *dási)* and his or her children in British India. 10

2. An assignment of 100 rupees and 50 maunds of rice a year is made from the revenues of the Poona city for the support of a Vaishnava temple. What kind of property is it: and by what rules will its descent be governed? 10

3. What is *Stridhana;* enumerate its different classes, and state rules regarding its descent. 10

4. What is self-acquired property? Give rules for its descent in divided and undivided Hindu families. Discuss the question fully. 12

5. What are the rules which principally govern Hindu gifts, in reference to the capacity of the giver and the circumstances under which the gift may be reclaimed. 12

6. What is the period of majority for Hindus, Pársis, Khojas, Mussalmans and Christians? By what law is the status of a man to contract and to make a will to be determined? 10

7. Name and define the 12 kinds of sons known to the Hindu Law. Into what divisions have these been again divided, and why? 12

8. Who can make a will, in whose favor, and to what extent; and in what form must such a will be made: (*a*) if the testator be a Hindu; (*b*) if he were a Muhammadan? 10

9. State the leading provisions of the Muhammadan Law in regard to gifts. 10

10. State the distinction between *Altumgha* and *Wuqf* grants. How can these be divided amongst the grantee's descendants? 6

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER III.

The Honourable Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.;

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.; NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define and give instances of:— 10

(*a*) *Corporeal* and *incorporeal* property.
(*b*) Chattels.
(*c*) A fee simple.
(*d*) A life estate.
(*e*) An estate tail, general and special.
(*f*) A *particular* estate.
(*g*) A vested remainder.
(*h*) A contingent remainder.
(*i*) A reversion.
(*j*) An easement.

2. Distinguish "joint tenancy" from "tenancy in common." Of the two which is preferable and why? How can the inconveniences of either be put an end to? 7

3. Explain the following terms:— 6

(*a*) An *indenture*.
(*b*) A *deed poll*.
(*c*) An *escrow*.
(*d*) A *del credere agent*.
(*e*) A *factor*.
(*f*) *Consideration*, *executed* and *executory*.

4. A., a Bráhman, wishes to raise Rs. 500 on the security of his *Vritti*, consisting of his hereditary right of officiating as an *Upádhdya* for all pilgrims of a particular caste visiting Násik. The banker, who is applied to for the loan, wants to have a formal document executed to him by A. Does it require to be registered? Give your reasons fully. 6

5. What is a *gahan lahan* mortgage? What is a *san* mortgage? Who were the Judges in *Ramji* v. *Chinto*, and what did that case decide? Did the same point arise in a case before the Privy Council? If so, from what part of India did that case go there, and what was the ruling of the Privy Council in it? 10

6. *A*, in 1868, by an unregistered deed, gave to *B* in *san* his field in the Ahmedabad District for Rs. 50, actually borrowed by him from the latter. In 1869 he again, by a similar deed, gave in *san* to *C* the same field for Rs. 40, also actually borrowed. In 1870 he sold the same field, by a registered deed, to *D* for Rs. 90, paid before the Registrar, and delivered possession to the vendee. Before the sale what were the rights of *B* and *C*? How are they affected by the sale? Under what circumstances, if any, does *D* take subject to the mortgages? 10

7. What do you understand by 'a Joint Stock Company with a limited liability'? In what respects does it differ from an ordinary partnership? Are shares in a joint stock company real or personal property? 5

8. When was the Statute of Frauds passed? Give the principal provisions of Sections 4 and 17 of that Statute. Do those provisions form a part of the adjective law or of the substantive law? In what parts of India are the provisions of Section 4 in force? In what cases are they not in force even in those parts? In what case was this point considered and decided? 7

9. Explain the maxim *ex nudo pacto non oritur actio*. To this rule what exceptions, if any, does the Indian Contract Act provide? In cases to which the rule applies, where there is *some* consideration, does the court ever go into the question of its adequacy, and if so for what purpose? When is consideration for an agreement said to be unlawful? 9

10. Specify agreements which are void according to the Indian Contract Act. 6

11. What is meant by a 'general agent,' and what by a special agent'? When is the principal bound, and when not bound, by a contract made by an agent? *A*, an agent, without disclosing his principal, buys 1,000 bales of cotton from B, who, not aware of the agency, gives credit to *A*. *A* consigns those bales to his principal *C*, from whom he receives bills in part payment. *A* fails without making any payment to *B*. *B* then discovers that the purchase was made for *C*. Can he recover the purchase-money, or any, and what portion of it from *C*? Discuss this question fully. 10

12. In what cases, according to the Indian Contract Act, can a seller give to the buyer of goods a better title than he himself possesses? 7

13. Define a Bill of Exchange and a Promissory Note, and state the nature of the liability of the drawer and the maker respectively to the payee or indorsee. 7

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER IV.

The Honourable Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.;

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.; NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Civil Procedure.

1. Where should the following suits be instituted? 5

(*a*) A suit for the recovery of immoveable property situated in the Ahmedabad District.

(*b*) A suit on a promissory note payable at Surat, but executed at Broach by a person residing at Poona.

(*c*) A suit for damages on account of a tort to the person or moveable property.

(*d*) A suit for the recovery of a house at Ahmedabad, another house at Surat, and a field at Bassein.

2. Who may be joined as plaintiffs? Who may be joined as defendants? Effect of nonjoinder or misjoinder of parties? Time for taking objections as to nonjoinder or misjoinder of parties? Effect of not objecting in time? 5

3. Effect of omission to sue for, or of relinquishment of, any portion of a claim? How is a suit instituted? When may a plaint be rejected, or returned for amendment, and in what cases? What is meant by "substituted service," and when does the court order it? Effect of such service when ordered? How is process of a mofussil court to be served when (*a*) the defendant resides in Bombay, (*b*) when he resides at Baroda, and (*c*) when he is in jail? 7

4. Who is not bound to attend in person to give evidence or be examined in court? How may his evidence be taken? What is a judgment to contain? By which court may a decree be executed? There is a decree in favor of several plaintiffs, some of whom are dead. Who can apply for its execution? If a decree-holder has taken the benefit of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, who can apply for its execution? 10

5. How is attachment to be made where the property to be attached consists of (*a*) a debt not secured by a negotiable instrument, (*b*) a share in the capital of a Joint Stock Company, (*c*) ornaments in the possession of the judgment-debtor, and (*d*) a house and fields held on the Ryotwári tenure? Effect of attachment? When the above property is sold in execution, how is delivery of it made to the purchaser? 10

6. When may an interpleader suit be instituted and by whom? If a suit is instituted after the period prescribed for it by the Limitation Act, but the defendant chooses not to set up the defence of limitation, what is the court to do? What is the limitation for a suit (*a*) for recovery of possession of immoveable property of which the plaintiff is dispossessed otherwise than in due course of law, (*b*) for money lent, (*c*) for money had and received, (*d*) for a declaration that an alleged adoption is invalid, or never, in fact, took place, and (*e*) for foreclosure of a mortgage? What is a temporary injunction? What is a perpetual injunction? Under what laws are they granted? 13

7. How many appeals are there from decrees? Against what decrees are there no appeals? On what grounds, and to what court, does an appeal lie from a decree of an Appellate Court in the mofussil? In cases in which no appeal lies to the High Court, is there any, and what, course open to an aggrieved suitor to get an unjust decision by a lower court considered by it, and under what law? When does an Appellate Court remand a case? 7

Criminal Procedure.

8. Where is an offence to be inquired into or tried? Which court can direct the transfer of a case from one court to another, and when? When may a Police officer arrest without a warrant and without orders from a Magistrate? When may a private person make an arrest? What officer may investigate, and when, without order of a Magistrate? 6

9. What Magistrates may take cognizance of offences without any complaint? Who may compound offences, in which cases, and where? What is a preliminary inquiry? If a native has committed an offence conjointly with a European British subject, to what court is he to be committed for trial? 6

10. What is the effect of the dismissal of a complaint in summons cases? When a Magistrate discharges an accused person in a warrant case, what is the effect of such discharge? In what districts in the Bombay Presidency, and in what cases, are there trials by Jury before the Court of Session? In such trials in the mofussil state the duties of the Judge and Jury respectively. If the Jury is not unanimous, and the Judge differs from the verdict of a majority of the Jurors, how is the case to be disposed of? How is it to be disposed of, if such a contingency arises in the High Court? 15

11. Is there any appeal against an acquittal, and if so, who can make it? Is there any difference, as to the grounds on which it can be made, between an appeal against a conviction and one against an acquittal, in cases tried by a Jury? When does an appeal lie where an accused person is convicted on his own plea? When a Court of Session sentences an accused person to death, is there any step necessary to be taken by it before such sentence can be carried out, and if so, what? 9

12. In cases in which no appeal to the High Court is allowed by law, how may an erroneous decision of a lower court be rectified by it? If in the course of a trial before a Court of Session it appears that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, what course is the court to follow? 7

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER V.

The Honourable Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.;

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.; NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Indian Succession Act and the Law of Evidence.

1. What is the domicile of origin of a person legitimate or illegitimate, of a wife, a minor or an insane person? How is a domicile acquired or lost? Give examples. 8

2. What is a privileged will? Who are competent to execute such a will, and by what rules is its execution governed? 8

3. Is extrinsic evidence as to the intention of the testator admissible to explain an ambiguity or deficiency on the face of a will? How far is it admissible in the following case?— 10

A. has two cousins named *Govinda*. In his will he bequeaths a sum of Rs. 2,000 to his cousin *Govinda*; and the description given applies to both the *Govindas* alike.

4. Define and discuss, (*a*) vested legacy, (*b*) onerous bequest, (*c*) contingent bequest, and (*d*) conditional bequest. 8

5. What statements are held to be admissions by the law of evidence? 8

6. State and discuss the cases in which statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts themselves become relevant facts. 12

7. State the conditions under which evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding, becomes admissible to prove the same facts in a subsequent judicial proceeding. 8

8. What was the former law in reference to the probative force of entries in books of account? What is the present law, and how is it applied in revenue and mercantile cases? 10

9. State the circumstances under which oral evidence is admissible for the purpose of contradicting, varying, adding to, or substracting from a written document. 10

10. How far will the doctrine of estoppel apply in cases between landlords and tenants? 6

11 On whom will the burden of proof lie in the following cases :— 12

(*a*) A. sues his cousin B for a share in some ancestral property, which is alleged to have been left undivided at the time of the family-division.

(*b*) C. (an Inamdar) sues D. for rent and possession of some land. D. replies that he is ready to pay the assessment ; but that his possession being anterior to the time of the Inám grant, he cannot be ejected.

(*c*) E. sues F. for money due on a bond. F. admits execution of the bond, but denies receipt of consideration, and says it was obtained by fraud, which E. denies.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER VI.

The Honourable Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I., M.R.A.S. ;

JAMES JARDINE, M.A. ; NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Torts and Crimes.

1. Distinguish between a *tort* and a *crime*. Give examples of cases which are both torts and crimes. Can a party injured proceed either to prosecute for the crime or recover for the wrong, as he pleases ?

2 What is meant by *injuriâ sine damno* and *damnum sine injuriâ*. 5

3. What are the rights and liabilities of riparian proprietors as regards interference with the bed of a water-course or the distraction of water from it ? 8

4. Illustrate the maxim "*sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*", especially with reference to the right to support for land or for land and buildings which an owner of land has against his neighbour. 9

5 When is a man liable for injuries arising from the acts or defaults of his servants ? 8

6. Define a nuisance. Distinguish between a public and a private nuisance, and state what remedies are open to a person injured by the one or the other. Would it be a good defence to say that the nuisance had existed for a long time? 9

7. What offences may be lawfully compounded, and what is the effect of compounding any such offence? 8

8. Distinguish between Libel and Slander. 9

In what cases will an action for Slander lie without proof of special damage. What is a privileged communication? Where a communication is held to be privileged. What must be proved in order to convict of the offence of defamation.

9. Explain and illustrate the character and distinction between an "unlawful assembly," a "riot" and an "affray." 7

10. How far is the quality of criminal act affected by the fact that the person who committed it was (*a*) drunk, or (*b*) very young. 8

11. What is A's liability in the following cases :— 10

(1) A directed his servant not to take his horse and carriage out. His servant did take the horse and carriage out, and by reckless driving injured B.

(2) A drove to his office and directed his servant to drive home by a particular road. The servant for purposes of his own, drove home by another road equally short and convenient, and whilst so doing by reckless driving injured B

(3) A directed his servant to meet him at Byculla Station The servant mistook the order and drove to Boree Bunder Station. On the way he injured B by reckless driving

12. Discuss the question of A's liability in the following cases :— 12

(1) A's dog bites B who is walking along a footpath in A's field.

(2) A's dog is chained, but within reach of the footpath, and a notice has been put up to beware of the dog.

(3) A's dog is turned loose in the compound at night for protection of the house, and bites A's butler.

What is the measure of damages in case of liability for such injuries as in the foregoing illustrations?

VII.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

EXAMINERS.

ANNA MORESHVAR KUNTE, B.A., M.D....	In Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
W. A. BARREN, L.R.C.P. & S.	
D. MACDONALD, M.B., C.M., B.Sc. ...	In Physiology and Histology.
T. CODY, L.R.C.P.	
I. B. LYON, F.C.S.	In Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the adulteration of Drugs.
KAVASJI DADABHAI CONTRACTOR, M.A ..	
G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M. ...	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.
SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ...	

MONDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

ANNA MORESHVAR KUNTE, B.A, M.D.;
W. A. BARREN, L.R.C.P. & S.

PART I.

(Set by Surgeon W. Barren.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Name the boundaries, subdivisions and contents of the anterior triangle of the neck. The relative positions of the vessels, nerves, &c., in each of the subdivisions of the triangular space are to be noted. 20

2. Describe fully the male urethra. 15

3. What structures are exposed in amputations through the knee and ankle joints? 15

PART II.

(Set by Dr. Anna Moreshvar Kunte.)

4. Describe the clavicle. 16

5. Give the origin, insertion and nervous supply of the following muscles— 20

Triangularis Sterni.
Deltoid.
Supinator Brevis.
Palmaris Longus.
Stylo Glossus.

6. Give the course and name the branches of the internal mammary artery. 20

MONDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.
[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

D. MACDONALD, M.B., C.M., B.Sc.;
T. CODY, L.R.C.P.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the composition of the blood; of the changes it undergoes during the process of coagulation; 25

and of the structure and properties of the corpuscles which it contains.

2. To what parts of the body is the pneumogastric nerve distributed? Give an account of the part played by this nerve in various actions of the body? 25

3 What part do the intestinal juices play in the process of digestion? 20

4 State by what facts or experiments the following phenomena of the nervous system may be demonstrated: — 20

(*a*) The motor and sensory properties of nerves

(*b*) The direct influences of the nervous system on the heart and blood vessels

(*c*) The reflex action of the spinal cord.

5. Describe and name the microscopical preparations numbered 1, 2 and 3. 10

TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, &c

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.C.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI CONTRACTOR, M A, A I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full remarks.]

1 Give two methods of distinguishing a pebble spectacle from a glass one. Shortly explain the principles on which these methods depend 8

2. What physical and chemical reasons have you for classifying hydrogen among the metals? 10

Describe the compounds of hydrogen with the halogens, and contrast their properties.

3 Fully describe the chlorides of mercury Explain the action of solution of ammonia upon each 15

4 What are the alums? State shortly how potash-alum is obtained 10

5. Describe metallic arsenic and any four of its compounds. 15

6 How does grape-sugar differ from cane-sugar. How may the two be distinguished from one another? 15

Trace the changes which occur during the fermentation of a solution of cane-sugar.

7. How is *oil of bitter-almonds* obtained? Fully state the reaction by which it is produced Why is the commercial oil often poisonous? State accurately its position in the organic series. 15

8. Give formulæ and classify the following:— 10

Mercaptan. Urea.
Glycerine. Camphor
Aniline.

TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER

[2 P M, TO 5 P M.]

BOTANY, MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M.;

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Describe briefly the fructification in the ferns. Give the names of all the parts to be observed in a hermaphrodite flower in the order of their situation as may be seen in the subclass Calycifloræ, subdivision Epigynæ. 15

2. Define and give examples of the following terms:— 15

1. Carpophore.	2. Gynophore.	3 Androphore.
4. Gynostemium.	5. Polyadelphous	6. Arillode.
7. Carcerule.	8 Diplotegia	

3. Give the Botanical characters of the Natural Order Leguminosæ, its position, alliances, and subdivisions; and mention the most common indigenous plants belonging to it, with those made officinal in the Pharmacopœia of India. 20

4. What is the composition, uses and doses of— 15

Pulv. Jalapæ Comp.
Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.
Pil. Colocynth Comp.
Pil. Saponis Comp
Mist. Cretæ
Mist. Spirit Vini Gallici

5. What do you mean by Laxatives, Simple, Drastic, Hydragogue, Saline and Cholagogue Purgatives. 15

Give two examples of each.

Write a prescription for a purgative pill and draught.

6. Atropa Belladonna. Mention its natural order, parts of the plant employed and officinal preparations of each. The alkaloid and its officinal preparations. The Therapeutics, and doses of the preparations taken internally. 20

VIII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. & S.

EXAMINERS.

H Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
C. Joynt, M. D.	
J Pinkerton, M D. ...	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic Surgery.
H. J. Blanc, B.A., B.Sc., M.D .	
A H. Hughes, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P.E., L.M.E.	In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
E. H. R. Langley, B.A.	
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S.	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.
Sidney Smith, M.D. ..	

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

H COOK, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S , F.G.S., F.M.S.; C. JOYNT, M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the causes that may give rise to *hæmaturia*. Give the pathology and indicate the treatment in each case. 20

2. Give the symptoms, physical signs, and treatment of a case of *croupous* (*lobar*) *pneumonia*. Point out the changes in the morbid anatomy of each stage, and give the microscopic appearances of the exudation. 20

3. Describe the symptoms, post-mortem appearances, and causes of *myelitis*. How is it distinguished from *spinal meningitis*? 20

4. State the causes of *peritonitis*; point out the symptoms which characterize it, and the indications for treatment. 20

5. What are the distinctive differences between *psoriasis* and *eczema*. Sketch the mode of treatment in each case. 20

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY, SURGICAL ANATOMY AND OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

J PINKERTON, M.D.; H. J. BLANC, B.A., B.Sc., M D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the clinical history of a case of caries of the tarsus, and describe the pathological changes which occur in the course of the disease and in the subsequent repair. 30

2. Give a description of the fasciæ of the male perineum, and state the chief surgical inferences to be drawn from their anatomical arrangement. 20

3. Under what circumstances in injuries of the head would you consider trephining indicated? Describe the operation. 20

4. Describe the ordinary consequences of dissecting wounds and the appropriate treatment. 15

5. To what circumstances may converging strabismus be due? Under what circumstances would you consider an operation appropriate, and how would you perform it? 15

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

A. H. HUGHES, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., L.M.E.; E. H. R. LANGLEY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the circumstances which call for the induction of premature labour. Describe the various methods by which it may be effected. 20

2 Enumerate the various causes of tedious labour, and describe the treatment proper to each. 20

3. Describe the causes, diagnosis and treatment of post-partum hæmorrhage. 20

4. Enumerate the constitutional and local causes of menorrhagia. 20

5 Describe the causes, symptoms and treatment of laryngismus stridulus. Give the differential diagnosis between this and other infantile diseases for which it may be mistaken. 20

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.; SIDNEY SMITH, M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What treatment would you adopt for the recovery of apparently drowned persons? Describe shortly the various methods which have been advised for the purpose of restoring respiration. 15

2 Give a short account of poisoning by hydrocyanic acid. How would you recognise the presence of the poison in organic mixtures ? 15

3. Describe the symptoms of acute and chronic poisoning by lead. How does drinking water become contaminated with lead ? 20

4 In examining a person alleged to be insane, state shortly to what points you would specially direct your attention which the question at issue is—(1) criminal responsibility, (2) capacity as a witness, (3) imposition of restraint. 10

5. Distinguish between deodorants, disinfectants and antiseptics, and give examples of each. 12

6 In examining chemically a potable water, what would you regard as evidence of sewage contamination? 18

7 A cooly weighing 115 lbs. carries a load of 40 lbs a distance of 5 miles ascending at the same time 2,300 feet what is the work done in foot-tons ?

IX.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1880-81.

EXAMINERS.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
Ráo Bahádur DAJI NILKANTH NAGARKAR ..	
I. B. LYON, F.C.S.	In Experimental & Natural Science.
S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.	
F. W. STEVENS, C.E.	In Engineering.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.;
RÁO BAHÁDUR DAJÍ NILKANTH NAGARKAR.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. There is a leak in the bottom of a cistern. When the cistern is in thorough repair it would be filled in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. It now takes half an hour longer. If the cistern is full, how long would it be in leaking itself empty? 10

2. There are two rail way engines whose rates of motion may be represented by 1 and ·75. Supposing the slower to have been 12 miles in advance of the faster train on the same line, how far would the faster train have to travel before it overtook the other? 5

3. Simplify $\left\{ \frac{1\frac{3}{7} + \frac{11}{15}}{1\frac{1}{9} - \frac{12\cdot5}{13\cdot6}} \div \frac{1\frac{4}{35} + 1\frac{13}{21}}{\frac{1}{8} + 4\frac{3}{7}} \right\}$ of an anna and reduce the result to the fraction of $15\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. 12

4. Define *characteristic* and *mantissa* of a logarithm, and state the rule for finding the former when the latter is given. 12

Given $\log 2 = \cdot 301030$, $\log 7 = \cdot 845098$ to find $\log 98$ and $\log (\frac{4}{35})^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

5. Distinguish between an *equation* and an *identity*, and a *quadratic equation* and a *quadratic expression*. 8

6. Show that $\sqrt[3]{16} - 6(\frac{1}{4})^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2(2916)^{\frac{1}{6}} - 4\sqrt[3]{3\frac{1}{3}} = 4\sqrt[3]{2}$. 8

7. Solve the following equations:— 15

$$x^2 - 7x + \sqrt{x^2 - 7x + 18} = 24 \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots (a)$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} &= 3x \\ x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} &= x \end{aligned}\right\} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (b)$$

8. If α and β be the roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, construct the equation whose roots are $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ and $\frac{1}{\beta}$. 10

9. Show that the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time is the same as the number of them taken $n-r$ at a time. 10

10. Write down the 5th term of $(3^{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} - 4y^{\frac{1}{2}})^9$ and the coefficient of y in the expansion of $\left(y^2 + \frac{c^3}{y}\right)^5$. 10

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.;

Ráo Bahádur DAJI NILKANTH NAGARKAR.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Define a *figure* and *a plane superficies* 8

In any right-angled triangle, the square which is described on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the squares described on the sides which contain the right angle.

2 If a straight line terminated by the sides of a triangle be bisected, show that no other line terminated by the same two sides can be bisected in the same point. 8

3 If a straight line touch a circle and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle. 8

4. Describe a circle which shall pass through three given points not in the same straight line. 8

5 Define *ratio* and *compound ratio*.

Describe a rectilineal figure which shall be similar to one given rectilineal figure and equal to another given rectilineal figure 8

6 Define a prism 9

If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles any two of them are together greater than the third.

7. What are the trigonometrical ratios? 6

Show that they remain unchanged so long as the angle remains unchanged

8. Trace the changes in the sign and value of $\cos\theta - \sin\theta$ as θ changes from θ to 2π. 8

9. Find an expression for all the angles which have a given sine. 8

10. Divide a given angle into two parts whose tangents shall be in a given ratio. 10

11 Solve a triangle having given two sides and the angle opposite to one of them Explain and illustrate by figures any ambiguity in your results 9

12 ABC is a triangle— 10

Show that—

$$\tan\frac{B}{2}\tan\frac{C}{2}+\tan\frac{C}{2}\tan\frac{A}{2}+\tan\frac{A}{2}\tan\frac{B}{2}=1$$

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS

JAMES JARDINE, M A ,

Rão Bahádur DAJI NILKANTH NAGARKAR

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the use of the terms *pressure* and *tension*. What is meant by the *density* of a body? 8

The weights of a cubic inches of one substance and of b cubic inches of another are in the ratio of c to d; compare the densities of the substances

2 Enunciate and prove the theorem known as the Triangle of Forces. 8

3 ABCDEF is an equiangular hexagon five forces acting alternately from and towards A are represented in direction and magnitude by the lines AB, AC, AD, AE, AF respectively Find their resultant 11

4. Define the moment of a force 11

AD, BE, CF are drawn from the angular points of a triangle to the middle points of the opposite sides Show by taking moments that the forces denoted by AD, BE, CF are in equilibrium

5 Define *centre of gravity* 10

Find the centre of gravity of a quadrilateral figure which has two sides parallel.

6. If the centre of gravity of three heavy particles placed at the middle points of the sides of a triangle coincides with the centre of gravity of the triangle, show that the particles must be of equal weight. 10

7. Describe the differential screw, and find the relation between the power and the weight when there is equilibrium therein. 10

8. A power P acting along an inclined plane can support W and acting horizontally can support X. Show that $P^2 + X^2 = W^2$. 12

9. A lever bent at right angles with the angle for fulcrum and having one arm double the other has two weights hanging from its ends: if in the position of equilibrium the arms are equally inclined to the horizon, compare the respective weights. 12

10. Describe the system of pullies known as the Third System, and find the ratio of the power to the weight when there is equilibrium, taking into account the weights of the pullies. 8

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.;

RÁO BAHÁDUR DAJI NILKANTH NAGARKAR.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate the second law of motion. 8

Show that if a body start with the velocity u, and is acted on by a uniform force in the direction of the velocity during the time t, and if f denotes the acceleration and s the space described in the time t, then

$$s = ut + \tfrac{1}{2}ft^2.$$

2. Find the line of quickest descent from a given straight line without a given circle to the circle. 10

3. Suppose a body to move in a circle whose radius is r and lowest point is A: let V be the velocity it has at a point P and v that which it has at Q; let the chords AP and AQ be denoted by C and C_1 respectively; show that— 10

$$v^2 = V^2 + \frac{g}{r}(C_1^2 - C_1^2)$$

4. Find the force of acceleration on a rough inclined plane. 12

A body is projected up a rough inclined plane with the velocity which would be acquired in falling freely through 12 feet, and just reaches the top of the plane; the inclination of the plane to the horizon is 60° and the co-efficient of friction is the tangent of 30°. Find the height of the plane.

5. A stone is let fall from the top of a tower 350 feet high; at the same instant another stone is let fall from a window 50 feet below the top; how long, before the former, will the latter stone strike the ground? 8

6. A train is observed to move at the rate of 30 miles an hour, the steam is cut off, and it then runs on a horizontal plane for 10,000 feet; find how many pounds per ton the resistances amount to, supposing them to be independent of the velocity. 12

7. Given that a pendulum, oscillating seconds at the mouth of a coal pit, gains 2·24 seconds per diem when removed to the bottom of the shaft: determine the decrease in the force of gravity. 10

8. Define *meta centre*, and describe the siphon-guage and its use. 8

9. Compare the pressures on two equal isosceles triangles with their bases horizontal just immersed in the same fluid, one with its base upwards, the other downwards. 14

10. A body weighs 14 lbs. in vacuum and 9 lbs. in water, another weighs 8 lbs. in vacuum and 7 lbs in water. Compare their specific gravities. 8

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEAT AND FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.;

SAMUEL COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How would you test for accuracy a mercurial thermometer? 10

2. Explain the principle of construction of Breguet's metallic thermometer. 8

3 Define carefully the terms—specific heat, latent heat, atomic heat. 15

4. A mass of iron measuring one cubic meter at 0°C is heated to 15°C, what increase in volume will it undergo? Co-efficient of linear expansion of iron 00012204. 8

5. Describe any ice machine you know of, and explain its action 10

6. Describe the piece of apparatus known as the electrical chimes, and explain what occurs when this piece of apparatus is suspended to the prime conductor of an electrical machine in action. 15

7 Define the term specific inductive capacity, and explain how differences in specific inductive capacity may be ascertained. 12

8. What do you understand by the expression "the residual charge of a condenser"? How is this residual charge supposed to arise? 10

9. When a Leyden jar is discharged, in what direction does the discharge take place? How can the direction of the discharge be ascertained? 12

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I B LYON, F.C.S.;
S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Define the following terms – 10

Radicle, salt, acid, base, anhydride: state the correct meaning of the terms *chemical equivalent* and *atomic weight*

2. Explain the terms— 8

amorphous, di-morphous, iso-morphous, iso-dimorphous.

3. Write in symbols the action of nitric acid on copper. What gas is given off? And for what is that gas a good test? 10

4 How is liquor ammoniæ prepared? To what extent does charcoal absorb the anhydrous gas? 10

5 Describe the preparation and properties of chlorine and of bromine. How is chlorinated water affected by daylight? 10

6. How is phosphoretted hydrogen obtained and what are its properties? What compound of arsenic does it resemble? 10

7 What are the three kinds of oil of vitriol recognized in the trade? How do they differ? 10

8 Describe the chemistry of etching on glass by means of hydrofluoric acid 12

9 What are the sources from which our present supplies of phosphorus, sulphur and arsenic are obtained? 10

10 A litre of air is measured off at 0°C and 760 m m. What volume will it occupy at 15°. 5C and 740 m m. pressure? 10

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M]

ENGINEERING FIELD WORK.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe Gunter's chain and state for what purpose it is specially adapted Also give a description of the other chains in use, with their respective advantages and disadvantages 8

2. Supposing you had measured a distance of 650 ft. with a 100 ft. chain and it had stretched 3 inches, what would be the correct distance? 8

3. Describe the use of the Prismatic Compass, and define the terms "relative azimuth" and "magnetic azimuth." 12

4 The accompanying plan shows the land you have to survey Prepare a field book starting from the point A going N. W., and show how you would take the bearings with a Prismatic Compass Readings of angles to be taken with your Protractor. 12

5. Describe how you would find the position of the point A on the ground by means of the Prismatic compass. 8

6. Supposing you met in your line of survey with a river, how would you ascertain its width with a chain only, a tree being conspicuous on the opposite side. 8

7. Describe the permanent adjustments of the Dumpy Level and state the reasons why this kind of level is more generally used than the Y Level. 13

8. Distinguish the difference between simple and compound levelling, and define the term "line of collimation." 8

9. Explain what is meant by "curvature" and "refraction," and give simple rules for ascertaining these errors. 10

10. Describe the permanent adjustments of an ordinary 5-inch Theodolite, and give a sketch and description of its Vernier. 13

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2. P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the characteristic constitutent of each of the three groups into which building stone is usually divided? Arrange the following under their respective divisions:—Dolomite, gneiss marble, trap, clay-slate, granite, porphyry. 10

2. Describe briefly the process of blasting in rock. What is meant by the "line of least resistance"? Give the rule for regulating the amount of charge. 12

3. Explain Ransome's process for the manufacture of artificial stone. 10

4. Describe the method of arranging and burning brick in a native clamp. 10

5. What are the advantages claimed for Hoffmann's patent kiln over others in general use? 12

6. Distinguish between a "rich" and a "poor" lime. Is it possible for a lime to be too pure for making mortar? 8

7. Describe the process of making concrete. For what class of work is Roman cement concrete peculiarly adapted? State the advantages which concrete as a building material has over brick and stone work. 12

8. What are the characteristics of strong and durable timber? 8

9. Describe the process of smelting iron ore as practised (1) in England and (2) in India. 12

10. What is *distemper?* Give a reason for it being preferred to papering in Indian dwelling-houses. 6

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MASONRY.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are "headers" and "stretchers"? Give a sketch illustrating your answer, and state in constructing a wall of rubble masonry 2 ft. 6 in. thick, how far apart, from centre to centre, you would place the former horizontally and vertically, and what size the stones should be? 8

2. Give a specification for Coorla coursed khanki facing with rubble stone backing, and sketch a section through a wall 2 ft. thick showing bond, &c. 10

3. Give the clause usually inserted in a specification for cut-stone masonry such as the quality of stone required, size and lap of joints, dressing of beds, length, breadth and depth of stones, &c. Why should stone be placed on its "natural bed"? 10

4. A trench has been cut in stiff moorum and large boulders, and after blasting portions of the latter a rough and uneven surface is left, state how and with what material you would bring it up level to receive the masonry foundations. Describe and illustrate by sketches how you would *bond* new with old masonry. 8

5. Design centerings (1) for a segmental arch 20 ft. span with a *versed sine* of 10 ft., and (2) for a gothic arch 20 ft. span with a *versed sine* of 14 ft., dimensions to be figured. Give two methods of *striking* such centers. 10

6. Give Rankine's formula for finding the thickness of arches at the crown, and calculate the thickness of a semi-circular brick arch 25 ft. span. 10

7. Describe English and Flemish bonds, and give the usual method in brickwork for strengthening the bond. Answer to be illustrated with freehand sketches. 10

8. Show by diagram how you would describe an elliptical arch 60 ft. span with 6 centers. Also show how to find the joints of a segmental arch without using the center of the circle of which the arch is a part. 10

9. Describe the general construction and mode of sinking (1) iron tubular foundations and (2) brick well foundations, and state fully in what nature of ground it would be desirable to use them. 12

10. In constructing a lighthouse in an exposed position show by plan how you would *bond* the masonry, and explain the means you would adopt for lifting the heavy stones. What are "jbggles" and "cramps", and in what positions would you use them? 12

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ROADS AND EARTHWORK.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the following terms :—ruling-gradients, formation-level, catch-water drain, under-cutting, darning. 10

2. Describe some of the expedients employed in forming a temporary road through the deep sandy bed of a river. 8

3. Explain why steeper gradients are admissible on temporary than on permanent roads. 8

4. Explain the method of setting out a piece of earthwork such as a road or canal. 12

5. Describe the method of setting out a curve with the chain only by means of chords and off-sets. 12

6. Give a hand sketch of the tracing quadrant, and explain the use of it in the survey of hill roads. 12

7. Give a hand sketch of the clinometer, and state its use in earthwork. 8

8. Before commencing an excavation it is often desirable to know something of the nature of the soil some distance below the surface: explain how this knowledge is usually obtained. 10

9. How can the natural slope of loose material be determined? Give the angle of repose of *gravel*, *sand*, *wet-clay* and *common earth*. 10

10. How would you render a tank or canal embankment water-tight? 10

X.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

EXAMINERS.

James Jardine, M.A. .	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
Ráo Bahádur Daji Nilkanth Nagarkar.	
I. B. Loyn, F.C.S. ...	In Experimental and Natural Science, and in Mining and Metallurgy.
S. Cooke, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst C.E.	
F. W. Stevens, C.E. ...	In Engineering and in Architecture.
James Scorgie, F.C.S.	
E. B. Carroll, Mem. Inst.C.E.	In Mechanical Engineering.
F. W. Stevens, C.E. ..	

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MENSURATION OF SURFACES AND SOLIDS.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A. ;

RÁO BAHÁDUR DAJI NILKANTH NAGARKAR.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A log of wood is 15 inches broad and 11 inches thick, what length of it will make 10 cubic feet ? 5

2. What weight of powder will fill a spherical shell whose diameter is 13 inches and thickness 2 inches, if 30 cubic inches of powder weigh 1 lb. ? 10

3. A carpenter is required to make a teak curb for a round well at 6 annas a foot square, the breadth of the curb is to be 10 inches and the diameter within $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet ; what will be the expense ? 10

4. A cotton string 100 feet long passes through a small nose ring of a he-buffalo. The ends of the string are fastened to two iron pegs in a grass field. Calculate the number of acres the animal can graze over, supposing the distance between the pegs to be 60 feet. 10

5. A quadrilateral in a circle is bisected by one of its diagonals and trisected by the other ; if a, c be the two sides which contain an obtuse angle and are subtended by the trisecting diagonal, show that the area $=$ 15

$$\tfrac{1}{4}\sqrt{[34a^2c^2 - (a^4 + c^4)]}.$$

6. For 1 inch of rainfall, show that the weight of water on an acre of ground is $101\frac{2}{3}$ tons nearly. 10

7. Show how you would find the volume and area of the surface of a circular ring. 10

8. The edge of a cube is 14 inches, one of the corners of the cube is cut off so that the part cut off forms a pyramid with each of its edges terminating in the angle of the cube, 6 inches in length : find the volume of the solid that remains. 10

9. The numbers expressing the surface and solidity of a sphere are the same. What is its diameter ? 6

10. A coppersmith proposes to make a flat-bottomed vessel, in the form of a frustrum of a cone, to contain 13·8827 gallons, the depth of the vessel to be 12 inches and the diameters of the top and bottom to be in the ratio of 5 : 3. What are the diameters? 12

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.;

Ráo Bahádur DAJI NILKANTH NAGARKAR.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. QV is an ordinate to the diameter PV of a parabola. Show that $QV^2 = 4\ SP.\ PV$. 9

2. Show that the circle which passes through the points of intersection of three tangents to a parabola passes also through the focus. 11

3. If PH be the chord of the circle of curvature at the point P of an ellipse which passes through the centre; show that $PH.\ CP = 2\ CD^2$. 9

4. Show that if a circle intersect an ellipse in four points the several pairs of the chords of intersection are equally inclined to the axes. 11

5. Define a conic. 9

Given the focus and directrix of an hyperbola, show how to find any number of points on the curve.

6. What are the asymptotes of an hyperbola? 10

If through any two points Q, Q_1 of an hyperbola a line RQQ_1R_1 be drawn in any direction meeting the asymptotes in R & R_1; show that $RQ = R_1Q_1$.

7. Find the equation referred to polar coordinates of a straight line which passes through two given points. 9

8. Determine the area of the triangle contained by the lines— 11

$$A_1x + B_1y + C_1 = 0$$
$$A_2x + B_2y + C_2 = 0$$
$$A_3x + B_3y + C_3 = 0$$

9. Find the equation to the tangent of a circle referred to any oblique axes, and show that from any external point two tangents can be drawn to a circle. 10

10. Find the equation referred to any co-ordinates of the circle passing round a given equilateral triangle. 11

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.;

RÁO BAHÁDUR DAJI NILKANTH NAGARKAR.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate the theorem known as the *parallelogram of forces*, and state the *principle of the lever*. Assuming the principle of the lever, demonstrate the truth of the parallelogram of forces. 8

2. A square is capable of motion in a vertical plane round an angular point A and a weight half that of the square is suspended at the angular point adjacent, find the position of equilibrium. 12

3. AB, CD are any two equal and parallel chords in a circle and P is a point on the circumference half way between A and B. Show that if forces represented by PA, PB, PC, PD act at the point P, their resultant is constant. 10

4. State the Laws of Friction. 10

Find the relation of the Power to the Weight in the lever when there is equilibrium having regard to friction.

5. Define a couple. 9

Show that two unlike couples in parallel planes will balance if their moments are equal.

6. A stone is thrown vertically upwards and the time between its passing the level of a window 30 feet high and returning thereto is five seconds: find the vertical velocity. 9

7. Define *momentum* and *vis viva*— 8

Determine the velocities after compact of two imperfectly elastic bodies which impinge obliquely.

8. A body of given mass is moving in a given direction: determine the magnitude and direction of a blow which will cause it to move with the same velocity in a direction at right angles to the former. 12

9. A ball is projected from a point in a horizontal plane and makes one rebound, show that if the second range is equal to the greatest height which the ball attains— 12

$$\tan a = 4e$$

a being the angle of projection and e the measure of elasticity.

10. Show that when an inelastic body descends a smooth curve in a vertical plane, the velocity acquired at any point is the same as if the body had fallen freely down the same vertical height. 10

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

JAMES JARDINE, M.A.;

RÁO BAHÁDUR DAJI NILKANTH NAGARKAR.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. To what extent is the pressure on the bottom of a vessel affected by pouring in more liquid? 8

Distinguish between *whole pressure* and *resultant pressure*.

2. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a solid floating in a liquid and partly supported by a string. 8

3. Define the terms *measure of the density* and *specific gravity* of a body. 12

Equal weights of two fluids of which the densities are P and $\frac{1}{2}$P are mixed together and one-sixth of the whole volume is lost. Find the density of the resulting fluid.

4. A vertical cylinder contains equal quantities of two liquids, compare their densities when the whole pressures of the two liquids on the curved surface of the cylinder are in the ratio of 1 : 3. 12

5. The depth of a flood gate is 12 feet, breadth 14 feet, the hinges being placed one foot from the upper and lower extremity respectively. Find the pressure on each hinge. 10

6. Describe Barker's Mill, and state the principle on which it works. 8

7. What must be the thickness of a right-angled cone of copper, the inner diameter of which is 20 inches so that it may just float with its upper edge level with the surface of the fluid: the specific gravities of the copper and fluid being 9 : 1 and the interior and exterior surfaces have a common base. 12

8. Describe the characteristic differences between Sike's, Nicholson's and the Common Hydrometer. 10

9. What weight of water must be added to a pound of fluid whose specific gravity is $\frac{1}{2}$ in order that the specific gravity of the mixture may be $\frac{4}{5}$. 8

10. Find the tension at any point of a spherical vessel containing gas at a given pressure, and show that it is twice as strong as a cylindrical one of the same material and the same radius. 12

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.; S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a general description of the modes of preparation, composition, and general properties of the *chlorides* of the metals. 12

2. What is the effect of heat on (1) ferric oxide, (2) ammonio-magnesic phosphate, (3) mercuric nitrate, (4) stannous oxalate? 12

3. State what you know about the following substances :— 18

1. Carbonate of soda.
2. Yellow prussiate of potash.
3. Sodic hyposulphite

4. Describe the preparation, properties, uses, &c., of calcic sulphate. 8

5. What are the principal combinations in which copper is found in nature? 15

6. Describe the chief physical and chemical properties of metallic bismuth : for what purposes is it used in the arts? 10

7. What are the principal compounds of lead employed as pigments? State their composition, and indicate how each is prepared 10

8. How would you prepare pure gold? By what reactions would you recognise its compounds in solution? What is the meaning of the expression 18 carat gold? 15

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT, VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S. ; S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S. Assoc. M. Inst. C.E

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What laws regulate the intensity of radiant heat? 10

2. State what you know respecting the diathermancy of glass. Mention any practical applications of glass you are acquainted with, founded on its degree of diathermancy. 10

3. Theoretically what is the least quantity of carbon which when burnt with oxygen will develop mechanical force sufficient to raise a weight of five tons 100 feet? 12

4. How can it be shown by experiment that the establishment of currents of convection in a liquid is dependent on alteration in density? 10

5. How is it that simple agitation of the air of a warm room serves to produce a sensation of cold? 8

6. In galvanic batteries what object is served by amalgamating the zinc plates employed ? 10

7. In any single battery element on what depends (1) the electromotive force, (2) the direction of the current? How may this last be ascertained ? 15

8. What is Ampère's theory of magnetism ? In an electromagnetic bar, how can you tell without experiment which end is a north and which a south pole ? 10

9 How can you prove by experiment that induced electrical currents may be developed by the magnetism of the earth ? 15

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOLOGY.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S. ;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What proof is there that various elements found in the earth exist also in other bodies in the universe ? 6

2. Describe the effect on the earth, as a habitable place, of shifting the position of its axis of rotation. 14

3. Define the following terms :— 10

Dip strike, fault, conformable stratification, cleavage, silt, mineral, rock, fossil, coprolite.

4. What are 'caverns,' and in what kind of rocks are they most common ? In what condition do fossils usually occur in caverns ? 10

5. Name the great groups of fossiliferous rocks, and state the reasons why the names are given. 10

6. Illustrate by sketches what is meant by *disrupting*, *interposed*, and *overlying* masses, as applied to igneous rocks. 8

7. Define the terms *eocene*, *miocene*, *pliocene* and *pleistocene*; state by whom and on what principle they were introduced. 12

8. Name the geological periods of which the following fossil forms are respectively characteristic :— 10

Nummulites, *ammonites*, *trilobites*, *graptolites*, *eozoons* (canadense.)

9. Mention the geographical distribution of the gneissoid rocks of India. 10

10. What is meant by the term *trap-rock*? Describe its geographical distribution in India. 10

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD AND OFFICE WORK.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How would you determine whether the horizontal axis of the telescope in the transit theodolite is exactly at right angles to the vertical axis? 10

2. Describe Troughton's level; and detail the adjustments necessary for it. What would be the consequence of breaking the bubble tube in this level? 10

3. Explain why corrections for curvature and refraction are necessary. Practically, how may these corrections be rendered unnecessary? 8

4. Explain the principle and use of contour lines, and the method of laying them out. 10

5. Describe the process of making a traverse survey of a narrrow strip of country. 12

6. What is the advantage of Gale's traverse system over other systems of traversing? 8

7. Describe fully the method of setting out a curve by angles at the circumference. 12

8. Describe the sextant and explain why the arc is graduated to read double the angle that the index arm really indicates. 10

9. What is meant by the "variation of the compass"? Describe any method by which you would be able to find the *true* meridian of your station. 10

10. Explain the method of constructing a horizontal sun-dial for a place of given latitude. 10

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by "factors of safety"? Give the factors of safety (1) for a dead load, and (2) for a live load in metals, timber, and masonry. 6

2. Give a summary of the principles of "design"; and state the conditions necessary for *strength* and for *stability*. 10

3. Define *set*. An iron-bar $3'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ and 20 feet long is subjected to a tensile strain of 20 tons, find the amount of elongation it will undergo—the modulus of elasticity being 24,000,000 lbs. 12

4. A platform is supported by teak-wood pillars, 10 feet apart, 12 feet long, firmly fixed at both ends and if the greatest weight to be supported = 200 lbs. per superficial foot: find the dimensions of the pillars.—$C = \frac{1}{110}$. 14

5. Prove that in similar beams similarly loaded and supported, the moment of working resistance at each cross section varies as the breadth and square of the depth of the cross section. 10

6. Draw, frame and stress diagrams of a symmetrical king-post truss of 32 ft. span, the rafters bisected by the struts, and the ties braced up so as to be in one line with the struts. 12

7. Find the size of a beam of teak loaded with a weight of 5 tons uniformly distributed, the deflection not to exceed 1/480 of the length, the distance between the supports to be 26 feet. 12

8. What is the object of building counterforts to revetments? Give a general rule for finding their dimensions. 12

9. What conditions are necessary to be observed in the construction of masonry dams? Explain the process followed by M. Delocre and as afterwards modified by Rankine. 12

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BRIDGES.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe how you would ascertain the waterway of a bridge, and give the formulæ for calculating the amount of "afflux" and for the "velocity due to the afflux." 8

2. Explain briefly the different kinds of foundations for bridges with their respective advantages and disadvantages, and give a full description of the foundations of the great railway bridge over the Jumna at Allahabad. Accompany your answer with sketches. 12

3. In what situation and for what kind of bridges would you use iron screw piles? Give an instance where they have failed in the Bombay Presidency, and why? 8

4. Design to a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch to a foot, a stone bridge of two 25 ft. spans with semi-circular arches, height of top of pier from bed of river 30 ft. and roadway 35 ft. in width between parapets. Abutments, wing walls, pier, &c., to be carefully shown. The bed of the river is supposed to be composed of loose shingle and sand 10 ft. thick and below this stiff moorum and large boulders. Give a description of the kind of foundations you would propose and the means you would adopt for putting them in. 15

5. Design centers for the arches in your last question, and give the best method you may consider for easing them. Freehand sketches to be given showing joints, plates, scarfs, tenons, bolts, &c. 10

6. Give descriptions of the different kinds of wrought-iron bridges with their respective merits. Sketches of sections, &c. of girders to accompany your answer, and note on each the members that are in *tension* and *compression.* 10

7. Design a bridge of 60 ft. clear span composed of a pair of wrought-iron plate girders, the usual depth in proportion to the span being taken. Roadway to be placed on the top of girders. Load per ft. run on each girder 1½ tons. Flanges, plates, angles, size and distance apart of rivets, &c., to be carefully drawn and figured. Calculate the breaking weight of each girder at the centre, and give the "camber" it should have in proportion to its span. 15

8. Why are bridges constructed of girders with wrought-iron webs and bottom flanges, and cast-iron top flanges objectionable? 5

9. Give sketches of riveted joints and describe their respective advantages and disadvantages. In testing cast and wrought iron for bridges, what safety strain is usually allowed per sq. inch in tension and compression of both materials? 7

10. Describe the great practical advantage of the bowstring girder for bridges over other forms. What difficulty arises when a bridge of this description is subjected to a rolling load, and explain fully how it may be overcome? 10

SATURDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

IRRIGATION AND HARBOURS.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the conditions necessary to develop successfully (1) irrigation and (2) navigation canals. In constructing an irrigation canal is it possible to make it so that it may serve the purposes of navigation as well? 10

2. In what respect does the system of irrigation in Madras differ from that followed in Bengal? 8

3. What are the considerations which limit the velocity of currents in irrigation canals? If the slope of the country be too great to allow of those limits being followed, how would you get over the difficulty? 12

4. Describe the method employed for carrying a canal over a torrent (1) when the torrent is on a lower level; (2) when on the same level; and (3) when it is on a higher level than the canal. 12

5. State the chief points which should influence the engineer in designing an irrigation tank; and enumerate the indications most favourable to the construction of a tank embankment. 11

6. What are the objects to be kept in view in forming plans for the improvement of rivers? 12

7. Distinguish between a Bulwark and a Breakwater. What considerations should influence you in selecting the site for a breakwater? 12

8. What are the measures generally adopted for improving tidal rivers and estuaries; and for increasing the depth of water over a bar? 12

9. Describe the constant service system for distributing water through towns; and point out the advantages it possesses over the intermittent system. 11

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SPECIFICATION AND ESTIMATING.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The figure to the right indicates full marks.]

The accompanying design is for a Chowkey for which you are required to prepare a neat bill of quantities and a detailed specification. 100

The following is the description of the foundations, materials, &c., proposed to be used :—

Foundations to be 5 ft. 3 in. deep on stiff moorum and rock and to be of rubble masonry. Plinth to be faced with coursed rubble, neatly pointed with Portland cement and backed with rubble masonry. Coping stones and steps to be of fine dressed cut-stone, neatly pointed with Portland cement. Walls to be faced on the outer side with random rubble masonry having fine dressed khanki bands and quoins, as shown on drawing neatly pointed with Portland cement. Exterior arches to be of fine dressed cut-stone and interior arches of brickwork. Walls to be plastered on the inside.